What's in the database?

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



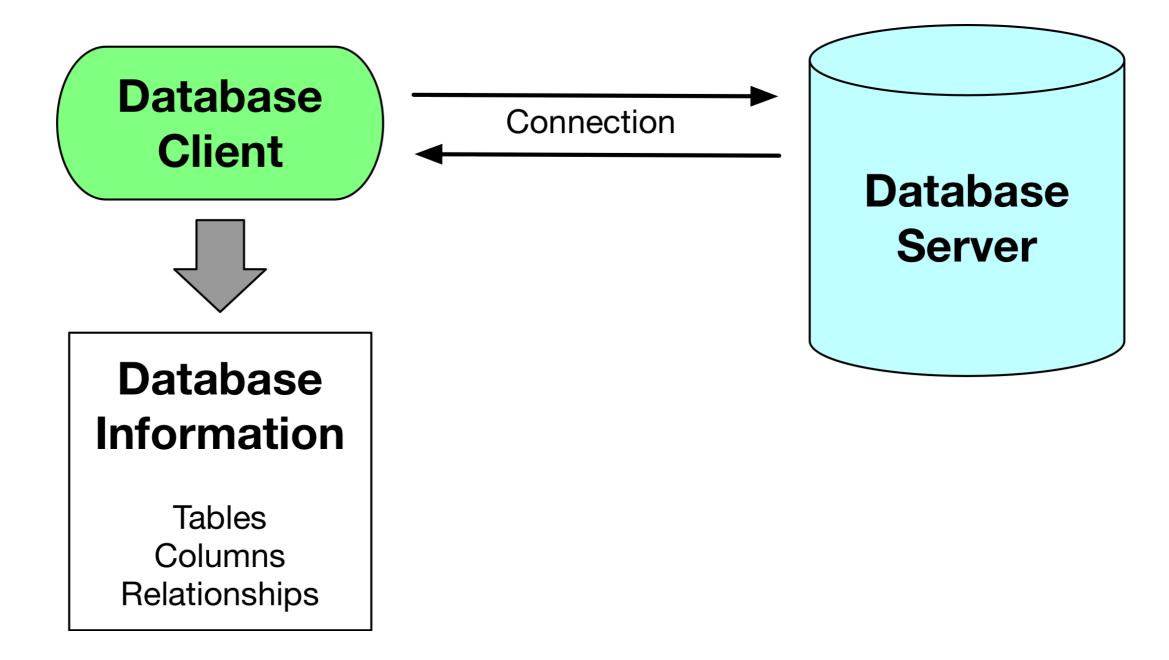
Christina Maimone
Data Scientist

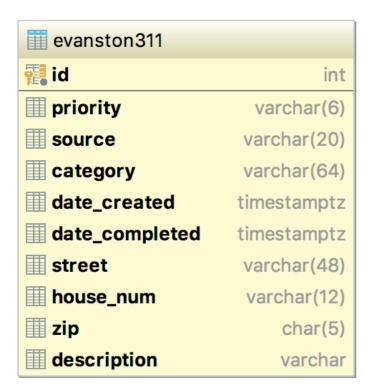


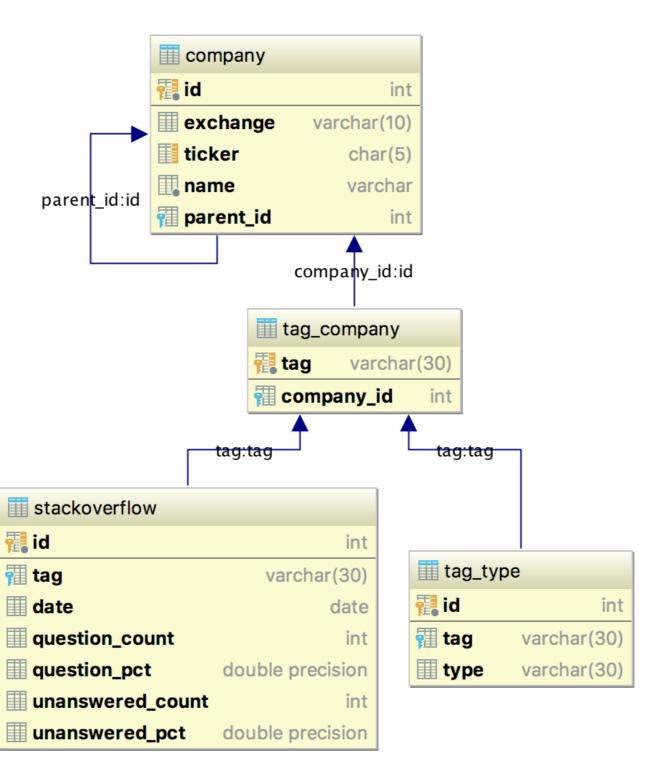
PostgreSQL

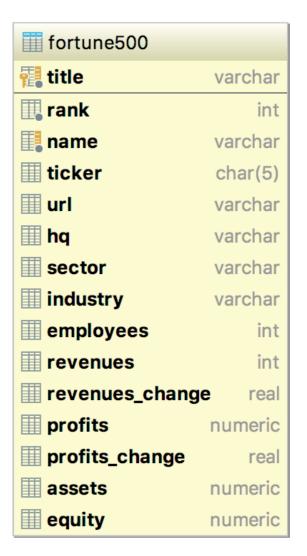


Database client

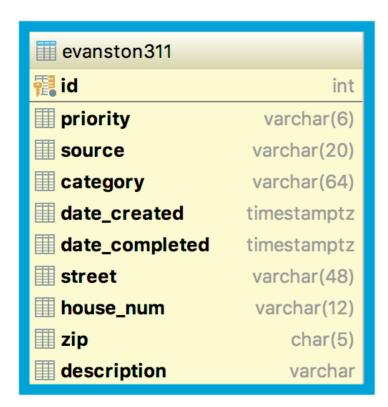


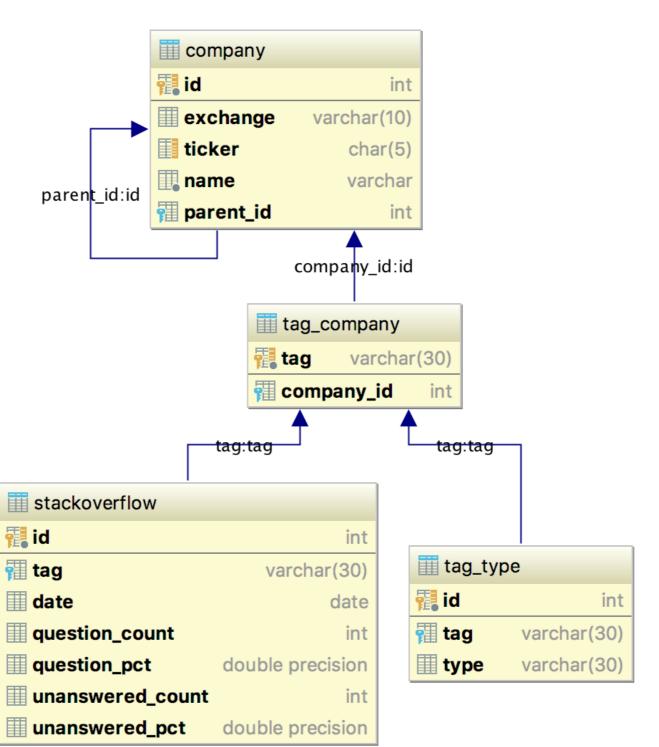


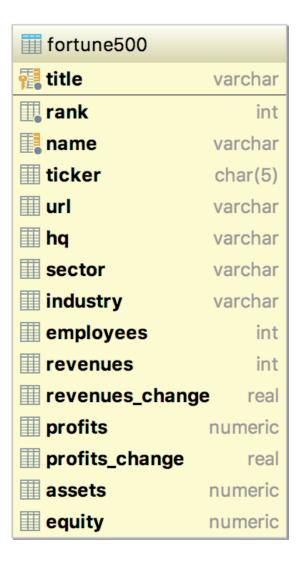




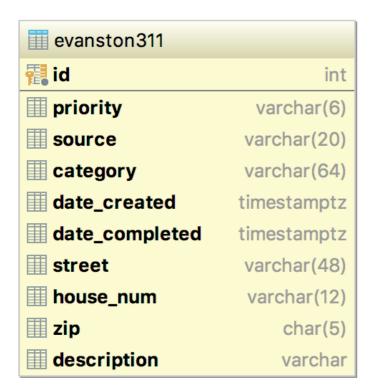


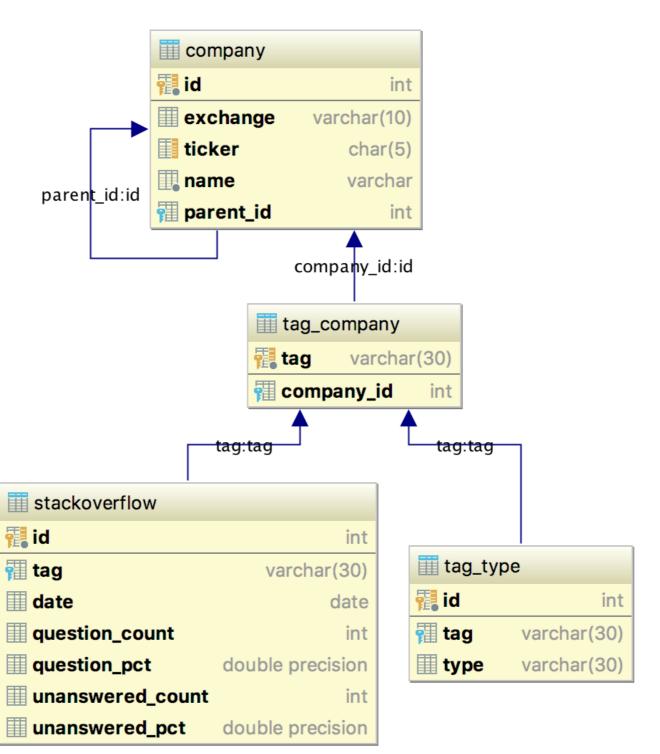


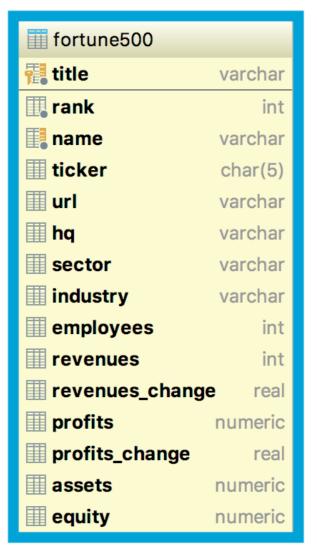




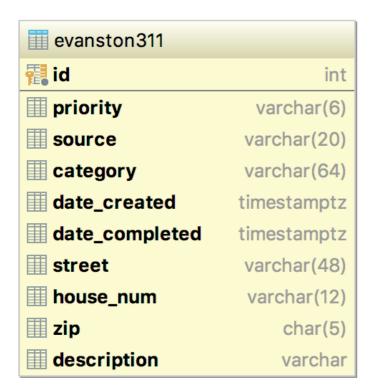


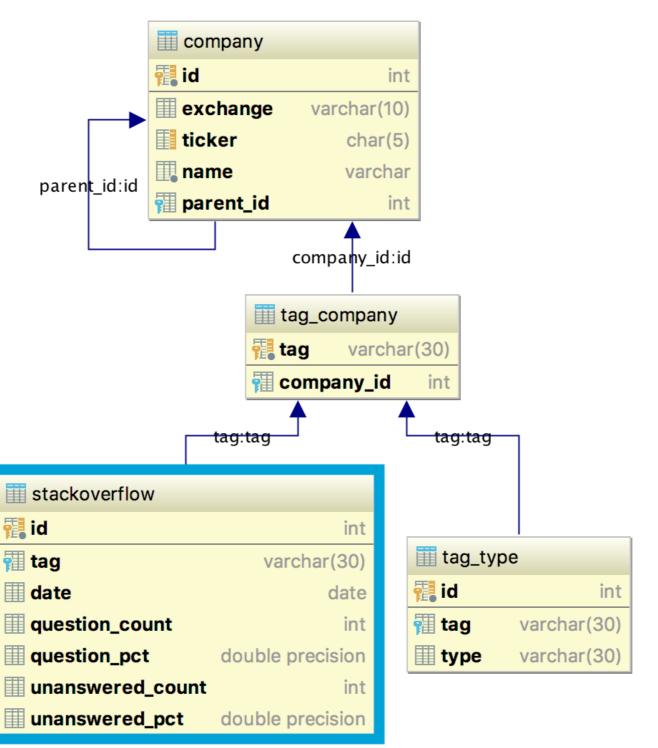


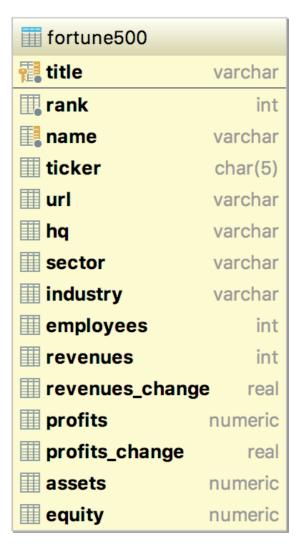




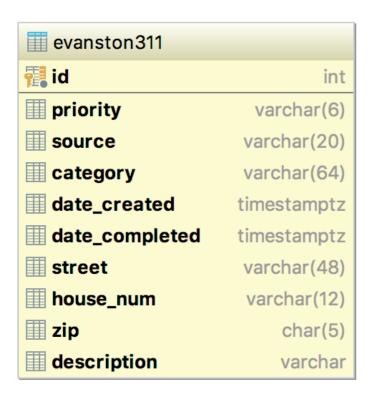


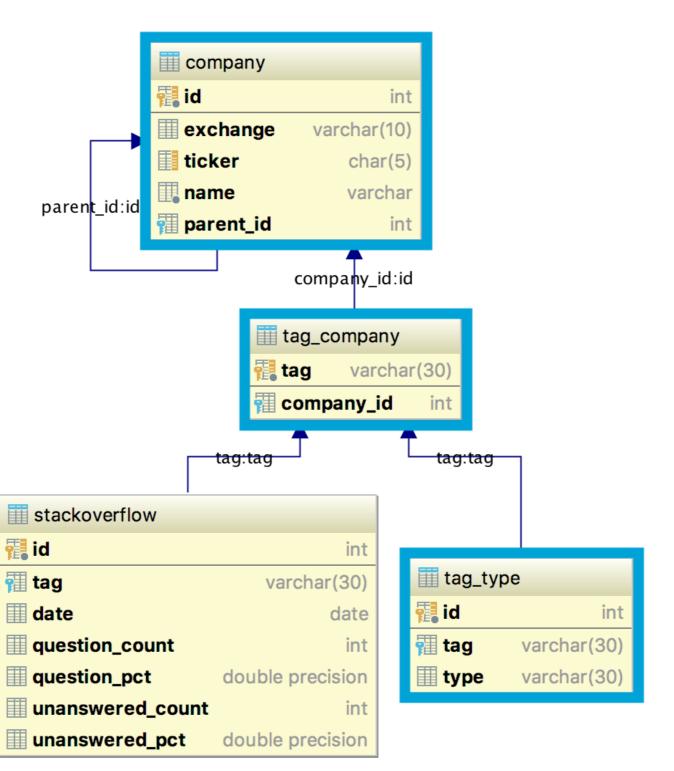


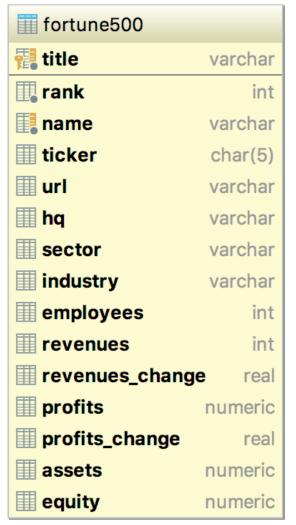














Select a few rows

```
SELECT *
FROM company
LIMIT 5;
```

```
id | exchange | ticker |
                                             | parent_id
                                name
 1 | nasdaq
                      PayPal Holdings, Inc.
              PYPL
 2 | nasdaq
              AMZN
                      Amazon.com, Inc.
 3 | nasdaq
             MSFT
                      | Microsoft Corporation |
 4 | nasdaq
              MDB
                      | MongoDB Inc.
 5 | nasdaq
            DBX
                      | Dropbox, Inc.
(5 rows)
```

| Code | Note |
|------|---------|
| NULL | missing |

| Code | Note |
|----------------------|------------------|
| NULL | missing |
| IS NULL, IS NOT NULL | don't use = NULL |

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| Code | Note |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| NULL | missing |
| IS NULL, IS NOT NULL | don't use = NULL |
| count(*) | number of rows |
| <pre>count(column_name)</pre> | number of non-NULL values |
| <pre>count(DISTINCT column_name)</pre> | number of different non-NULL values |

| Code | Note |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| NULL | missing |
| IS NULL, IS NOT NULL | don't use = NULL |
| count(*) | number of rows |
| count(column_name) | number of non-NULL values |
| <pre>count(DISTINCT column_name)</pre> | number of different non-NULL values |
| SELECT DISTINCT column_name | distinct values, including NULL |

Let's start exploring

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



The keys to the database

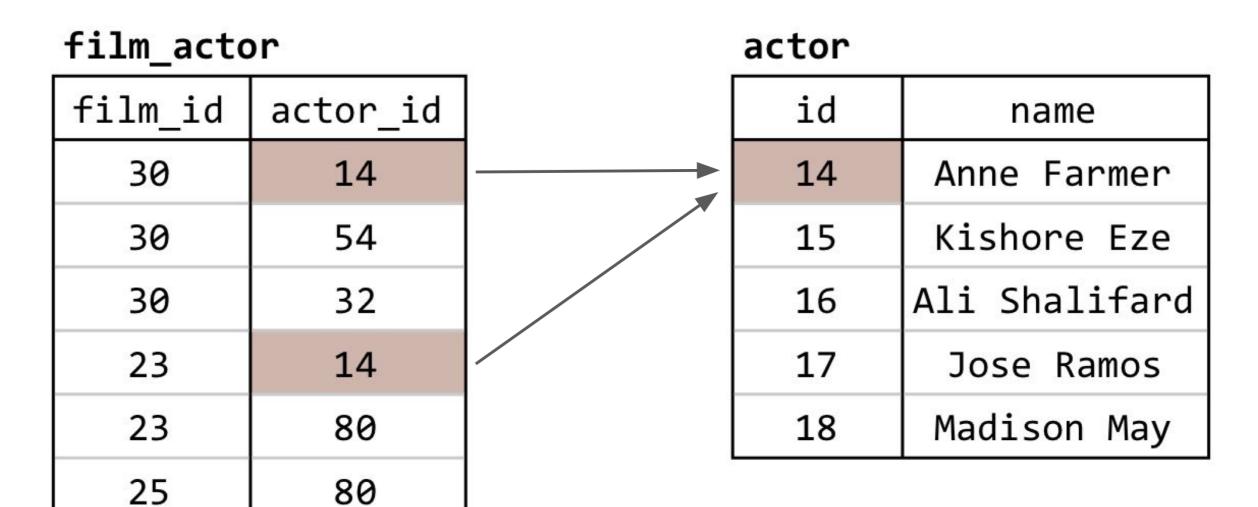
EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



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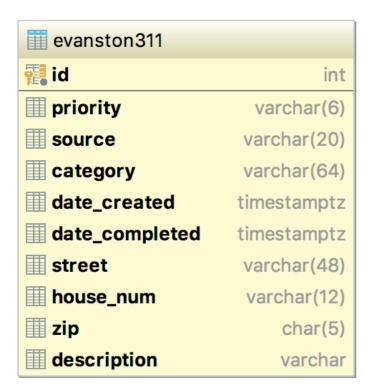


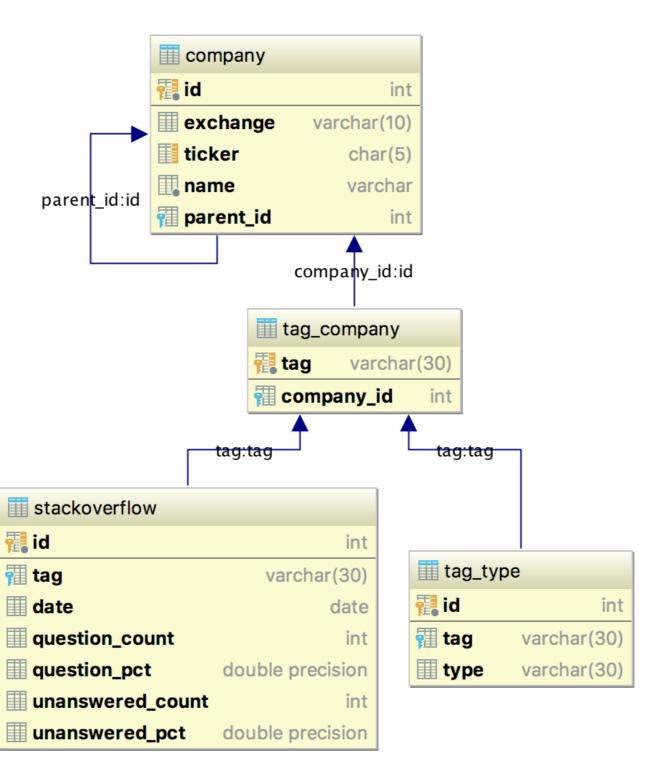
Foreign keys

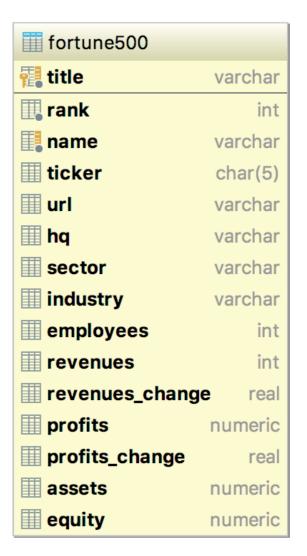


Foreign keys

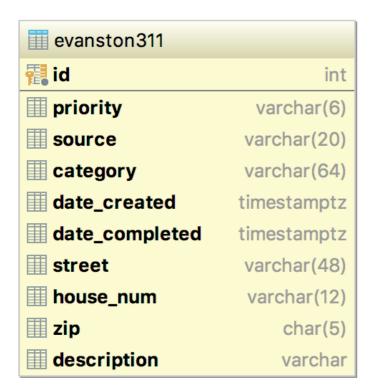
- Reference another row
 - In a different table or the same table
 - Via a unique ID
 - >> Primary key column containing unique, non-NULL values
- Values restricted to values in referenced column OR NULL

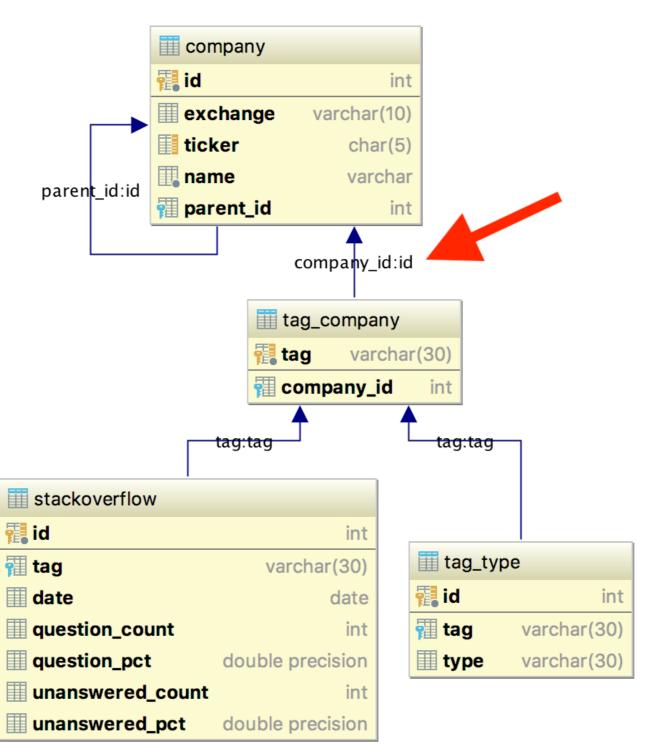


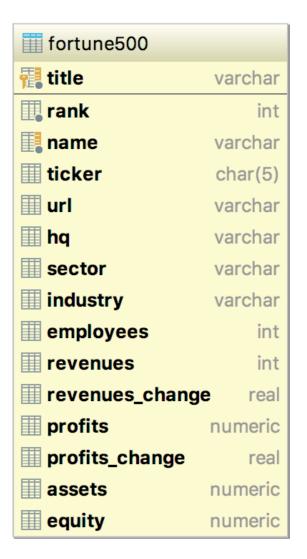




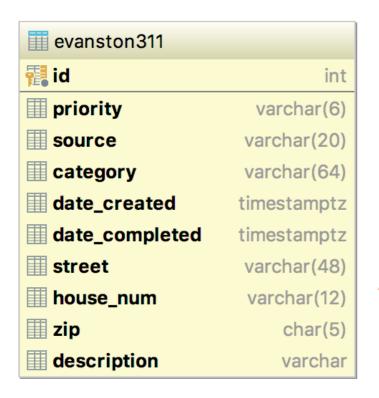


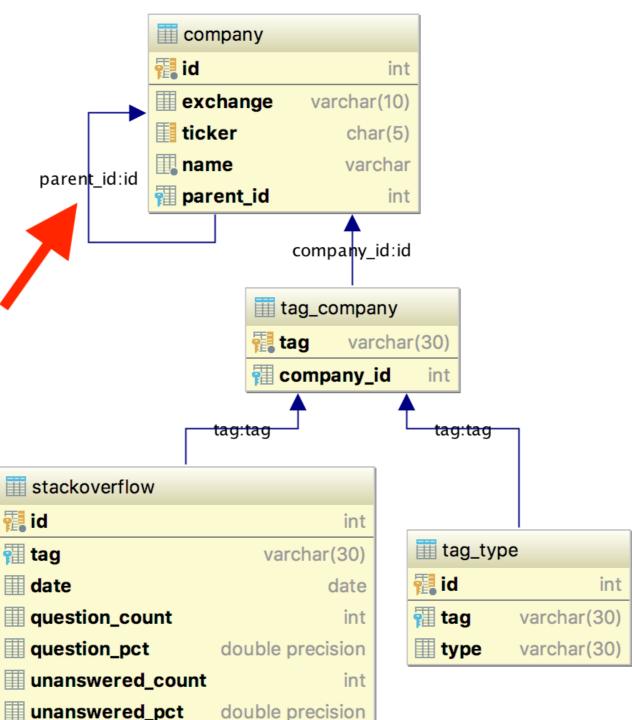






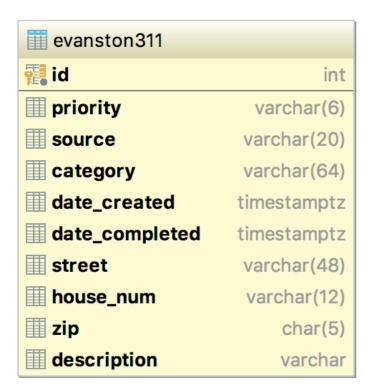


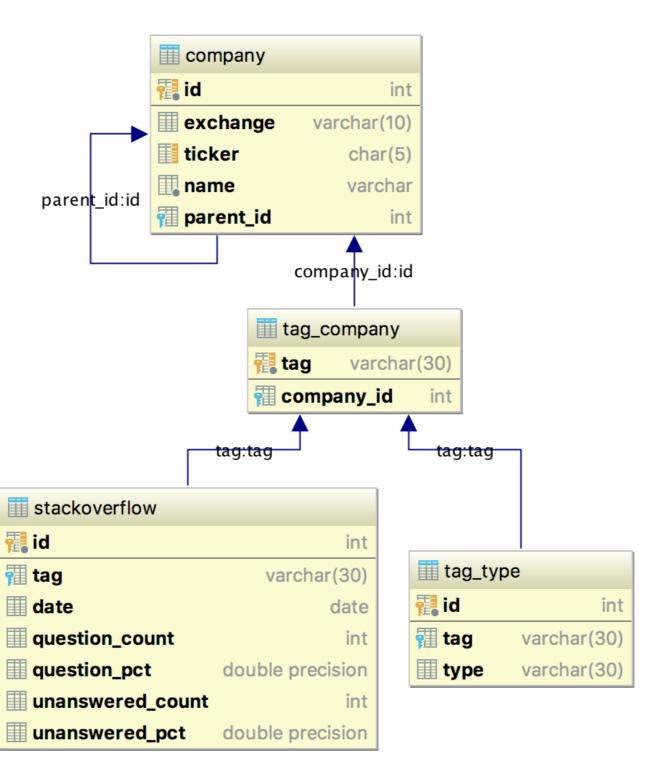


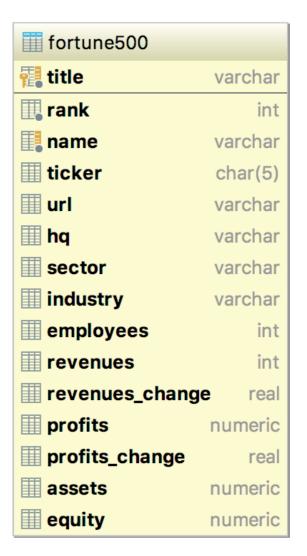


| fortune500 | |
|------------------|---------|
| title title | varchar |
| Tank | int |
| name | varchar |
| ticker ticker | char(5) |
| Ⅲ url | varchar |
| Ⅲ hq | varchar |
| sector | varchar |
| industry | varchar |
| employees | int |
| revenues | int |
| mrevenues_change | e real |
| m profits | numeric |
| mprofits_change | real |
| assets | numeric |
| equity | numeric |

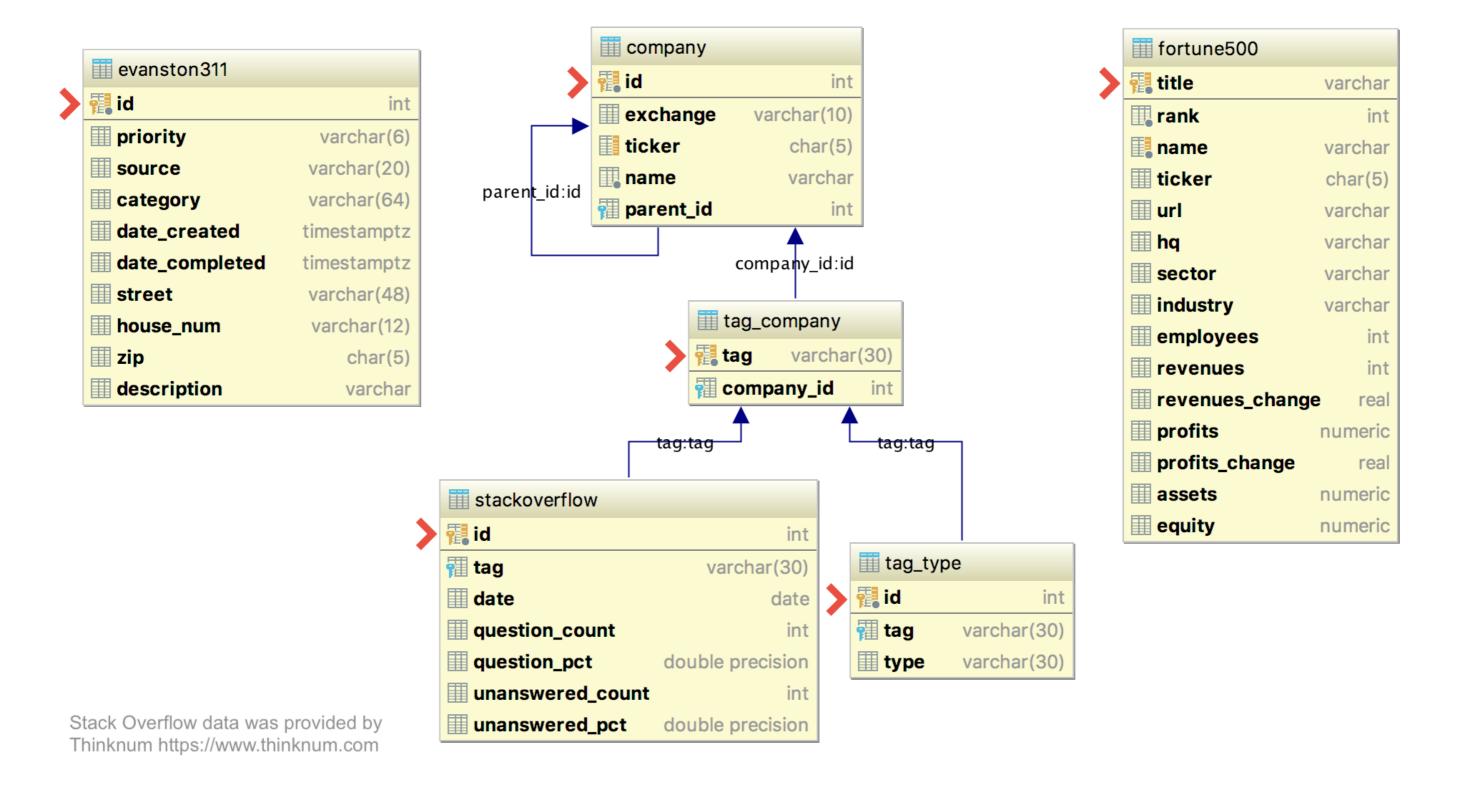












Coalesce function

```
coalesce(value_1, value_2 [, ...])
```

- Operates row by row
- Returns first non-NULL value

Coalesce function

```
SELECT *
  FROM prices;
 column_1 | column_2
                  10
       22 |
        3 |
                   4
SELECT coalesce(column_1, column_2)
  FROM prices;
 coalesce
       10
       22
```



3

Time to keep exploring!

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



Column Types and Constraints

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



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Column constraints

- Foreign key: value that exists in the referenced column, or NULL
- Primary key: unique, not NULL
- Unique: values must all be different except for NULL
- Not null: NULL not allowed: must have a value
- Check constraints: conditions on the values
 - column1 > 0
 - o columnA > columnB

Data types

Common

- Numeric
- Character
- Date/Time
- Boolean

Special

- Arrays
- Monetary
- Binary
- Geometric
- Network Address
- XML
- JSON
- and more!

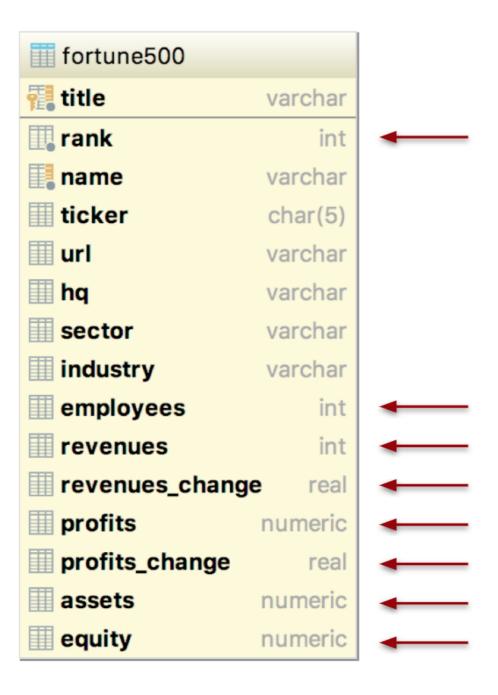
Numeric types: PostgreSQL documentation

Table 8-2. Numeric Types

| Name | Storage Size | Description | Range |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--|
| smallint | 2 bytes | small-range integer | -32768 to +32767 |
| integer | 4 bytes | typical choice for integer | -2147483648 to +2147483647 |
| bigint | 8 bytes | large-range integer | -9223372036854775808 to +9223372036854775807 |
| decimal | variable | user-specified precision, exact | up to 131072 digits before the decimal point; up to 16383 digits after the decimal point |
| numeric | variable | user-specified precision, exact | up to 131072 digits before the decimal point; up to 16383 digits after the decimal point |
| real | 4 bytes | variable-precision, inexact | 6 decimal digits precision |
| double precision | 8 bytes | variable-precision, inexact | 15 decimal digits precision |
| smallserial | 2 bytes | small autoincrementing integer | 1 to 32767 |
| serial | 4 bytes | autoincrementing integer | 1 to 2147483647 |
| bigserial | 8 bytes | large autoincrementing integer | 1 to 9223372036854775807 |



Types in entity relationship diagrams





Casting with CAST()

Format

```
-- With the CAST function
SELECT CAST (value AS new_type);
```

Examples

```
-- Cast 3.7 as an integer

SELECT CAST (3.7 AS integer);
```

4

```
-- Cast a column called total as an integer

SELECT CAST (total AS integer)

FROM prices;
```



Casting with ::

Format

```
-- With :: notation
SELECT value::new_type;
```

Examples

```
-- Cast 3.7 as an integer

SELECT 3.7::integer;

-- Cast a column called total as an integer

SELECT total::integer

FROM prices;
```

Time to practice!

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL

