**Notes**

Went over the ER diagrams and the grading scale for the homework that was due last class

Went over the SQL Query Homework that was due today 2/12/09

**Lecture Notes**

MORE SQL

WILDCARDS

SELECT \*

FROM <table>

Where <attribute> LIKE ‘xxx\*’;

* \* is not single character delimiter.

Did example with the Data provided from the homework that was due today. Found that slide was almost correct.

* \* Stands for any sequence of characters in Access.

Calculations

SELECT SUM(<attribute>)

FROM <table> -- NOT SO GOOD

NOTE: n-a-n stands for new attribute name

In these notes but not in Access a – at the end of a query is to be interpreted as a comment about the query courtesy T. Webber

SELECT SUM (<attribute>) AS <n-a-n>

FROM <table>; --BETTER

Did an example of a query using SUM for the QuantityOnHand attribute.

More Built In Calculations

SELECT AVG(<attribute>) AS <n-a-n>

FROM <table>

* Can also do MIN and MAX using the same query structure replacing AVG with MIN or MAX.

SELECT COUNT (\*) AS <n-a-n>

FROM <table>;

Count of all rows, or one attributes, or 2 attributes, always going to give you the number of rows or records in the table. In order to get less you need to add a WHERE clause to see where condition is true.

DISTINCT must be in parenthesis with attribute. Does not return duplicate rows.

SQL Arithmetic

SELECT <attribute1> \* <attribute2> AS <n-a-n>

FROM <table>;