Most Used Queries

- SELECT **DISTINCT** fieldname FROM tablename WHERE condition.
- SELECT **TOP N** fieldname FROM tablename WHERE condition
- SELECT COUNT (fieldnames), SUM (Purhases) FROM tablename WHERE condition
- SELECT MAX (numberfield) , MIN (numberfield) FROM tablename WHERE condition

Use nested SELECT statement as a fieldname

 SELECT fieldname AS showfield, SELECT MiddleName FROM tablename AS MidName, another field WHERE condition

Data Selection on WHERE using (AND, OR, BETWEEN conditionals)

- ...WHERE date = '20091018' AND date = '20101210'
- ...WHERE date = '20091018' OR (customerID = 224423 AND date = '20090507')
- ...WHERE date BETWEEN '20091018' AND '20101210'
- ... WHERE Name LIKE | NOT LIKE '%ema*'
- ... WHERE SomeID IS NULL | IS NOT NULL

GROUP BY / ORDER BY / HAVING

- SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY 2, 3
- SELECT CustomerID. Invoices FROM Sales GROUP BY CustomerID.

Group by after WHERE clause:

SELECT * FROM Table WHERE someID > 200 GROUP BY zipCode

#Using HAVING clause

SELECT CustomerID, Count(*) AS Orders FROM Table GROUP BY CustomerID HAVING Count(*) >=4

SELECT shipdate, salesorderdate, customerid

CASE WHEN Freight < 25 THEN 'lite'

WHEN Freight BETWEEN 25 AND 100 THEN 'normal'

WHEN Freight > 101 THEN 'heavy'

ELSE 'None'

END FrieightType -- This is a new column

FROM schemanamespace.tablename

WHERE condition

INSERT Methods ↓

- INSERT INTO table VALUES (val1, val2, val3)
- INSERT INTO Table(fieldname) VALUES (value1)

Copy Table Data to a new table

■ **SELECT** * **INTO** NewTable **FROM** ExistingTable

Copy Data in a new column

- UPDATE Table SET newcolumn = originalcolumn
- BULK INSERT database.schemanamespace.tablename FROM 'c:\filename.txt'
- BCP AdventureWorks.Production.ProductName in "Products.txt" -T -C

Sub-Queries with ALL, ANY, IN and EXISTS

IN Conditional

SELECT CustomerID, FirstName, LastName FROM Customers

WHERE CustomerID IN

(SELECT CustomerID FROM Sales WHERE SupplyID LIKE 'C*')

you can chain more IN statements from here

IN (SELECT ...)

SELECT CustomerID, MAX(DateSold)

EXISTS Conditional

SELECT * FROM Customers

WHERE EXISTS

(SELECT * FROM Sales WHERE CustomerID = SalesID)

ANY (can use any comparison operator <, > , <>, = ANY)

SELECT CustomerID, FirstName, LastName FROM Customers

WHERE City = ANY (SELECT City FROM Customers WHERE State = 'FL')

ALL (can use any comparison operator <, > , <>, = ALL)

SELECT CustomerID, FirstName, LastName FROM Customers

WHERE ZipCode > ALL (SELECT ZipCode FROM Customers WHERE State = 'CA')

INNER JOINS - equi-joins

Remember FROM tbl JOIN tbl ON relation

SELECT SAL_SOD.SalesOrderID, SAL_SOD.SalesOrderDetailD

PRO_P.ProductID, PRO_P.ProductName,

FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail SAL SOD INNER JOIN Production.Product PROP P

ON SAL_SOD.ProductID=PRO_P.ProductID

WHERE SAL_SOD.SalesOrderID > 46559

Syntax starting from the FROM clause

FROM Table2 (LEFT | RIGHT) { INNER | OUTER} JOIN Table2 ON Table1Relation = Table2Relation

CROSS JOINS = Cartesian Product

SELECT * FROM Table1 CROSS JOIN Table2

Table Management

- CREATE TABLE (fieldname NVARCHAR (10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 FOREIGN KEY (socialsecuritynumber) REFERENCES Table2 (socialsecuritynumber))
- ALTER TABLE Tablename ADD ColumnName DataType
- **DROP TABLE** Tablename

Remove column requires ALTER TABLE preceding DROP COLUMN

■ ALTER TABLE Tablename DROP COLUMN ColumnName

T-SQL SYNTAX BLOCK

- Defining and using variables (DECLARE, SET)
- Controlling Flow (IF, ELSE, RETURN)
- Using Loops (WHILE , BREAK, CONTINUE)
- Defining a block (BEGIN, END)

SCALAR UDF - must return scalar type (string, number, or date value NOT a table or view)

CREATE FUNCTION ownername.functionname (@varname type)
RETURNS returntype
AS BEGIN

DECLARE @amount MONEY

SET @amount = 0

SELECT @amount = AVG(TotalDue)

FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader

WHERE (CustomerID = @CustomerID)

RETURN ISNULL (@Amount, 0)

END

#Create an Index

■ CREATE INDEX IndexName ON Tablename (Column1, Column2)

#Create a View

■ CREATE VIEW Viewname AS SELECT statement...

Create and Execute an SP

- CREATE PROCEDURE CountPurchases AS SELECT statement...
- EXEC CountPurchases

CREATE PROCEDURE SalesStats

@spid varchar(5)

AS SELECT statement

CREATE TRIGGER Triggername ON Tablename FOR INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE AS SQL Operation

Creating a TRANSACTION

BEGIN TRANSACTION

INSERT INTO Customers VALUES (11, 'Hot', '1222 Street') - - do some SQL operation

SAVE TRANSACTION TransactionName

IF @@ERROR <> 0

BEGIN

PRINT "An Error occurred here" - - error handler here

ROLLBACK TRANSACTION TransactionName

END

COMMIT TRANSACTION

```
# TABLE VALUE UDF - returns a table instead
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.GetInterest (@NumPeriods int, @PercentInterst money)
RETURNS ( Num int, I money)
AS BEGIN
         DECLARE @N = 0
         SET @N = 0
         DECLARE @ITot money
         SET @ITot = 1
         WHILE @N < @NumPeriods
                   BEGIN
                   SET @N = @N + 1
                   SET @ ITot = @ITot * (1 + (@PercentInterest / 100 ))
                   INSERT INTO @InterestTable VALUES (@N, @ITot )
                   END
                   RETURN
END
```

Using IF ELSE

DECLARE @compareprice money, @cost money

EXECUTE Production.uspGetList '%Bikes%', 700,

@compareprice OUT,

@cost OUTPUT

IF @cost <= @compareprice

BEGIN

PRINT 'These products can be purchased for less than

END

ELSE

PRINT 'The prices for all products in this category exceed

\$'+ RTRIM(CAST(@compareprice AS varchar(20)))+'.'

Create a CURSOR

DECLARE CursorName CURSOR FOR SELECT statement OPEN CursorName FETCH NEXT FROM CursorName

WHILE @@FETCH STATUS = 0

BEGIN FETCH NEXT FROM CursorName -- include a SQL operation

END

CLOSE CursorName

DEALLOCATE CursorName

GLOBAL VARIABLES

@@VERSION

@@ERROR

@@ROWCOUNT

@@TRANCOUNT #nesting level of a txn

@@IDENTITY

F5 (Execute)

CTRL + F5 (Parse)

CTRL + SHIFT + Q (Query Designer)

CTRL + L (Estimated Execution Plan)

■ SP_HELP (Show Tables and Details)

CTRL + N (New Query)

Sybase:

SELECT * FROM sysobjects WHERE type='U'