DS 1300 - Introduction to SQL
Part 1 – Single-Table Queries

By Michael Hahsler
based on slides for CS145 Introduction to Databases (Stanford)

Overview

1. SQL introduction & schema definitions

2. Basic single-table queries

1. SQL INTRODUCTION & DEFINITIONS

What you will learn about in this section

1. What is SQL?
2. Basic schema definitions
3. Keys & constraints intro
4. Activities: CREATE TABLE statements

Basic SQL

SQL Introduction

SQL stands for
Structured **Q**uery **L**anguage

- SQL is a standard language for querying and manipulating data.
- SQL is a **high-level, declarative** programming language.
- SQL execution is highly optimized and parallelized.
- Many standards out there:
  - Standardized in 1986/87
  - ANSI SQL/ SQL-86, SQL92 (a.k.a. SQL2), SQL99 (a.k.a. SQL3), SQL:2011
  - Vendors support various subsets (e.g., SQLite implements most of the SQL-92 standard)

SQL is a…

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
  - Define relational *schemata*
  - Create/alter/delete tables and their attributes

- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - Insert/delete/modify tuples in tables
  - Query one or more tables

Tables in SQL

Product

PName	Price	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Hitachi

A **relation** or **table** is a multiset of tuples having the attributes specified by the schema

This is where the name “relational” databases comes from.

Tables in SQL

Product

PName	Price	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Hitachi

An **attribute** (or **column**) is a typed data entry present in each tuple in the relation

*Attributes must have an **atomic** type in standard SQL, i.e. not a list, set, etc.*

Tables in SQL

Product

PName	Price	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Hitachi

A **tuple** or **row** is a single entry in the table having the attributes specified by the schema

*Sometimes also referred to as a **record***

Data Types in SQL

SQLite uses: integer, text and real

- Atomic types:
  - Text: CHAR(20), VARCHAR(50)
  - Numbers: INT, BIGINT, SMALLINT, FLOAT
  - Others: MONEY, DATETIME, …

- Every attribute must have an atomic type

Why?

Table Schemas

- The **schema** of a table is the table name, its attributes, and their types:

Product(Pname: *text*, Price: *real*,
Category: *text*, Manufacturer: *text*)

- A **key** is an attribute (combination) that identifies a tuple uniquely.

Product(Pname: *text*, Price: *real*,
Category: *text*, Manufacturer: *text*)

Key constraints

A **key** is a **minimal subset of attributes** that acts as a unique identifier for tuples in a relation

A key is an implicit constraint on which tuples can be in the relation

i.e., if two tuples agree on the values of the key, then they must be the same tuple!

```
Students(sid:    text,
         name:   text,
         gpa:    real)
```

1. Which would you select as a key?
2. Is a key always guaranteed to exist?
3. Can we have more than one key? (key candidates and primary key)

NULL and NOT NULL

- To say “don’t know the value” we use NULL

Students(sid:text, name:text, gpa: real)

sid	name	gpa
123	Bob	3.9
143	Jim	NULL

Say, Jim just enrolled in his first class.

In SQL, we may constrain a column to be NOT NULL, e.g., “name” in this table

Activities

- SQLite data types: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sqlite
- DB Browser
  - Create a database
  - Create a "Product" table
  - Add the shown data

PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

2. SINGLE-TABLE QUERIES

What you will learn about in this section

1. The SFW query

2. Other useful operators: LIKE, DISTINCT, ORDER BY

3. Activities: Single-table queries

SQL Query

- Basic form (there are many many more bells and whistles)

```
SELECT <attributes>
FROM   <one or more relations>
WHERE  <conditions>
```

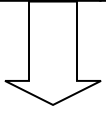
Call this a **SFW** query.

Simple SQL Query: Selection

Selection is the operation of filtering a relation's tuples on some condition

```
SELECT *
FROM   Product
WHERE  Category = 'Gadgets'
```

PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi



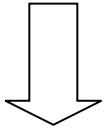
PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks

Simple SQL Query: Projection

Projection is the operation of producing an output table with tuples that have a subset of their prior attributes

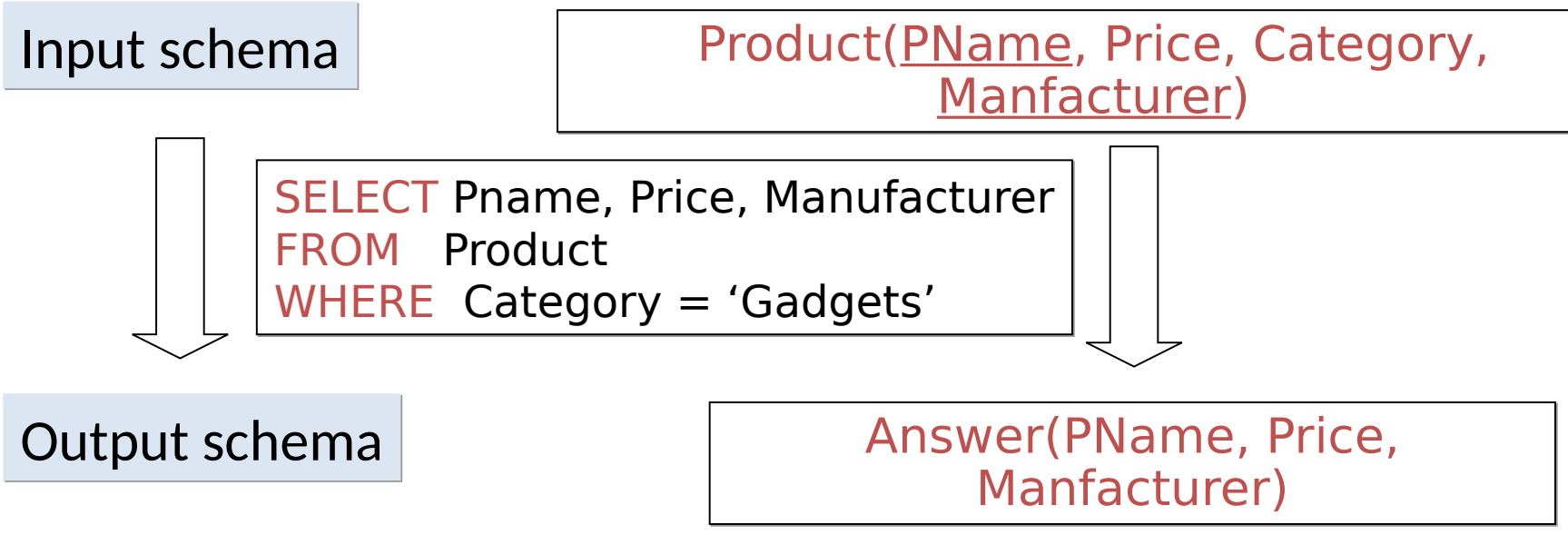
PName	Price	Category	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	Gadgets	GizmoWorks
SingleTouch	$149.99	Photography	Canon
MultiTouch	$203.99	Household	Hitachi

```
SELECT Pname, Price, Manufacturer
FROM   Product
WHERE  Category = 'Gadgets'
```



PName	Price	Manufacturer
Gizmo	$19.99	GizmoWorks
Powergizmo	$29.99	GizmoWorks

Notation


Input schema
Product(PName, Price, Category, Manfacturer)
SELECT Pname, Price, Manufacturer
FROM Product
WHERE Category = 'Gadgets'
Output schema
Answer(PName, Price, Manfacturer)

A Few Details

- SQL **commands** are case insensitive:
  - Same: SELECT, Select, select
  - Same: Product,   product

- **Values** are **not:**
  - Different: ‘Seattle’, ‘seattle’

- Use single quotes for text constants:
  - ‘abc’ - yes
  - “abc” - no

DISTINCT: Eliminating Duplicates

```
SELECT DISTINCT Category
FROM   Product
```

Category
Gadgets
Photography
Household

Versus

```
SELECT Category
FROM   Product
```

Category
Gadgets
Gadgets
Photography
Household

COUNT

COUNT is an aggregation function that returns the number of elements.

Example: Find the number of products with a price of $20 or more.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM product WHERE price >= 20
```

Syntax: COUNT([ALL | DISTINCT] expression)

ORDER BY: Sorting the Results

```
SELECT   PName, Price, Manufacturer
FROM     Product
WHERE    Category='gizmo' AND Price > 50
ORDER BY Price, PName
```

Ties are broken by the second attribute on the ORDER BY list, etc.

Ordering is ascending, unless you specify the DESC keyword.

Text is ordered alphabetically.

LIMIT Clause

Used to limit the data amount returned by the SELECT statement.

Example: Find the 5 most expensive products

```
SELECT * FROM product
ORDER BY price DESC
LIMIT 5
```

Syntax: LIMIT [no of rows] OFFSET [row num]

Note: LIMIT is not standard SQL (e.g., MS SQL Server uses SELECT TOP)

Operators

Some of the operators supported by SQL are:

=, ==	equal
!=, <>	not equal
<, <=	less than (or equal)
>, >=	greater than (or equal)
+, -, /, *	arithmetic operators
AND, OR, NOT	logic operators
IS NULL, IS NOT NULL	checks for NULL values

Example: Find products and their price + 8% sales tax for gadgets that cost at least $100

```
SELECT pname, price * 1.08 AS Price_with_tax
FROM product,
WHERE category = 'Gadgets' AND price >= 100
```

IN and BETWEEN

The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause.

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name IN (value1,value2,...)
```

The BETWEEN operator selects values within a range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates.

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2
```

LIKE: Simple String Pattern Matching

```
SELECT *
FROM   Products
WHERE  PName LIKE
'%gizmo%'
```

- s **LIKE** p: pattern matching on strings
- p may contain two special symbols:
  - % = any sequence of characters
  - _ = any single character

CASE Statement

CASE WHEN [condition1] THEN [expression1]
WHEN [condition2] THEN [expression2]
ELSE [default expression] END

Product

name	category	price
Gizmo	gadget	50
Camera	Photo	299
OneClick	Photo	89

Example:

```
SELECT name,
        CASE WHEN price > 200 THEN 'Yes' ELSE 'No' END AS expensive
FROM Product
```

Activities

- SQLite Operators
- Expressions
- Where clauses
- And & Or clauses

(http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sqlite/)

1. Find all the gadgets and sort them by price.
2. What is the most expensive gadget?
3. How many gadgets are in the database?
4. How many gadgets are less than $20?
5. How much does it cost to buy all gadgets?
6. What happens if the manufacturer GizmoWorks changes its name? This is why we need multiple tables!