

## Where Condition

Announcement:

- 1) An in-class quiz on Wednesday
  - a. Requirement stated in syllabus for the participation
  - b. Want to know how well you learn for SQL
  - c. Only 1 percentage, so I suppose everyone will get a full credit
  - d. Office hours will be held one hour before the class on Wed in case you have any questions
  - e. Sample quiz will be provided.
- 2) Access – Skybox users
- 3) Homework

Quick Reviews:

- 1) Select everything from table
- 2) Select column “college” from table
- 3) Select unique college from table
- 4) Select everything order by height (descending, ascending)
- 5) Find the top 10 tallest player
- 6) Find the number of unique colleges

Grammar Summary:

- 1) Select

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name;
```

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

- 2) Distinct

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Country) FROM Customers;
```

Note: The example above will not work in Firefox and Microsoft Edge! Because COUNT(DISTINCT column\_name) is not supported in Microsoft Access databases. Firefox and Microsoft Edge are using Microsoft Access in our examples.

```
SELECT Count(*) AS DistinctCountries
FROM (SELECT DISTINCT Country FROM Customers);
```

3) Sort

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC|DESC;
```

Notice:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY Country ASC, CustomerName DESC;
```

Question: what is the default order?

4) SQL aliases are used to give a table, or a column in a table, a temporary name. Aliases are often used to make column names more readable.

```
SELECT column_name/function AS alias_name
FROM table_name;
```

1. Question – Choose rows whose college is “university of connecticut”

SQL requires **single** quotes around text values (most database systems will also allow double quotes). However, numeric fields should not be enclosed in quotes:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

Operator	Description
=	Equal
<>	Not equal. Note: In some versions of SQL this operator may be written as !=
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
BETWEEN	Between a certain range
LIKE	Search for a pattern
IN	To specify multiple possible values for a column

Like

Wildcard	Explanation
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*	Allows you to match any string of any length (including zero length)
?	Allows you to match on a single character
#	Allows you to match on a single numeric digit

- 1 Find players whose born year is equal to or later than 1990
- 2 Find the college of player named “Derrick Rose”
- 3 Find players whose born year is between 1990 and 1992.
- 4 Find players whose college is not “Duke university”
- 5 Find player whose first name is “michael”