

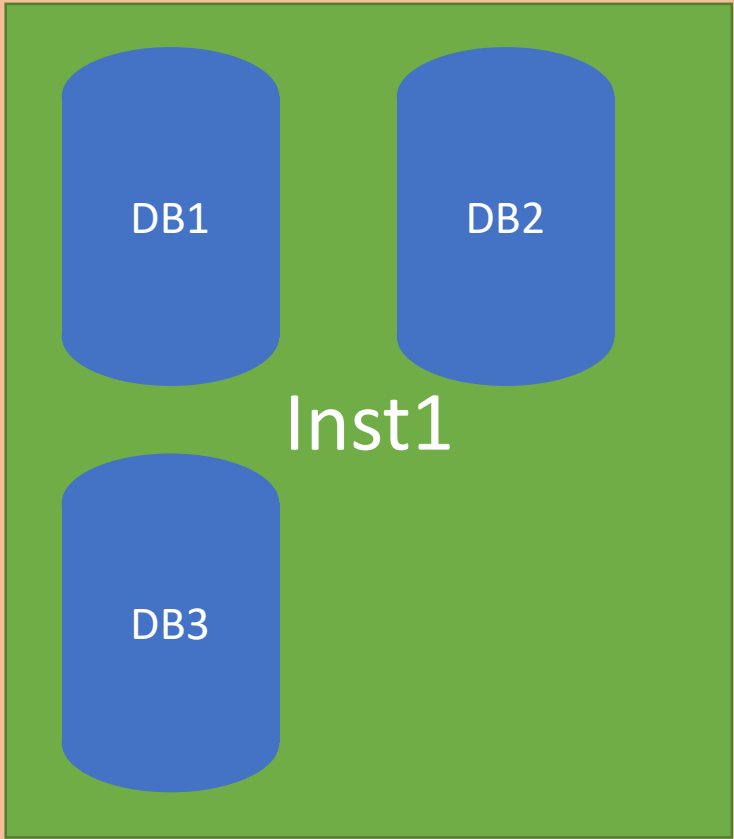
# Querying SQL Server for Beginners

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# Definitions

| Word       | Meaning   |
|------------|---|
| RDBMS      | Relational database management system                               |
| SQL Server | Microsoft's enterprise level RDBMS                                  |
| SQL        | Structured query language   |
| T-SQL      | SQL Server's flavor of SQL  |
| Instance   | One installation of SQL Server, more than one allowed on a computer |
| Database   | A physical container, more than one allowed on an instance          |



MyComputer

# More Definitions

| Word        | Meaning   |
|-------------|---|
| Table       | The object made of columns and rows in a database that holds the data. Conceptually, looks like a spreadsheet |
| Column      | A column has a data type and properties that enforce rules  |
| Row         | Each record in a table  |
| Constraint  | The rules   |
| Primary Key | A column or columns that uniquely define a row  |
| Foreign Key | A column or columns that point to a row in another table  |
| Schema      | A container to organize objects   |

Can contain many tables and other objects like schemas, views, indexes, functions, stored procedures

DB\_A

```
CREATE TABLE HumanResources.Department(  
[DepartmentID] [smallint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
[Name] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
[GroupName] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
[ModifiedDate] [date] NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT [PK_Department_DepartmentID] PRIMARY KEY  
CLUSTERED  
([DepartmentID] ASC)  
)
```

|    | DepartmentID | Name                       | GroupName                            | ModifiedDate            |
|----|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | 1            | Engineering                | Research and Development             | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 2  | 2            | Tool Design                | Research and Development             | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 3  | 3            | Sales                      | Sales and Marketing                  | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 4  | 4            | Marketing                  | Sales and Marketing                  | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 5  | 5            | Purchasing                 | Inventory Management                 | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 6  | 6            | Research and Development   | Research and Development             | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 7  | 7            | Production                 | Manufacturing                        | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 8  | 8            | Production Control         | Manufacturing                        | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 9  | 9            | Human Resources            | Executive General and Administration | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 10 | 10           | Finance                    | Executive General and Administration | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 11 | 11           | Information Services       | Executive General and Administration | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 12 | 12           | Document Control           | Quality Assurance                    | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 13 | 13           | Quality Assurance          | Quality Assurance                    | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 14 | 14           | Facilities and Maintenance | Executive General and Administration | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 15 | 15           | Shipping and Receiving     | Inventory Management                 | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 16 | 16           | Executive                  | Executive General and Administration | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |

## Schema

```
CREATE TABLE HumanResources.Department(  
  [DepartmentID] [smallint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
  [Name] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
  [GroupName] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
  [ModifiedDate] [date] NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT [PK_Department_DepartmentID] PRIMARY KEY  
  CLUSTERED ([DepartmentID] ASC)  
)
```

## Table

```
CREATE TABLE HumanResources.Department(  
  [DepartmentID] [smallint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
  [Name] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
  [GroupName] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
  [ModifiedDate] [date] NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT [PK_Department_DepartmentID] PRIMARY KEY  
  CLUSTERED ([DepartmentID] ASC)  
)
```

Auto-increment

```
CREATE TABLE HumanResources.Department(  
[DepartmentID] [smallint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
[Name] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
[GroupName] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
[ModifiedDate] [date] NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT [PK_Department_DepartmentID] PRIMARY KEY  
CLUSTERED ([DepartmentID] ASC)  
)
```



Constraint:

Value must be filled in

```
CREATE TABLE HumanResources.Department (  
  [DepartmentID] [smallint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
  [Name] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
  [GroupName] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
  [ModifiedDate] [date] NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT [PK_Department_DepartmentID] PRIMARY KEY  
  CLUSTERED ([DepartmentID] ASC)  
)
```

## Data types

```
CREATE TABLE HumanResources.Department(  
  [DepartmentID] [smallint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
  [Name] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
  [GroupName] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
  [ModifiedDate] [date] NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT [PK_Department_DepartmentID] PRIMARY KEY  
  CLUSTERED ([DepartmentID] ASC)  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE HumanResources.Department(  
[DepartmentID] [smallint] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
[Name] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
[GroupName] NVARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
[ModifiedDate] [date] NOT NULL,
```

Primary Key

```
CONSTRAINT [PK_Department_DepartmentID] PRIMARY KEY  
CLUSTERED ([DepartmentID] ASC)
```

```
)
```

# Creating an environment for learning

- SQL Server Developer instance
- Tool for queries
  - SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)
  - Azure Data Studio (New, cross platform)
- Sample databases
- Find instructions here <https://bit.ly/2lqluUK>
  - This article also has SSRS instructions, you can ignore those

# Creating an environment for learning

Start here

## **Installing and Configuring SQL Server and Reporting Services**

Since this series is focused on report development, it will cover just enough about installation and configuration to help you get things set up on your development computer. **This section is not intended to provide information for installing SQL Server or SSRS in a production environment.**

Skip this

## **SSRS Service Installation and Configuration**

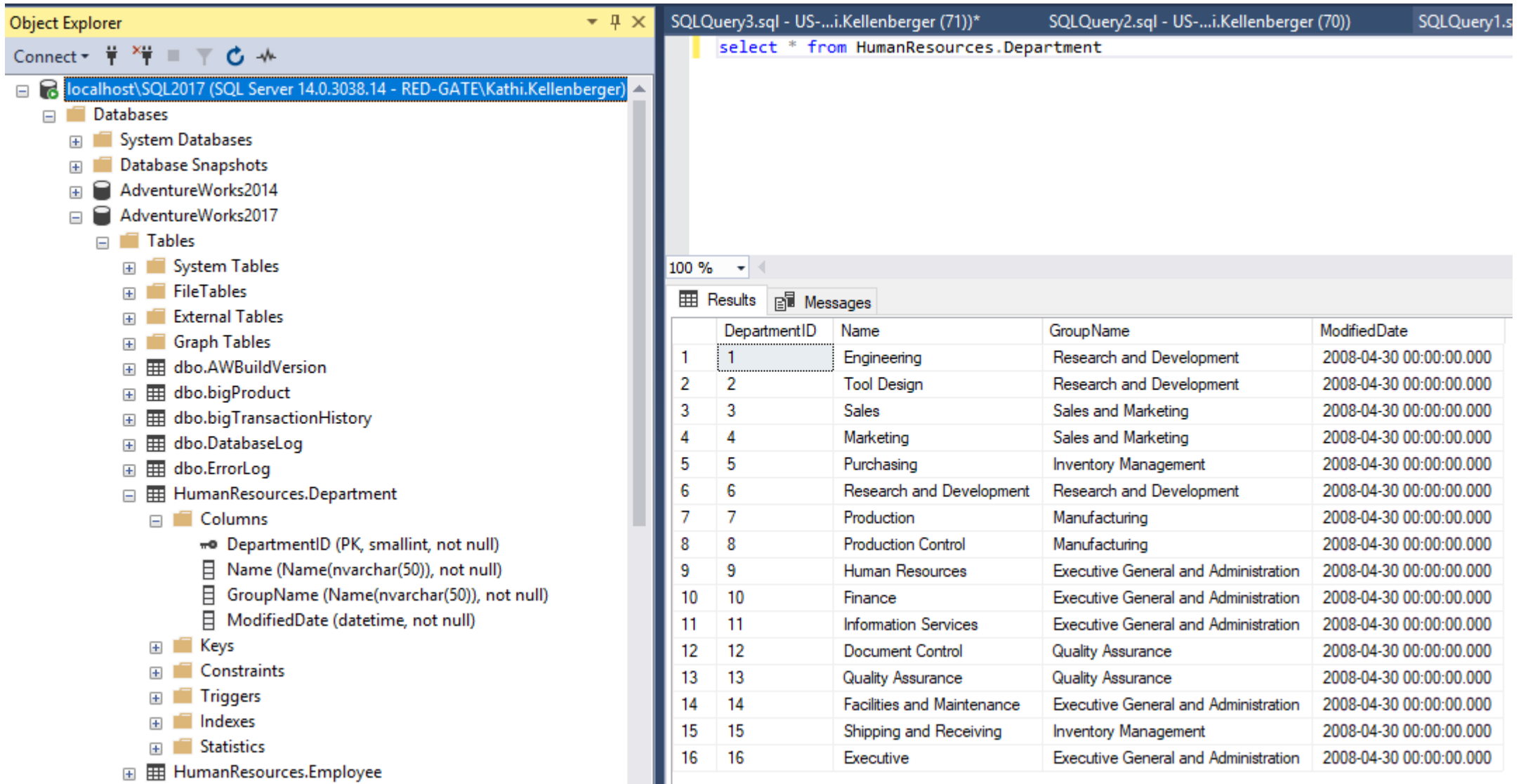
Previous versions of SQL Server allowed you to include SSRS during the installation of the database engine, but that is no longer the case beginning with 2017. Installing them together was quite convenient since the installation took care of the SSRS configuration for you automatically. Now, you must download the media separately and configure SSRS yourself. It's not difficult, but I'll walk you through the steps.

Do this

## **Restoring a Sample Database**

To follow along with the examples in this series of articles, you'll need to restore one or more sample databases. The main database that will be used for the examples is called *AdventureWorks2017*. At the time of this writing, Microsoft is hosting the sample databases on GitHub, a well-known software repository site. Search for the *AdventureWork2017.bak* file. A *bak* file is a backup file, and that's what you need. Figure 30 shows the download page.

# Getting around SSMS



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager (SSMS) interface. On the left, the Object Explorer displays the server hierarchy for 'localhost\SQL2017 (SQL Server 14.0.3038.14 - RED-GATE\Kathi.Kellenberger)'. The 'HumanResources.Department' table is selected, and its columns are visible: DepartmentID (PK, smallint, not null), Name (Name(nvarchar(50)), not null), GroupName (Name(nvarchar(50)), not null), and ModifiedDate (datetime, not null).

The right pane shows a query window with the following SQL query:

```
select * from HumanResources.Department
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns: DepartmentID, Name, GroupName, and ModifiedDate. The results are as follows:

|    | DepartmentID | Name                       | GroupName                            | ModifiedDate            |
|----|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | 1            | Engineering                | Research and Development             | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
| 2  | 2            | Tool Design                | Research and Development             | 2008-04-30 00:00:00.000 |
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# DEMO: Using SSMS

# SSMS Tips and Tricks

- Right-click a table to create a query of top 1000 rows
- Pull table and column names from Object Explorer to query window
- Pull the word “columns” to get a list of the columns
- Select code to run instead of running everything
- Query designer (use to learn, not as a crutch)
- Right-click to script out definitions
- Take advantage of IntelliSense, better yet, use a tool like SQL Prompt to help you write the query
- Add comments to code



# The SELECT statement

```
SELECT *  
FROM schema1.table1;
```

This statement returns all columns and all rows from table1.

**CAUTION!** Exploratory only. Don't do this in production code!!

# The SELECT statement

```
SELECT col1, col2, col3  
FROM schema1.table1;
```

This statement returns all the rows, but just the three columns from table1

# DEMO: Writing SQL Statements

# Filtering

```
SELECT col1, col2, col3  
FROM schema1.table1  
WHERE col1 = 5;
```

This statement returns col1, col2 and col3 from table1, but only for the rows where col1 is 5

# Operators

- =, <>, !=
- <, >, <=, >=
- IN
- BETWEEN
- LIKE (% most common wildcard, replaces 0 or more characters)
- NOT
- AND, OR
- IS NULL
- Parentheses to enforce logic

Query filters can become very complex!

# DEMO: Filtering

# NULL

Means a value has not been entered

NOT 0, NOT an empty string

You can't compare anything to NULL

```
SELECT col1, col2, col3  
FROM schema1.table1  
WHERE col1 IS NULL;
```

# DEMO: Filtering



# Ordering

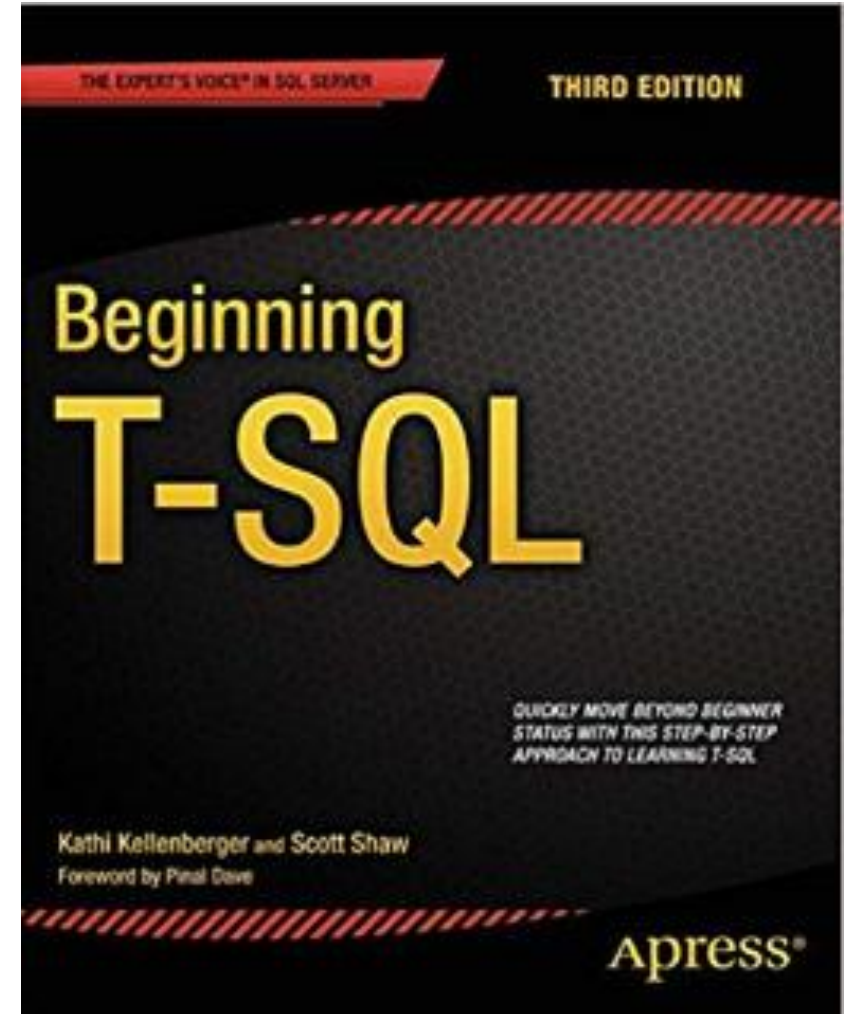
```
SELECT col1, col2, col3  
FROM schema1.table1  
ORDER BY col3 DESC;
```

Returns col1, col2, and col3 from all the rows from table1, but they are in descending order of col3

# DEMO: Ordering

# Resources

- Beginning T-SQL, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition
- Lots of training classes
  - Codecademy
  - Pluralsight
  - Udemy
- PASS.org
- Auntkathisql.com
- Simple Talk



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# SQL in the City Summit LOS ANGELES

 Wednesday May 15, 2019

 Jefferson Boulevard, Playa Vista

[www.red-gate.com/sqlinthecitysummit](http://www.red-gate.com/sqlinthecitysummit)



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Register today using the code **'KathiKellenberger'** to claim your complimentary ticket.

