# SQL AND DATABASE TRAINING

HOW TO DESIGN A DATABASE AND WRITE EFFICIENT QUERIES

#### **ABOUT ME**

- Architect / Programmer / Data Analyst for over 25 years
- I got into programming and software because I enjoy creating things
- I enjoy teaching and have taught Java, Javascript, SQL and C/Assembler

#### **ASSUMPTIONS**

- You know what a computer is and that is about it
- It will be helpful if you have Excel on your system
- You will not need to do any programming, this course is all about SQL, Data Wrangling and presentation of the data (using Excel)

#### WHAT WE WILL COVER

- How to design and create a new database
- How to query, insert and update data
- How to modify tables after the database is created and you have data in your tables
- How to improve performance (time permitting)
- General Q & A But feel free to ask questions at any time
- If we go over the 2 hours, I'll schedule a follow on class if there is sufficient interest

### WHAT YOU WILL NEED

- SQL Server Developer Edition (free download)
- SQL Server Management Studio (free download)
- A laptop running Windows 7 or later

#### WHAT IS A DATABASE

- A collection of data organized for easy and fast retrieval of structured data
- Some examples of data by industry
  - Oil and Gas
  - Inventory Control
  - Banking
  - Radioactive Waste Tracking (temporal databases)
  - Benefits Tracking

#### DATABASE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- How to organize data
- What is an Entity
- What is an Attribute of an Entity
- How to think to get a good design
- Thinking from a programmers perspective
- Thinking from a DBA perspective

# WHAT IS A QUERY

- A query is asking a question and extracting the answer from your data
- Examples:
  - How many wells with a downtime of at least 12 hours in the last month
  - Give me the total amount of Oil, Water and Gas produced for a given well in the last 2 days
  - Give me a list of the wells that have a downtime of 24 hours but seem to be producing for the last month
  - How many users are there in each role for a given organization including roles with no users
  - Tell me who created a given well, and who last updated the well and when the well was updated

## LAB I

- We are going to create a simple student management system
- Create a database called StudentManagement

#### LETS DESIGN THE DATABASE

- What are the entities we need to think about
- What are the properties of an entity
- Example Is cat an entity, Is dog an entity, do we need two tables for this, or one table called Animals and it has a property called Animal Type
- Think in abstractions

# **ENTITIES**

- Students
- Teachers
- Courses

#### HOW ARE ENTITIES RELATED

- A student enrolls in a class
- A class has a schedule
- A teacher teaches a class
- A teacher can teach more than one class
- A student can enroll in more than one class.

# STUDENT ENROLLMENTS

• Is this enough?



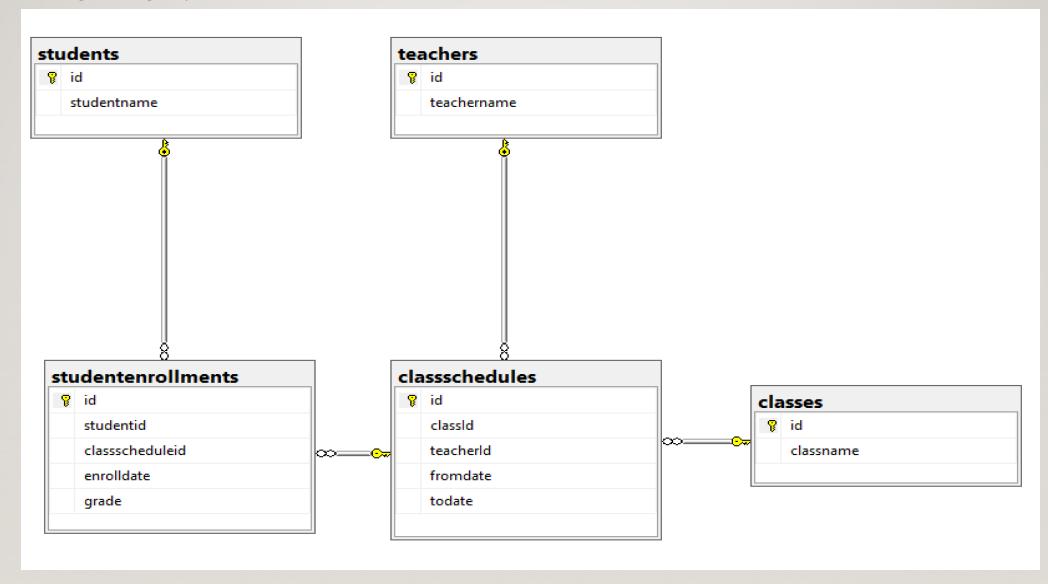
### STUDENT ENROLLMENTS

- No, its not enough....Why?
- A class can run more than once, therefore we need class schedule and the student enrolls in a class, but for a particular schedule

# WHAT KIND OF QUESTIONS CAN WE ASK

- Which teachers taught physics between the hours of 8am and 12pm on Fridays
- What students were enrolled in math classes in the fall semester of a given year

- Questions like these tell us what attributes we need to track
- Remember, reporting will tell you what you need to track



# SQL

- Everyone is new to SQL
  - Inner vs outer joins
  - Basic select statements
  - Aggregation (sum, avg etc.,)
  - Group by
  - Having
  - Order by
- If you know SQL, then hang tight, it will get more interesting, I promise!!

# **QUERY EXAMPLES**

- Select \* from students
- Select \* from teachers
- Select \* from studentenrollments
- Select \* from classschedules

#### LETS GET MORE INFORMATION

- Select \* from classschedule cs
   Join teacher t on t.id = cs.teacherid
   Join class c on c.id = cs.classid
- We can now get c.Name (class name), t.name (teacher name) and cs.DateFrom and cs.DateTo to get which teacher teaches which class

# SEARCHING FOR THINGS

• Select.... Where ... condition

#### **GROUPED RESULTS**

- How many classes did a given student take between 2 dates
- Select s.Name, count(se.id)
   from students s
   join studentenrollments se on se.studentid = s.id
   where se.enrolldate between date1 and date2
   group by s.Name

#### THE BASIC TOOLKIT

- How to find out information about the database
- Why do we need this?
  - If you can't find a column quickly it will slow you down
  - If you don't know which tables you are pointed at or which tables are pointing at you, you
    wont know if your insert or delete operations will fail or not
  - If you want to know the datatype of any given column in any given table, how would you find that without using the navigator in the left panel of SSMS
  - If you want to know if the column has a description field associated with it, how would you do that... 2 ways.. I'll show the harder way

#### FINDING OUT INFO ABOUT A TABLE

- List Columns in this table
- List Indexes on this table
- List Foreign Keys in this table
- List Foreign Keys other tables pointing to this table
- Generating a dictionary and using it in Excel

# PRACTICE SESSION - BEGINNER

# PRACTICE SESSION - INTERMEDIATE

#### PRACTICE SESSION – ADVANCED

- Find all columns in a table
- Find all foreign keys in a table
- Find all tables that reference another table
- Find all indexes on a given table
- Generate a data dictionary, copy it to excel and filter the data to show information about a given table
- How many columns does table "xyz" have?
- How many tables reference the "xyz" table?

# IDEMPOTENT QUERIES

- Always use these when
  - inserting data into existing tables
  - Updating data in existing tables
  - adding any column
  - removing any column
- Updates and Inserts should happen once and have no action if the update or insert has already been applied
- Do not just rely on the primary key, you might end up with 2 identical rows that only differ in primary key. I.e., duplicate row problems

# IDEMPOTENT ADD COLUMN

```
IF NOT EXISTS
(
    SELECT * FROM [information_schema].[columns]
    WHERE table_name = 'WellProperties'
    AND table_schema = 'dbo'
    AND column_name = 'TestColumn'
)
BEGIN
    ALTER TABLE [dbo].[WellProperties] ADD TestColumn int
END
```

#### IDEMPOTENT REMOVE COLUMN

```
IF EXISTS
(
    SELECT * FROM [information_schema].[columns]
    WHERE table_name = 'WellProperties'
    AND table_schema = 'dbo'
    AND column_name = 'TestColumn'
)
BEGIN
    ALTER TABLE [dbo].[WellProperties] DROP COLUMN TestColumn
END
```

#### **IDEMPOTENT INSERTS**

```
IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM sys.objects WHERE object_id = OBJECT_ID(N'[dbo].[InterestCodes]') AND type in (N'U'))

BEGIN

select * into #tmpCodes from CDEXInterestCodes where I = 2

insert into #tmpCodes (code, description) values('M', 'Miscellaneous')

insert into #tmpCodes (code, description) values('N', 'Net Profit Payment')

insert into CDEXInterestCodes select code, description

from #tmpCodes T where not exists (select I from InterestCodes where Code = T.Code and Description = T.Description)

drop table #tmpCodes

END
```

#### **IDEMPOTENT INSERTS**

IF NOT EXISTS(SELECT | FROM [dbo].[ProductionProducts] WHERE Name = 'Combination of Products' AND Code = 'Combination of Products' AND Orgld = @Orgld)

**BEGIN** 

INSERT INTO [dbo].[ProductionProducts] ([Name], [Code], [CDEXCode], [Active], [CreateDate], [UpdateDate], [CreatedByld], [LastUpdatedByld], [Orgld])

VALUES ('Combination of Products', 'Combination of Products', 5, 1, GETDATE(), GETDATE(), 1, 1, @Orgld)

**END** 

#### IDEMPOTENT UPDATES

```
IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM sys.objects WHERE object_id =
OBJECT_ID(N'[dbo].[ProductionProducts]') AND type in (N'U'))

BEGIN

UPDATE [dbo].[ProductionProducts] SET
Name = newName,
UpdatedDate = getdate()

WHERE NAME = 'Combination of Products' AND Code = 'Combination of Products' AND Orgld = @Orgld

END
```

# **PERFORMANCE TOOLTIP**

#### Nested Loops

For each row in the top (outer) input, scan the bottom (inner) input, and output matching rows.

Physical Operation	Nested Loops
Logical Operation	Left Outer Join
Actual Execution Mode	Row
Estimated Execution Mode	Row
Actual Number of Rows	24
Actual Number of Batches	0
Estimated Operator Cost	0.0000091 (0%)
Estimated I/O Cost	0
Estimated CPU Cost	0.0000091
Estimated Subtree Cost	0.0520335
Number of Executions	1
Estimated Number of Executions	1
Estimated Number of Rows	2.47318
Estimated Row Size	411 B
Actual Rebinds	0
Actual Rewinds	0
Node ID	3

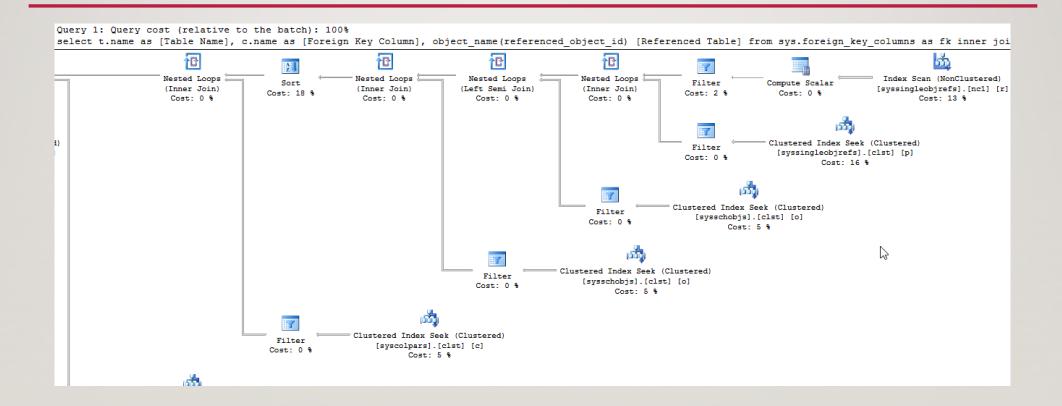
#### Output List

[NeoFirma7].[sys].[sysschobjs].id, [NeoFirma7].[sys]. [sysschobjs].name, [NeoFirma7].[sys].[syscolpars].id, [NeoFirma7].[sys].[syscolpars].colid, [NeoFirma7].[sys]. [syscolpars].name, Expr1151

#### Outer References

[NeoFirma7].[sys].[sysschobjs].id

#### **EXECUTION PLAN**



### **TEST STUBS**

- Build out a collection of these for your own use
- They are very handy, so you don't have to repeat steps when testing stored procedures or functions
- It can help to make a list of the stored procs and functions and what they do

#### TEST STUB EXAMPLE I

DECLARE @Batterylds IntegerArrayTableType

DECLARE @Orgld int = 98

DECLARE @Active int = I

DECLARE @UserId int = I

DECLARE @ProductTypeId INT = NULL

INSERT @Batterylds(n) select Id from Batteries where OrgId = @OrgID

DECLARE @StartDate varchar(10) = '1/1/2017'

DECLARE @EndDate varchar(10) = '8/10/2017'

DECLARE @GroupBy varchar = 'Daily'

exec RPT\_BatteryGroupedProduction @Orgld, @UserID, @BatteryIds, @StartDate, @EndDate, @GroupBy, @Active

#### TEST STUB EXAMPLE 2

DECLARE @WellIds IntegerArrayTableType

DECLARE @OrgID int = 91

DECLARE @Active int = I

DECLARE @UserId int = I

INSERT @WellIds(n) select distinct Id from Wells where OrgId = 91 and FieldId = 1724

DECLARE @StartDate varchar(10) = '4/1/2017'

DECLARE @EndDate varchar(10) = '8/31/2017'

DECLARE @GroupBy varchar = 'Monthly'

exec [RPT\_ExportWellMonthlyProduction] @Orgld, @Userld, @WellIds, @StartDate, @EndDate, @Active