

# Queries in SQL

Hui Chen <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>CUNY Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY, USA

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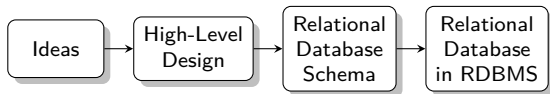
# Outline

## 1 Introduction to SQL

## 2 Queries in SQL

- Selection
- Projection
- Conditionals
- Product and Join

# Overview



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# Introduction to SQL

SQL (pronounced as “sequel”) is the principal language used to describe and manipulate relational database, and has several aspects:

- ▶ Data definition language (DDL).
  - ▶ SQL includes commands to create database objects such as tables, indexes, and views, as well as commands to define access rights to those database objects.
  - ▶ Topics of this lecture: SQL commands to create database tables (relations)
- ▶ Data manipulation language (DML).
  - ▶ SQL includes commands to insert, update, delete, and retrieve data within the database tables.
- ▶ Transaction control language (TCL).
  - ▶ The DML commands in SQL are executed within the context of a transaction.
- ▶ Data control language (DCL).
  - ▶ Data control commands are used to control access to data objects.

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# Queries to SQL

A SQL can be understood as a relational algebra query

# Selection in SQL

Use

```
SELECT *  
FROM R  
WHERE C;
```

which is

$$\sigma_C(R) \quad (1)$$

```
SELECT *  
FROM Movies  
WHERE studioName='Disney' AND year=1990;
```



# Projection in SQL

Use

```
SELECT L  
FROM R  
WHERE C;
```

which is

$$\pi_L(\sigma_C(R)) \quad (2)$$

```
SELECT title, length  
FROM Movies  
WHERE studioName='Disney' AND year=1990;
```

# Value Comparison

For numeric and string values, we use operators

▶ =

▶ <

▶ <=

▶ >

▶ >=

# String Pattern Matching

s LIKE p

How to write p? To use two special characters

- ▶ % in p matches any sequence of 0 or more characters in s
- ▶ \_ in p matches any one character in s

```
SELECT title
FROM Movies
WHERE title LIKE 'Star□_□_□_□';
```

```
SELECT title
FROM Movies
WHERE title LIKE '%''s%';
```

What might be the results?

# Product and Join

To be continued ...