

# Basic SQL



# Trainer



Hi there! I am Agil Haykal, just call me **Agil**. I am a curious guy who end up involved in data technology.

I have experienced Data Science as a trainer, consultant, and developer. I have taught +300 Data Scientist, Engineer, and Business Intelligence in total.

I handled several industry from manufacturing, banking, telecommunication, government, and Insurance. Please feel free to contact me to discuss anything about data technology.

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## Today's quote



*Data will talk to you if you're willing to listen*

**- Jim Bergeson**



# Table of Content

## What will We Learn Today?

1. Introduction to SQL
2. Select Data
3. Create Table
4. Insert Table
5. Update Table
6. Delete Table

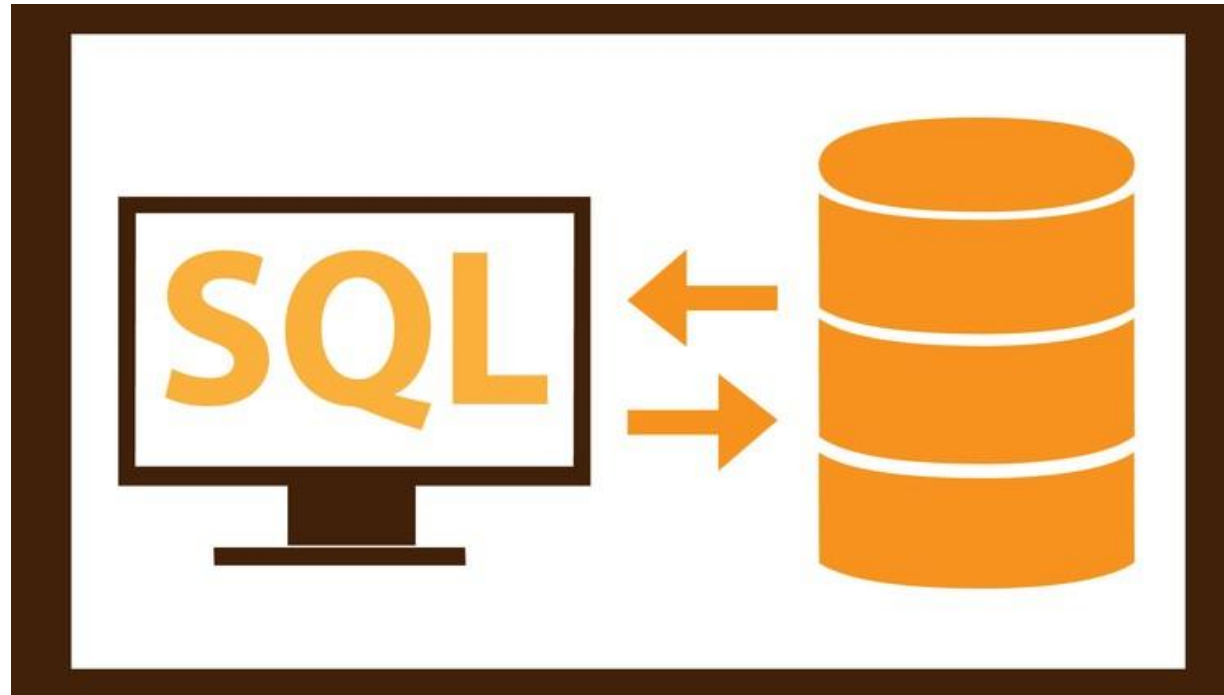


# Database

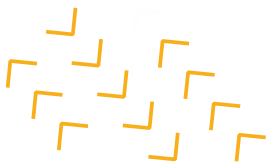
**A database is an organized collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system**



# What is SQL?



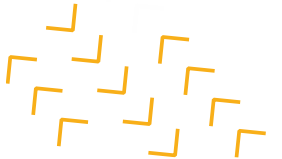
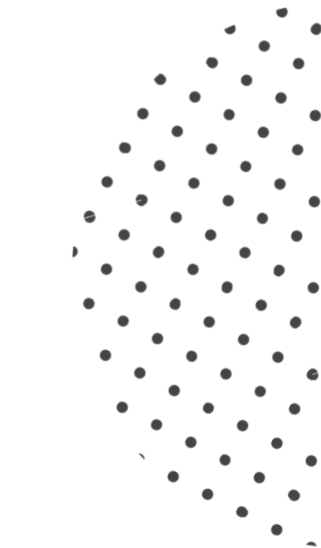
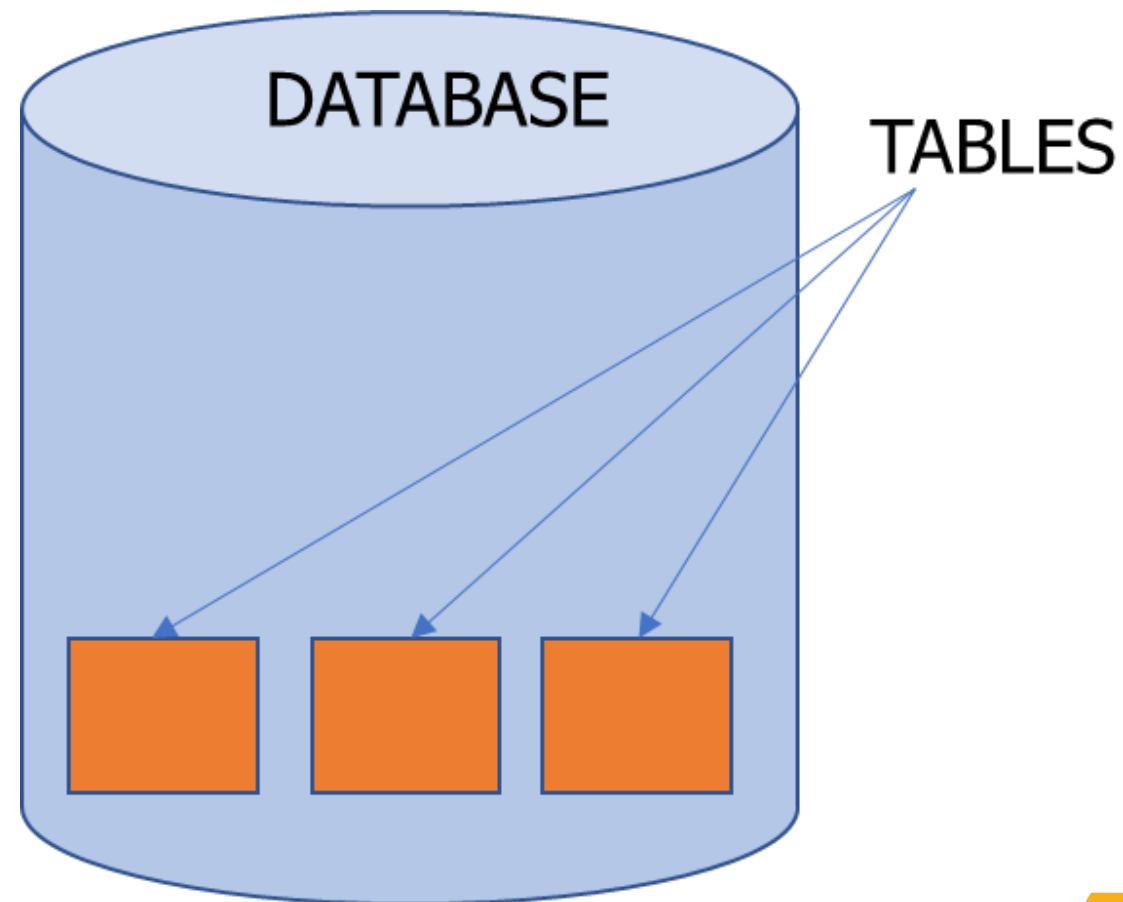
- A language to communicate with the Database
- A tool to retrieve the required information from Database
- SQL is not case sensitive (MaMa = mama = MAMA)





# Database Basic

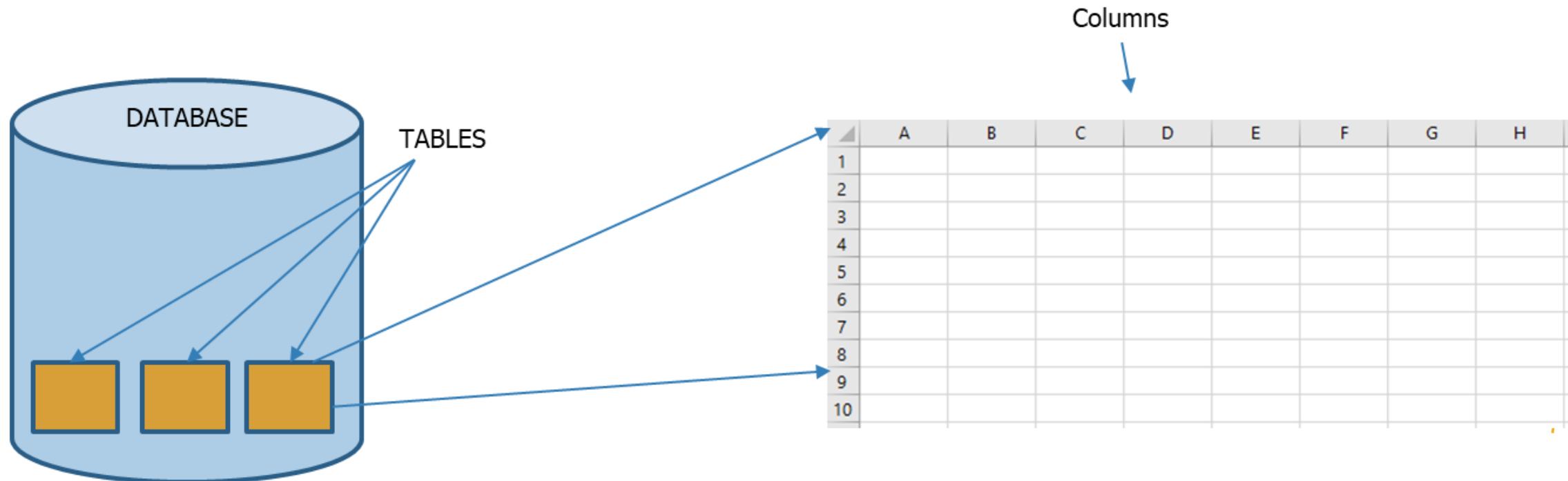
In Database, data is stored in tables





# Database Basic

- Each table consists of columns and rows.
- Each column is a field in a record, and there is a column name associated with each column.

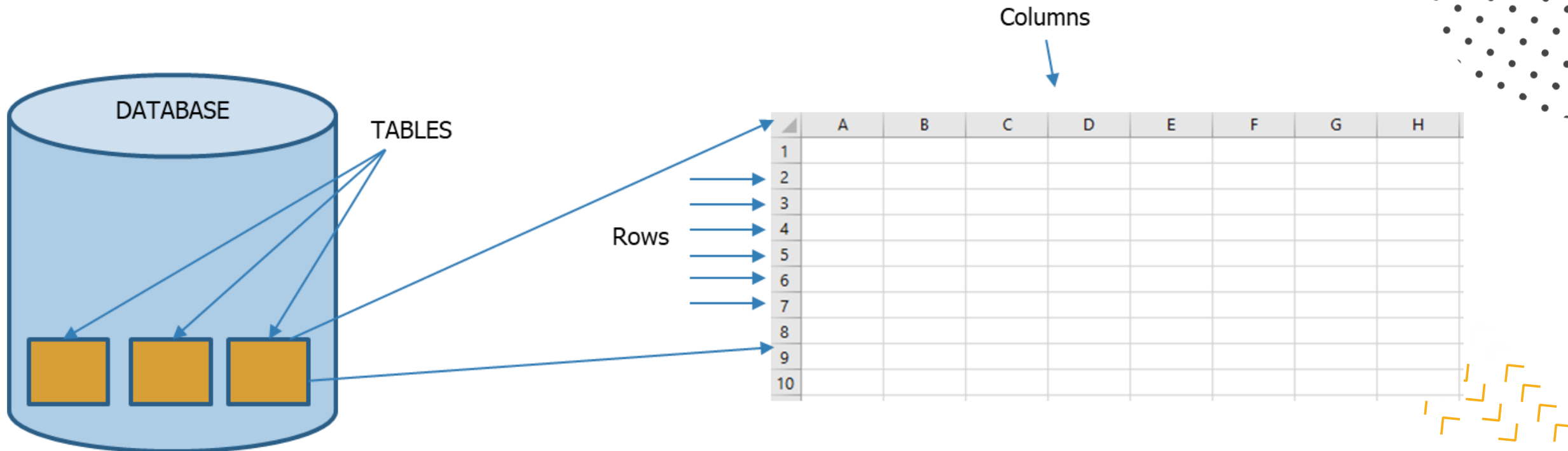




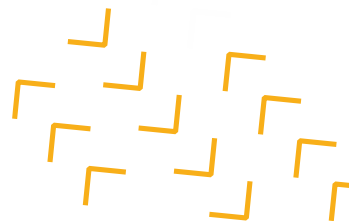


# Database Basic







- Each row represents one record.
- When we say how many records we have, we are referring to the number of rows



# What Makes Database Better from Spreadsheet?



# Spreadsheet has limited Rows

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About 161,000 results (0.60 seconds)

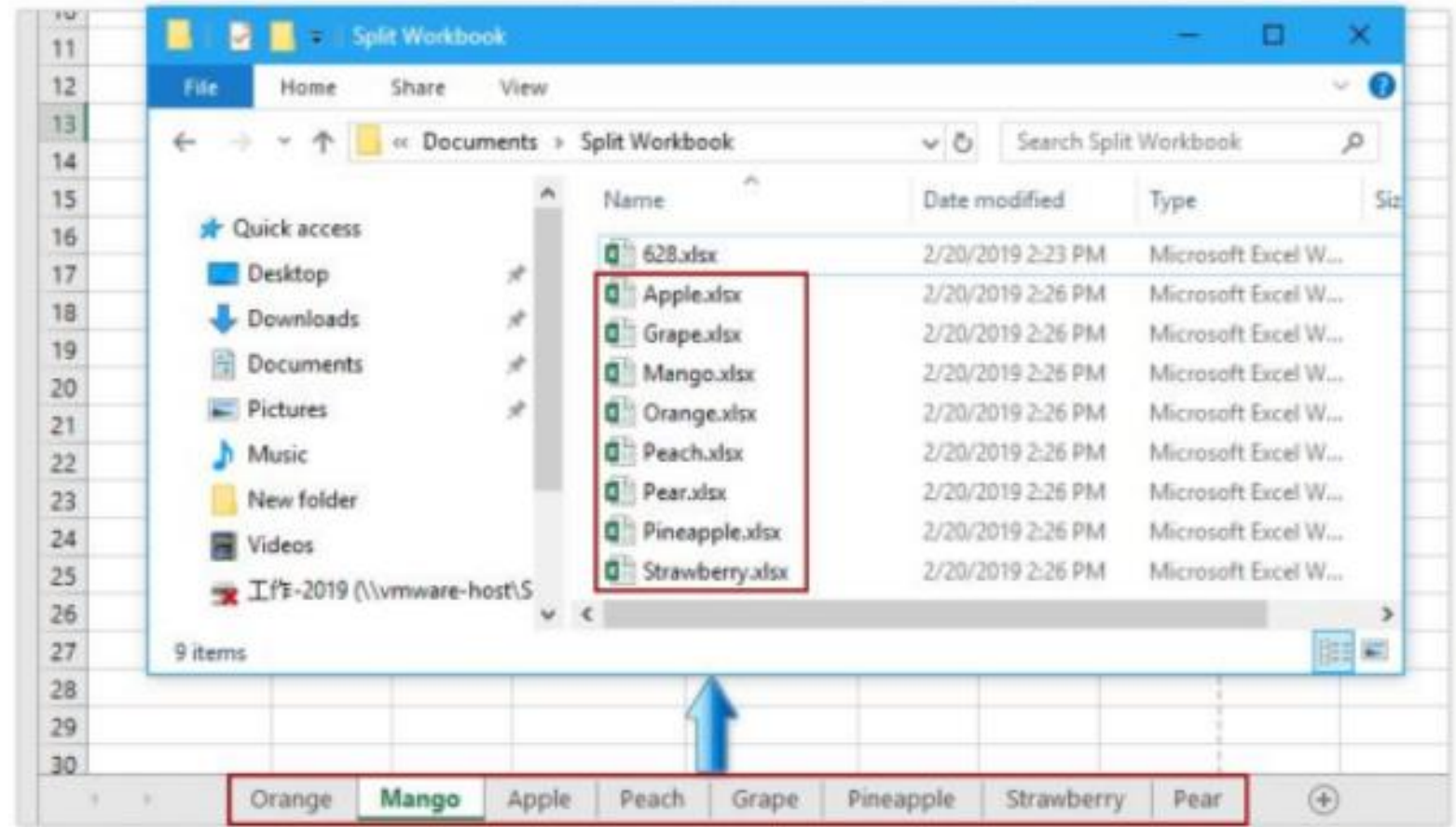
Google Spreadsheets are extremely powerful and convert very well from Excel, but they do have some limitations: Up to 5 million cells for spreadsheets that are created in or converted to **Google Sheets**. 40,000 new **rows** at a time. **Maximum number of** columns of 18,278 columns.

<https://gsuitetips.com> › tips › google-spreadsheet-limitations

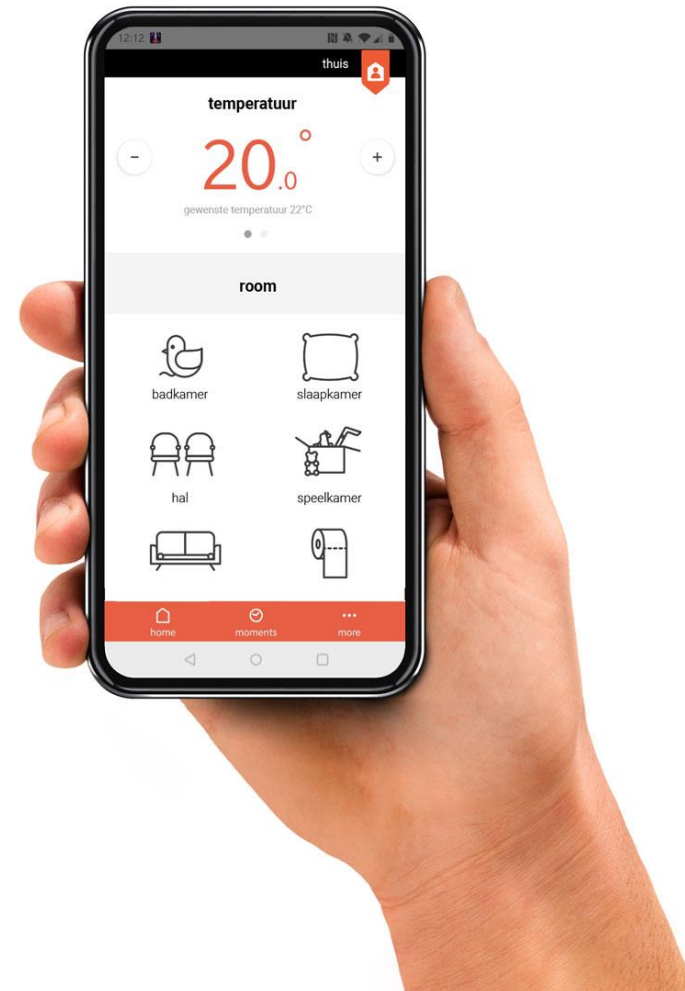
[Sheets Tips - Google Sheets Tips and Tricks | G Suite Tips](#) ✓

Data > 1.000.000 rows are hard to manipulate

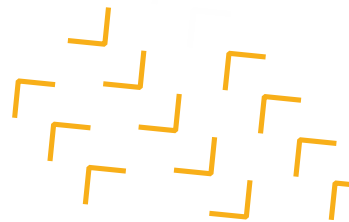
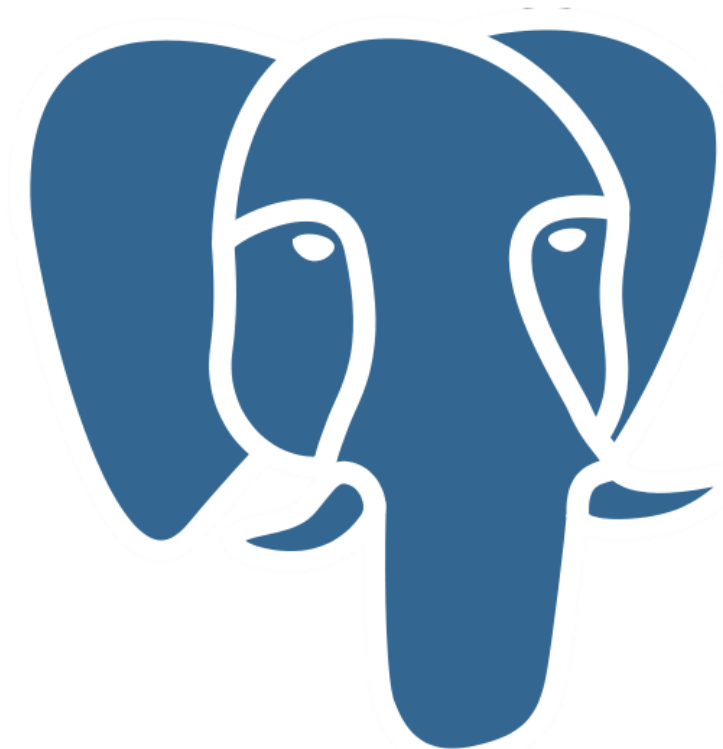
# Join Table is easier in Database



**Applicable for any  
software**

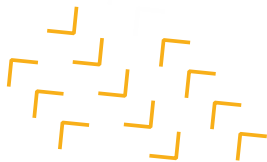
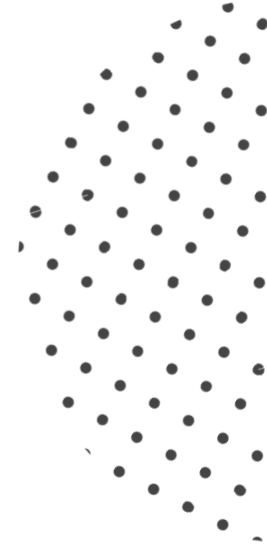


# Why use PostgreSQL?



PostgreSQL comes with many features aimed to help developers build applications, administrators to protect data integrity and build fault-tolerant environments, and help you manage your data no matter how big or small the dataset.

- Data Types
- Data Integrity
- Concurrency and Performance
- Reliability, disaster recovery
- Security





# Now Let's Code!







# SELECT ... FROM

SQL is structured similar to the English language.

The basic command for retrieving data from a database table is to **SELECT** data **FROM** a table.

Not surprisingly, the keywords "**SELECT**" and "**FROM**" make up the core of a SQL statement

The syntax for "SELECT... FROM" is :

```
SELECT "COLUMN_NAME"  
FROM "TABLE_NAME"
```



# Different ways of selecting data :

Select more than 1 column :

```
SELECT  
"COLUMN_NAME_1","COLUMN_NAME_2"  
  
FROM "TABLE_NAME"
```

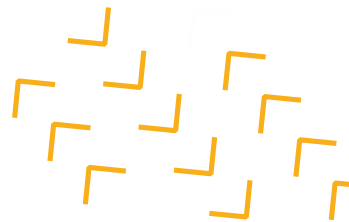
Select all columns :

```
SELECT *  
FROM "TABLE_NAME"
```

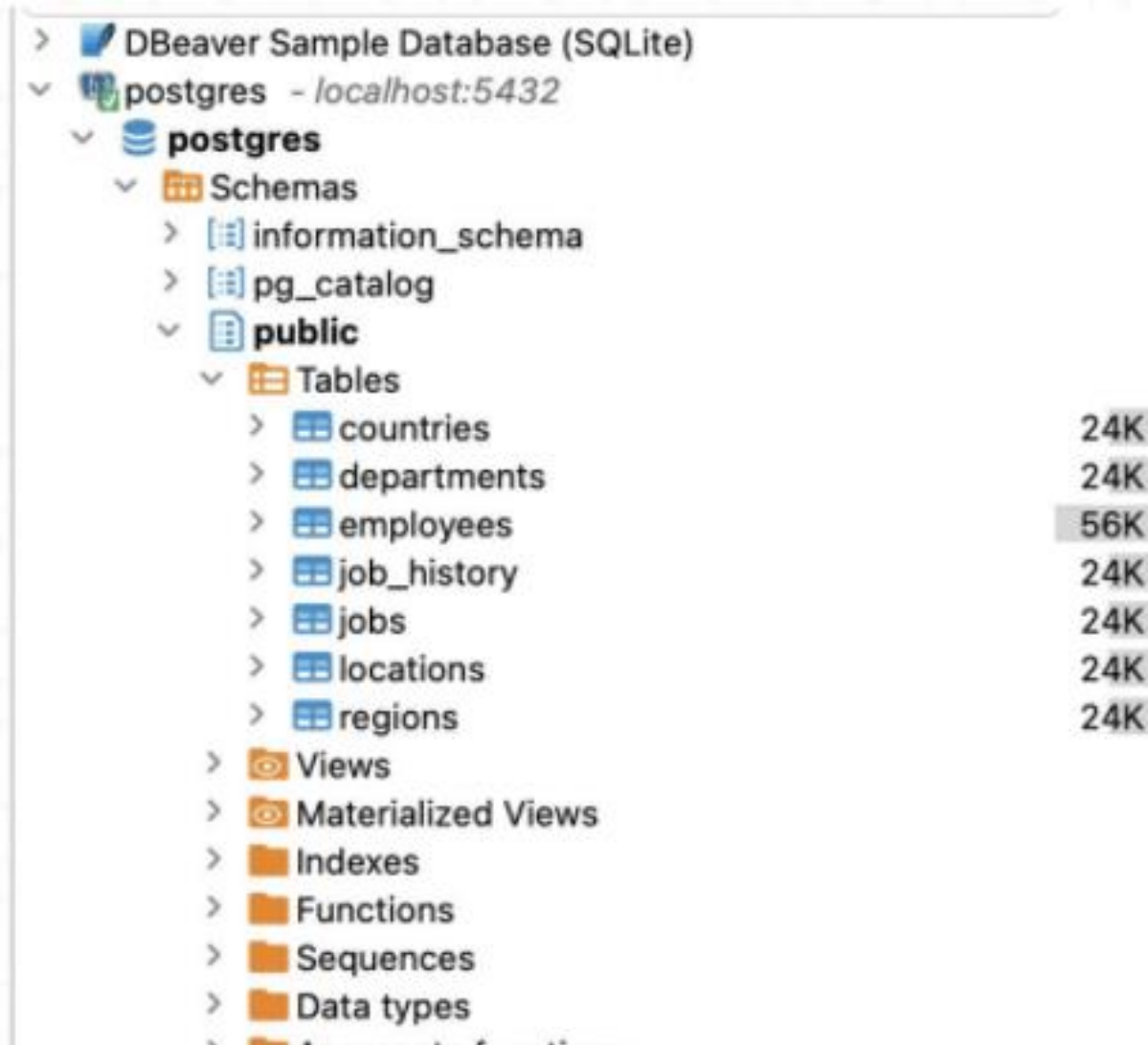
Select unique values :

```
SELECT DISTINCT  
"COLUMN_NAME"  
FROM "TABLE_NAME"
```

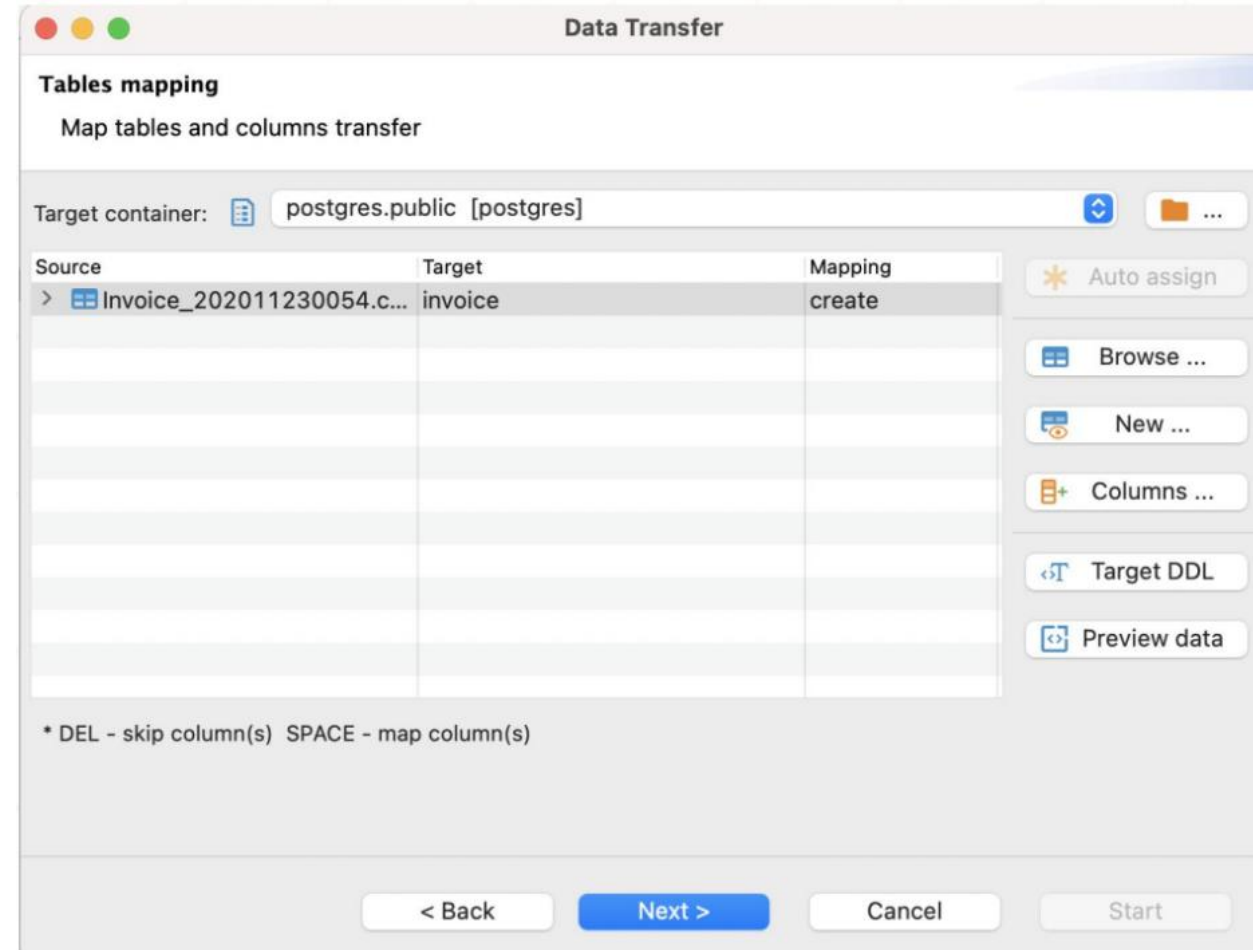
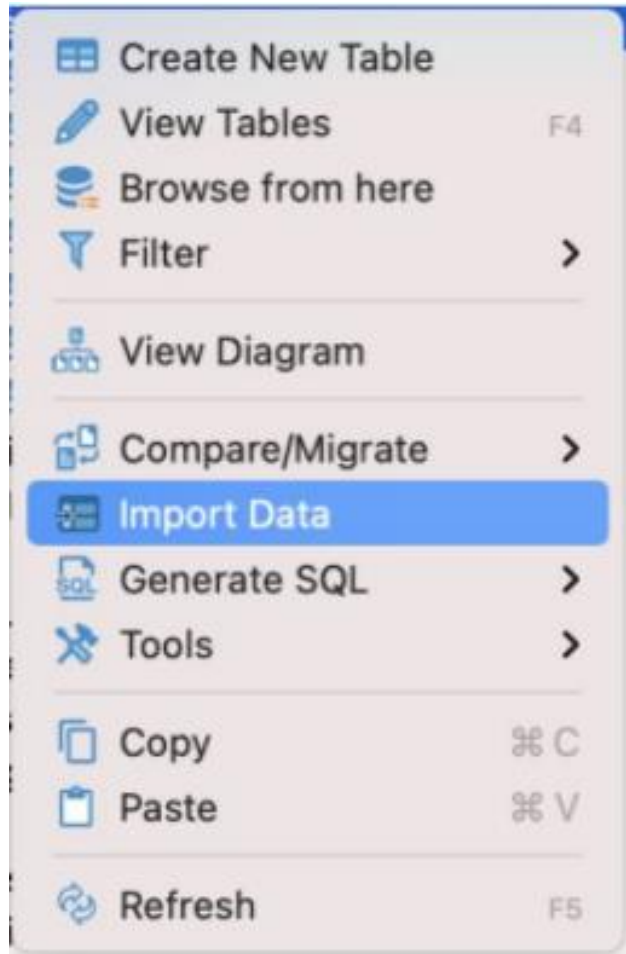
**Sometimes We need  
to put our data in  
database**



# Import Data #1



# Import Data #2

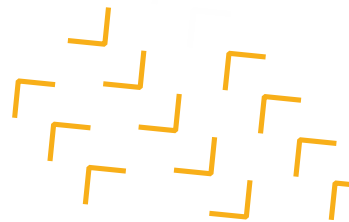


**We can also  
Create Table**

## Create Table

```
CREATE TABLE SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS (  
    ID INT  
    , NAMA VARCHAR  
    , BIRTHDATE DATE  
    , KTP BIGINT  
    , BADGE VARCHAR  
)
```

**After that we insert  
data to the table**





# Insert Into

**INSERT INTO** SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS **VALUES**  
(1, 'Udin', '1990-01-01, 123123123, 'Pelanggan Premium'),  
(2, 'Usep', '1991-01-01, 32132121, 'Pelanggan Biasa')

	123 id 🔽	ABC nama 🔽	🕒 birthdate 🔽	123 ktp 🔽	ABC badge 🔽
1	1	Udin	1990-01-01	123,123,123	Pelanggan Premium
2	2	Usep	1991-01-01	321,321,321	Pelanggan Biasa



**We can also Update  
the data inside table**



# Update

```
UPDATE SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS
SELECT BIRTHDATE = '1997-01-01'
WHERE ID = 4
```

123 id	ABC nama	🕒 birthdate	123 ktp	ABC badge
1	Udin	1990-01-01	123,123,123	Pelanggan Premium
2	Usep	1991-01-01	321,321,321	Pelanggan Biasa
3	Alex	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]
4	Asep	1997-01-01	[NULL]	[NULL]



# How about adding new column?



# Alter Table

**ALTER TABLE** SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS **ADD** ALAMAT VARCHAR;

**ALTER TABLE** SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS **ADD** PEKERJAAN VARCHAR;

123 id	ABC nama	🕒 birthdate	123 ktp	ABC badge	ABC alamat	ABC pekerjaan
1	Udin	1990-01-01	123,123,123	Pelanggan Premium	[NULL]	[NULL]
2	Usep	1991-01-01	321,321,321	Pelanggan Biasa	[NULL]	[NULL]
3	Alex	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]
4	Asep	1997-01-01	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]

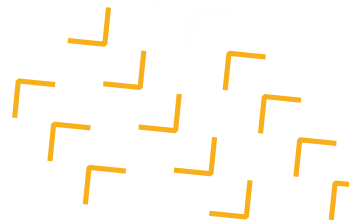
# Alter Table

**ALTER TABLE** SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS **DROP COLUMN** ALAMAT;

**ALTER TABLE** SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS **DROP COLUMN** PEKERJAAN;

123 id	ABC nama	birthdate	123 ktp	ABC badge
1	Udin	1990-01-01	123,123,123	Pelanggan Premium
2	Usep	1991-01-01	321,321,321	Pelanggan Biasa
3	Alex	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]
4	Asep	1997-01-01	[NULL]	[NULL]

**What if we want to  
delete some rows?**



# Delete

**DELETE FROM** SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS **WHERE** ID = 3;

123 id	ABC nama	birthdate	123 ktp	ABC badge
1	Udin	1990-01-01	123,123,123	Pelanggan Premium
2	Usep	1991-01-01	321,321,321	Pelanggan Biasa
4	Asep	1997-01-01	[NULL]	[NULL]



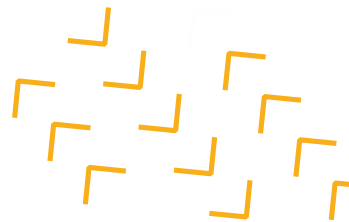
**We can also cleanse  
the table?**

# Truncate Table

TRUNCATE TABLE SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS

123 id 🔽⬆️	ABC nama 🔽⬆️	🕒 birthdate 🔽⬆️	123 ktp 🔽⬆️	ABC badge 🔽⬆️

**This is not recommended, but  
we can also remove the table**



# Drop Table

**DROP TABLE** SANDBOX.LEARNING.USERS

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	-- Menghapus table DROP TABLE sandbox.learning.users
Finish time	Thu Jan 14 21:32:55 WIB 2021

**That's it for today!**



# Recap

1. Introduction to SQL
2. Select Data
3. Create Table
4. Insert Table
5. Update Table
6. Delete Table



**Thank  
YOU**

