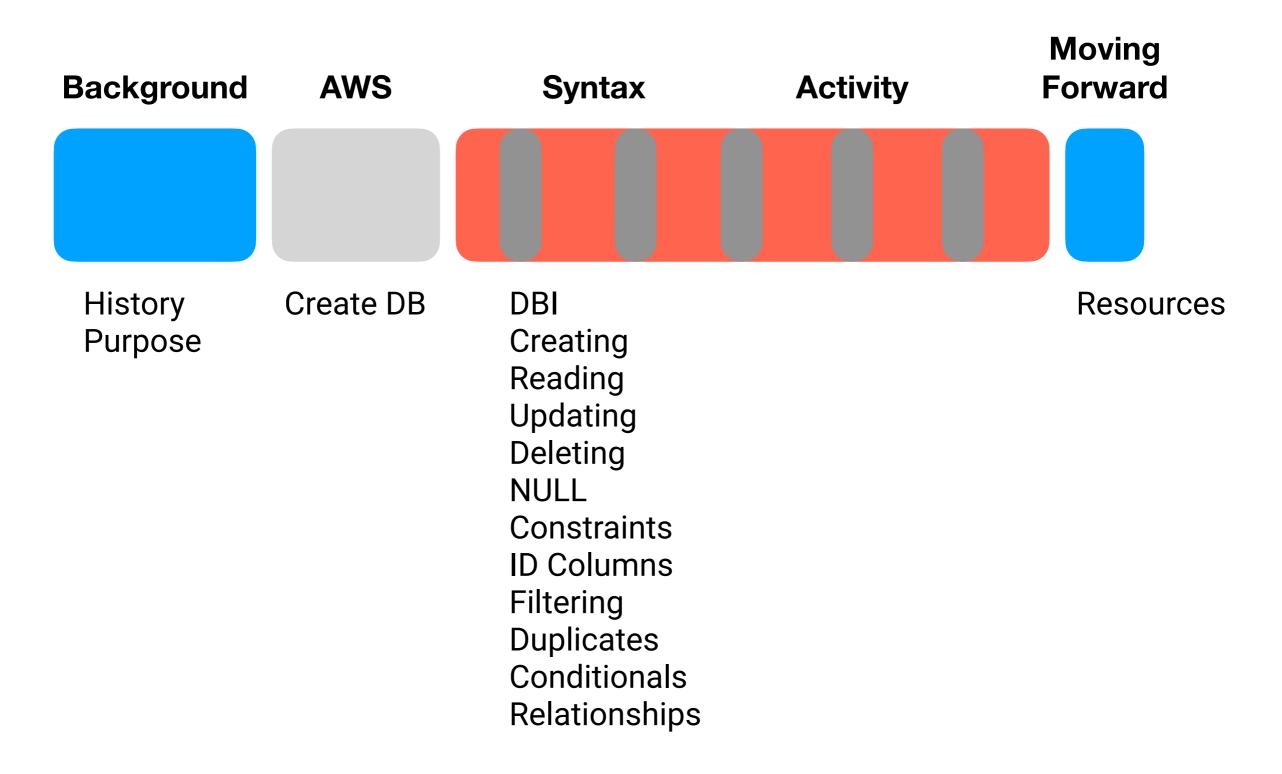
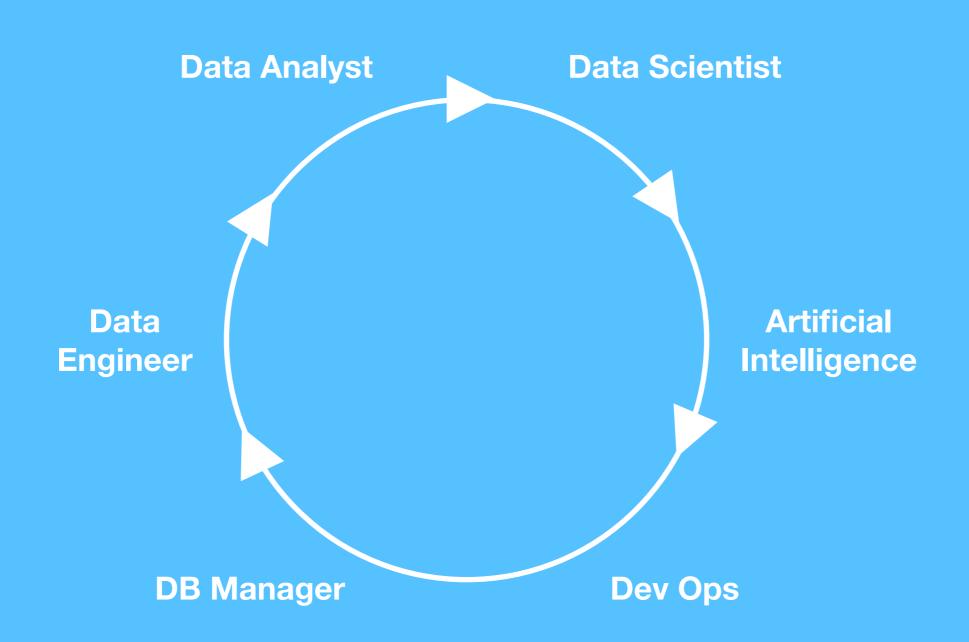
Introduction to SQL

https://github.com/la-processand-theory/sql-db-setup

Today



Data Science Workflow



DB Taxonomy

Relational (RDDBMS)

Old School

MySQL Oracle

PostgreSQL

New School

Amazon Aurora MySQL Cluster Maria

Object-Oriented Smalltalk

Non-Relational

NoSQL

Key-Value

Membrane

Document

MongoDB

Graph

InfiniteGraph

Distributed

Blockchain

Relational DBs

student Table

student_id	username	email
1	AAA	emailA
2	BBB	emailB
3	CCC	emailC
4	DDD	emailD

Unique Key/ Primary key* Variable/ Column/ Field Row/ Record

w/

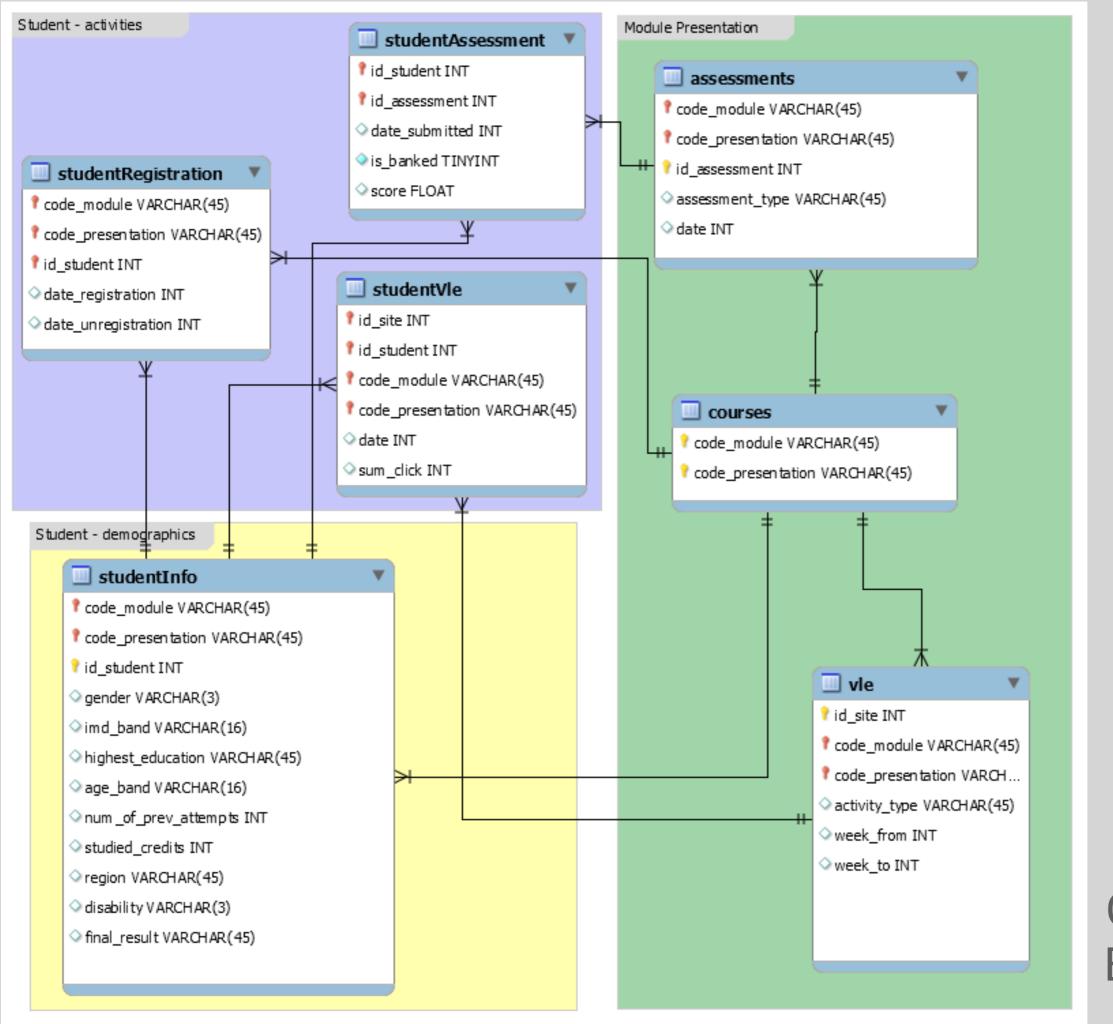
lesson

id	student_id		
Z	1		
Z	2		
Z	3		
Z	4		

Foreign key

game

student_id	lesson_id	level
1	Z	1
1	Z	2
1	Z	1
1	Z	1



OU LA Data ER Diagram

DB Popularity

Rank					Score		
Oct 2019	Sep 2019	Oct 2018	DBMS	Database Model	Oct 2019	Sep 2019	Oct 2018
1.	1.	1.	Oracle 🔡	Relational, Multi-model 🚺	1355.88	+9.22	+36.61
2.	2.	2.	MySQL 🔠	Relational, Multi-model 🚺	1283.06	+3.99	+104.94
3.	3.	3.	Microsoft SQL Server	Relational, Multi-model 🚺	1094.72	+9.66	+36.39
4.	4.	4.	PostgreSQL	Relational, Multi-model 🚺	483.91	+1.66	+64.52
5.	5.	5.	MongoDB 🔠	Document, Multi-model 🔟	412.09	+2.03	+48.90
6.	6.	6.	IBM Db2 🚻	Relational, Multi-model 🚺	170.77	-0.79	-8.91
7.	7.	1 8.	Elasticsearch 🔠	Search engine, Multi-model 🚺	150.17	+0.90	+7.85
8.	8.	4 7.	Redis 🔠	Key-value, Multi-model 🔃	142.91	+1.01	-2.38
9.	9.	9.	Microsoft Access	Relational	131.18	-1.53	-5.62
10.	10.	10.	Cassandra 🖽	Wide column	123.22	-0.18	-0.17

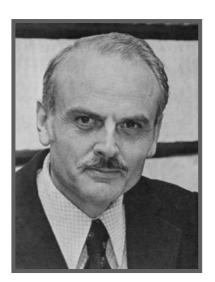
https://db-engines.com/en/ranking

Structured Query Language (SQL)

- Developed SEQUEL at IBM ~1970
- Domain-specific language for querying relational DBs
- Based on relational algebra
- Works with structured data
- Main benefit: don't need to specify how to reach a given record (no file path, index number)
- Is loosely standardized across products



Donald Chamberlin



Todd Codd



Ray Boyce

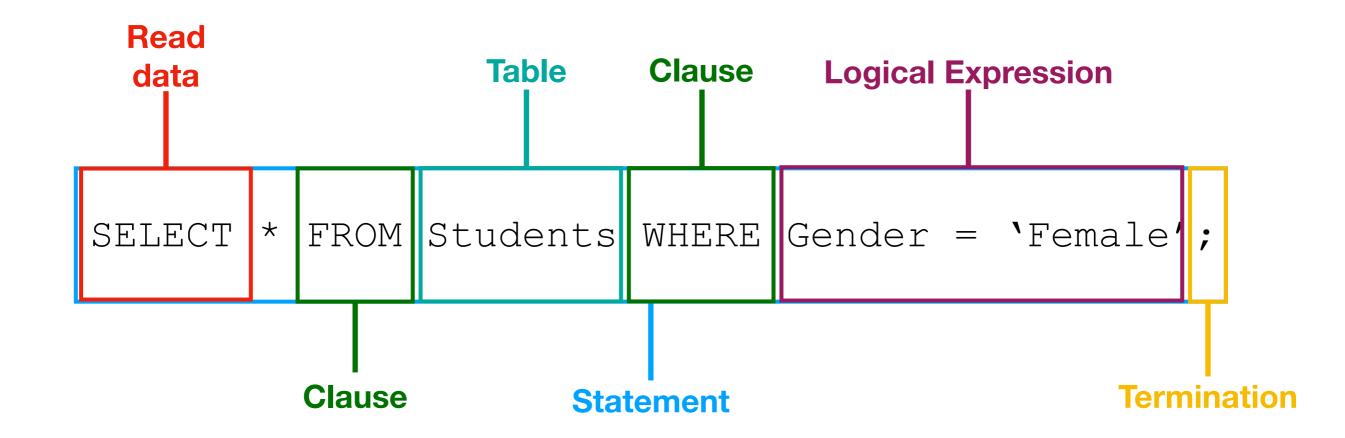
DB Fundamental Functions

- Create
- Read
- Update
- Delete

DB Fundamental Functions

- Create: INSERT Add rows
- Read: SELECT Get data
- Update: UPDATE Change data
- Delete: DELETE Remove rows

Basic Statement



^{*}Capitalization of SQL keywords is not required but is useful

Moving Forward

- SoloLearn
- LeetCode.com
- Test
- Projects

Create a MySQL DB

- Log into your <u>AWS Management Console</u>
- Locate RDS under the Databases heading
- Within Amazon RDS click Create database
- Under Choose a database creation method click Standard Create
- Under Engine options choose MySQL
- Under Templates choose Free tier
- Under Settings name your DB instance identifier as database-1
- Under Credential settings create a username and password combination and write it down (you will need it later)
- Under Connectivity expand Additional connectivity configuration to show additional menu items and make sure that Publicly accessible is checked Yes
- Expand the Additional configuration menu
- Under Initial database name write oudb
- Uncheck Automatic backups
- Click Create database

Create a MySQL DB

- Once your DB has been created
- Under Security groups rules click the hyperlink
- Click Inbound and then Edit
- Do not delete any rules!
- Add the rule SQL/Aurora on Port 3306 with the Connection of MyIP

Joins

