SQL Formatted Notes

\_\_\_ Are a container for a web of interrelated tables

These databases are accessed using external tools (like Python).

\_\_\_\_ are unique identifiers for a table and are indicated by \_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Command | Function |
|  | Grabs desired data from tables in the DB |
| From |  |
|  | Set the Selection criteria for your query |
| Limit |  |
|  | Keeps track of which data has been selected and can maintain it for several queries |

You can embed the Cursor fetch-all inside of a pandas dataframe for ease of use.

Where statements can have ( 1 or Many) conditions

What are some other options to sort, group, select, or display data a certain way?

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

What does the “Using” statement do?

Count( ), Sum( ), Avg( ), Min( ), and Max( ) are aggregators and can be used inside of a query.

By default, joins only include observations from the “On” or “Using” features which are in both tables. This is called an \_\_\_\_\_ Join. Conversely, a \_\_\_\_\_Join combines all observations from table 1 and the observations that match from table 2. Apropos, a \_\_\_\_\_Join has all observations from table 2 and only the matching observations from table 1. SQLite only has the capacity to do \_\_\_\_\_Joins.

You can join using primary or foreign keys for each table involved, but be aware of the nature of the relationship and that some features may be redundant.

Mark an “x” in the column for the type of language to which the description applies:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Imperative Languages | Declarative Languages |
| Specifies how you want a task done; sequencing matters |  |  |
| Can be told what to retrieve, but the engine chooses how to do it |  |  |
| Focuses on results, rather than the process |  |  |
| Widely applicable and can be taught to do many things |  |  |
| Python, Java, and C are examples |  |  |
| Ruby, R, and SQL are examples |  |  |
| Tend to be very efficient at doing a certain number of tasks |  |  |