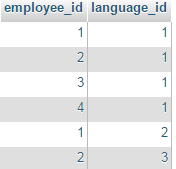
**Koje sve jezike govori svaki zaposleni?**

SELECT employees.employee\_id, employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name, employees\_languages.language\_id

FROM employees JOIN employees\_languages

ON employees.employee\_id = employees\_languages.employee\_id



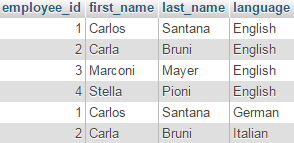
SELECT employees.employee\_id, employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name, languages.name AS language

FROM employees JOIN employees\_languages

ON employees.employee\_id = employees\_languages.employee\_id

JOIN languages

ON employees\_languages.language\_id = languages.language\_id



**Koji id ima dati jezik?**

SELECT languages.language\_id

FROM languages

WHERE languages.name = "english";



Ako nema trazenog jezika select ne daje nikakav rezultat.

SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, sex, degree

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 11;



**Koje jezike govori dati zaposleni?**

SELECT employees.employee\_id, employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name, languages.name AS language

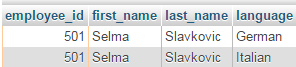
FROM employees JOIN employees\_languages

ON employees.employee\_id = employees\_languages.employee\_id

JOIN languages

ON employees\_languages.language\_id = languages.language\_id

WHERE employees.employee\_id = 501;



SELECT languages.name

FROM employees JOIN employees\_languages

ON employees.employee\_id = employees\_languages.employee\_id

JOIN languages

ON employees\_languages.language\_id = languages.language\_id

WHERE employees.employee\_id = 501;



Umesto languages.name moze i samo name, isto se dobija. name nije ambigous. Koliko je to pametno ako se kasnije pojavi neka kolona name u tabeli employee?

Isto ovo ali skraceno zapisivanje imena tabela:

SELECT l.name

FROM employees e JOIN employees\_languages el

ON e.employee\_id = el.employee\_id

JOIN languages l

ON el.language\_id = l.language\_id

WHERE e.employee\_id = 501;

Jos vise skracivanja: koristim USING jer je ime kolone po kojoj se spajaju tabele u obe tabele isto

SELECT l.name

FROM employees e JOIN employees\_languages el

USING(employee\_id)

JOIN languages l

USING(language\_id)

WHERE e.employee\_id = 501;

**Uzimanje ogranicenog broja redova iz tabele**

SELECT \* FROM employees

LIMIT 2, 10

prikazuje 10 redova iz tabele employees pocev od treceg zaposlenog

**Sortirati po nekom kriterijumu pre ogranicavanja broja redova:**

SELECT \* FROM employees

ORDER BY last\_name ASC

 itd......

SELECT \* FROM employees

ORDER BY last\_name

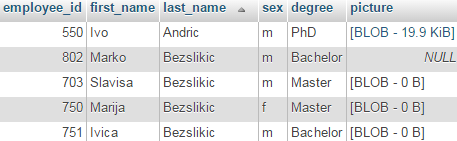
LIMIT 2, 5



SELECT \* FROM employees

ORDER BY last\_name

LIMIT 0, 5



SELECT e.employee\_id, e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.sex, e.degree, e.picture, l.name

FROM employees e JOIN employees\_languages el

USING(employee\_id)

JOIN languages l

USING(language\_id)

ORDER BY e.employee\_id;

itd..

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.sex, e.degree, e.picture, l.name

FROM employees e JOIN employees\_languages el

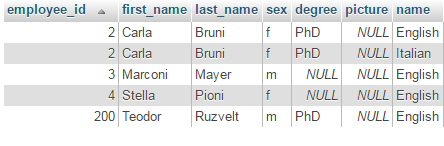
USING(employee\_id)

JOIN languages l

USING(language\_id)

ORDER BY e.employee\_id

**LIMIT 2, 5; ali ne bih da mi odsece posred nekog zaposlenog!**



Da li moze da se izdvoji odredjeni broj zaposlenih, a ne broj redova?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| polazna tabela:  itd. | SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, sex, degree  FROM employees  ORDER BY employee\_id  LIMIT 2, 5 |

Ukupan broj zaposlenih

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM employees



**Pretrage**

**Koji zaposleni govore(prevode) zadati jezik (italijanski)?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SELECT employee\_id, languages.name  FROM employees\_languages JOIN languages  USING (language\_id)  WHERE languages.name='Italian' |  |
| SELECT employee\_id, languages.name, last\_name  FROM employees\_languages JOIN languages  USING (language\_id)  JOIN employees  USING(employee\_id)  WHERE languages.name='Italian' |  |

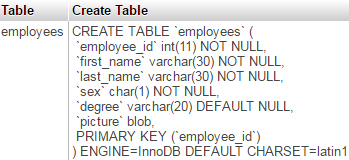
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name  FROM employees\_languages JOIN languages  USING (language\_id)  JOIN employees  USING(employee\_id)  WHERE languages.name='Italian'  *(ovo radi i ako se upise* ItAlian *npr.)* |  |

**Koji zaposleni govore(prevode) zadati jezik (italijanski) i imaju diplomu najmanje Mastera?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, degree  FROM employees\_languages JOIN languages  USING (language\_id)  JOIN employees  USING(employee\_id)  WHERE languages.name='Italian' AND  (degree='Master' OR degree='PhD') |  |

AND ima prednost nad OR

SHOW CREATE TABLE employees



**Potrebno je uvesti NOT NULL ograncienje na kolonu degree.**

**1.korak**

Provera da li su mi podaci u degree koji su do sada uneti svi NOT NULL

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE degree IS NULL



Imamo dve diplome koje su NULL. Treba to konvertovati u nesto da bi mogli uvesti NOT NULL ogranicenje na kolonu degree.

**2.korak**

Dodelicu Bachelor diplomu zaposlenima cija je diploma NULL.

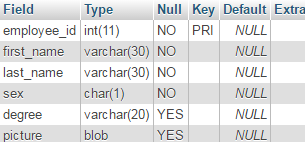
UPDATE employees

SET degree='Bachelor'

WHERE degree IS NULL

jos jedan nacin za proveru kakve su kolone

DESCRIBE employees



**3.korak**

Promeni kolonu degree da bude NOT NULL

ALTER TABLE employees

MODIFY degree VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL

*A word of caution: you need to specify the full column definition again when using a MODIFY query.*

*MODIFY COLUMN This command does everything CHANGE COLUMN can, but without renaming the column.*

Pretpostavljam da bi moglo i ovako ali vise mi odgovara modify jer ne menjam ime kolone

ALTER TABLE employees

CHANGE degree degree VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL

DESCRIBE employees

