SQL

Select Statements

A SELECT statement describes an output table based on input rows. To write one: 1. Describe the **input rows** using FROM and WHERE clauses. 2. Format and order the **output rows** and columns using SELECT and ORDER BY clauses.

```
SELECT (Step 2) FROM (Step 1) WHERE (Step 1) ORDER BY (Step 2);
```

The WHERE and ORDER BY clauses are optional.

Pizza Time

The pizzas table contains the names, opening, and closing hours of great pizza places in Berkeley. The meals table contains typical meal times (for college students). A pizza place is open for a meal if the meal time is at or within the open and close times.

```
CREATE TABLE pizzas AS
 SELECT "Artichoke" AS name, 12 AS open, 15 AS close UNION
 SELECT "La Val's"
                             , 11
                                          , 22
                                                        UNION
 SELECT "Sliver"
                             , 11
                                          , 20
                                                        UNION
 SELECT "Cheeseboard"
                             , 16
                                          , 23
                                                        UNION
 SELECT "Emilia's"
                             , 13
                                          , 18;
CREATE TABLE meals AS
 SELECT "breakfast" AS meal, 11 AS time UNION
 SELECT "lunch"
                                          UNION
                             , 13
                             , 19
 SELECT "dinner"
                                          UNION
 SELECT "snack"
                             , 22;
```

Q1: Open Early

You'd like to have pizza before 13 o'clock (1pm). Create a opening table with the names of all pizza places that open before 13 o'clock, listed in reverse alphabetical order.

opening table:

Sliver
La Val's
Artichoke

```
-- Pizza places that open before 1pm in alphabetical order

SELECT "REPLACE THIS LINE WITH YOUR SOLUTION";
```

Q2: Study Session

You're planning to study at a pizza place from the moment it opens until 14 o'clock (2pm). Create a table study with two columns, the name of each pizza place and the duration of the study session you would have if you studied there (the difference between when it opens and 14 o'clock). For pizza places that are not open before 2pm, the duration should be zero. Order the rows by decreasing duration.

Hint: Use an expression of the form MAX(_, 0) to make sure a result is not below 0. study table:

name	duration
La Val's	3
Sliver	3
Artichoke	2
Emilia's	1
Cheeseboard	0

```
-- Pizza places and the duration of a study break that ends at 14 o'clock
SELECT "REPLACE THIS LINE WITH YOUR SOLUTION";
```

Q3: Late Night Snack

What's still open for a late night snack? Create a late table with one column named status that has a sentence describing the closing time of each pizza place that closes at or after snack time. Important: Don't use any numbers in your SQL query! Instead, use a join to compare each restaurant's closing time to the time of a snack. The rows may appear in any order.

late table:

status
Cheeseboard closes at 23
La Val's closes at 22

The | | operator in SQL concatenates two strings together, just like + in Python.

```
-- Pizza places that are open for late-night-snack time and when they close
 SELECT ____ || " closes at " || ____ AS status
 FROM ____
 WHERE ____;
```