SQL Week 1

- Library System
- SELECT
- Using AS and CONCAT
- Using LIKE
- Using BETWEEN...AND
- Using IN
- Using ORDER BY

SQL Week 1

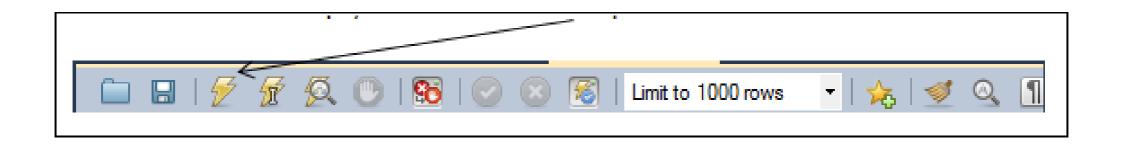
Library System

- For our labs, we will be using an existing database (library database). It has the following tables: book, bookcopy, student, loan, author and authorship.
- To run the script:
 - Under the File menu, choose Run SQL Script
 - When the dialog box opens, select library_script.sql.
 - Click the button Open and on the next dialog box, click Run.
 - When the Operation has run successfully, click Close.

SQL Week 1

Library System

- Alternatively:
 - Choose Open SQL Script
 - When the dialog box opens, select library_script.sql.
 - Click the button Open. This will open the script in a new tab.
 - To execute the script, choose the third option on the window.



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SQL Week 1 SELECT

 The select statement is used to query the database and retrieve selected data that match the criteria that you specify. The data returned is stored in a result table, called the *result-set*. Here is the format of a simple select statement:

```
SELECT [DISTINCT|ALL] {*|[columnExpression [AS newName]][,...]}
FROM Tablename [alias]
[JOIN Tablename ON ...]
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY columnlist] [HAVING condition]
[ORDER BY columnList];
```

SQL Week 1 SELECT

Examples:

```
SELECT * FROM student;
```

SELECT fname, Iname FROM student;

```
SELECT *
FROM student
WHERE county = 'Waterford';
```

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SQL Week 1 Using AS and CONCAT

To rename a column (returned value), use the AS clause.

SELECT fname AS 'First Name', Iname AS 'Last Name' FROM student;

SQL Week 1 Using AS and CONCAT

 To combine 2 or more strings or columns together use the CONCAT clause.

SELECT CONCAT(fname, ' ', Iname) AS 'Name' FROM student;

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SQL Week 1 Using LIKE

 With strings if you are using equality (=), you cannot always exactly match the data, so nothing will be returned. Pattern Matching through the LIKE clause allows you to enter a string with one or more wildcard characters. The % is a wildcard character meaning 0 or more characters.

SELECT CONCAT(fname, ' ', Iname) AS 'Name' FROM student WHERE Iname LIKE 'Mc%' OR Iname LIKE 'Mac%';

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SQL Week 1 Using BETWEEN...AND

 With numeric data, if you want to return records where one data field is in a particular range, then we use the BETWEEN...AND clause.

SELECT title

FROM book

WHERE price BETWEEN 10 AND 30;

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SQL Week 1 Using IN

 The IN clause means one of the following (from a list). It is useful when there are a few alternatives for a data field value.

SELECT CONCAT(fname, ' ', Iname) AS 'Name' FROM student WHERE county in('Kilkenny', 'Waterford', 'Wexford');

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SQL Week 1 Using ORDER BY

 The ORDER BY sorts the returned data in the order specified. The default is ASC (ascending), use DESC for descending order.

SELECT CONCAT(fname, ' ', Iname) AS 'Name' FROM student WHERE county in('Kilkenny', 'Waterford', 'Wexford') ORDER BY county, Iname, fname;

Live lab support

- Available live on Slack between 9:15 and 11:15 next Tuesday, 18th September
- Feel free to send questions any time between now and then; I will respond when I can or during the time slot above