## P

## Notes on SQL:

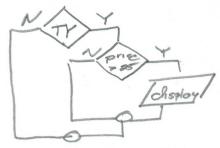
Lets say I have a table named inven that has the following layout:

Name of field	Type	Size	
itemno	short text	5	
itemname	short text	25	
dept	short text	2	
price	number	double	
onhand	number	integer	
onorder	number	integer	
reorderpoint	number	integer	

When I want to write SQL, I go into the SQL part of Access and I can write the SQL. Below are some examples.

If I want all items that are in dept TY and have a price > 25, I would write.

select itemno, itemname, dept, price from inven where dept = 'TY' and price > 25.



Notice that I included itemno and itemname to help me figure out which items meet the criteria. These two things both have to be true so they are in an AND relationship.

If I want all items that are in dept TY or dept SP, I would write.



select itemno, itemname, dept from inven where dept = 'TY' or dept = 'SP';

I could have added other fields to the select if I wanted more information about the items.



Now I want to write a query using SQL that will look for onhand > 50 or onorder > 100.



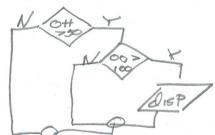
select itemno, itemname, onhand, onorder

from inven

where onhand > 50 or onorder > 100;

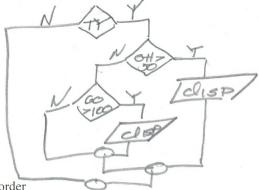
Note: inflowchert I wen OH+00.

If I had wanted both onhand > 50 and onorder > 100 then I would write.



select itemno, itemname, onhand, onorder from inven where onhand > 50 and onorder > 100;

Now lets say we want all items in dept TY and they have either onhand > 50 or onorder > 100.



select itemno, itemname, dept, onhand, onorder from inven

where dept = 'TY' and (onhand > 50 or onorder > 100);

Remember I wanted all the items I displayed to have a dept of TY and also to have either of two other conditions. So dept must be TY and either onhand must be greater than 50 or onorder greater than 100.

Notice the parenthesis. In the order of operation ANDs are resolved before ORs. So if I wrote this without the parenthesis I would get different results.

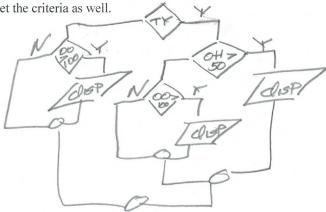
select itemno, itemname, dept, onhand, onorder from inven

where dept = 'TY' and onhand > 50 or onorder > 100;



This means that dept = 'TY' and onhand > 50 both have to be true to meet the criteria OR if they are not both true we can check for onorder > 100.

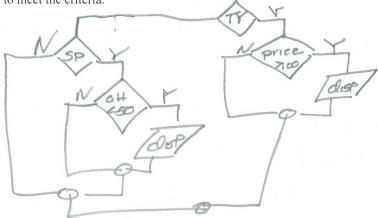
If onorder > 100 then we have met the criteria as well.



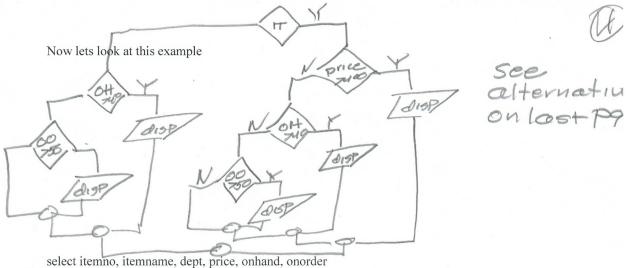
So the parenthesis changed things and we then said either of the things in the parenthesis have to be true AND also the dept absolutely has to be TY.

Now lets look at another example. We want the dept = 'TY' and price < 100 OR we want the dept = 'SP' and onhand < 50.

So since ANDs are resolved before ORs we combine the dept = 'TY" with the price < 100 and we combine the dept = 'SP' and onhand < 50. The OR tells us that either of these cominations has to be true to meet the criteria.



select itemno, itemname, dept, price, onhand from inven where dept = 'TY' and price < 100 or dept = 'SP' and onhand < 50;



from inven

where dept = 'IT' and price > 400 or onhand > 40 or onorder > 50;

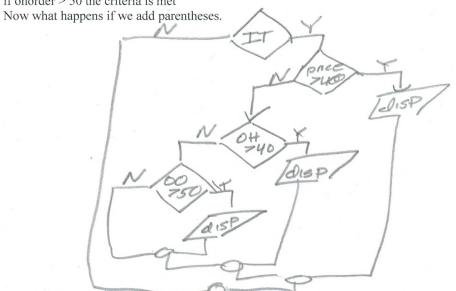
When we look at the AND and the OR we realize that dept = 'IT' and price > 400 are in an AND relationship so they are combined and the OR onhand > 40 stands alone or the onorder > 50 stands alone. SO we have

if dept = 'IT" and price > 400 the criteria is met

if onhand > 40 the criteria is met.

OR

if onorder > 50 the criteria is met



select itemno, itemname, dept, price, onhand, onorder

where dept = 'IT' and (price > 400 or onhand > 40 or onorder > 50);



This means that dept has to be IT and at least one of the criteria inside the parenthesis has to be true.

SO

if dept = 'IT' and price > 100 the criteria is met

OR

if dept = 'IT' and onhand > 40 the criteria is met

OR

if dept = 'IT" and onorder > 50 the criteria is met

alternative from previous pago

Where dept= 'IT' and pree 740 or onhand >40

