

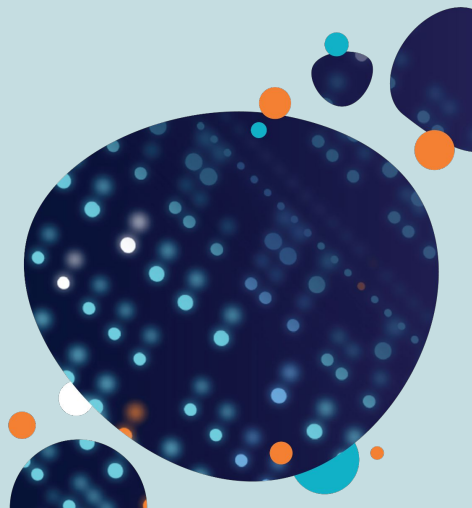
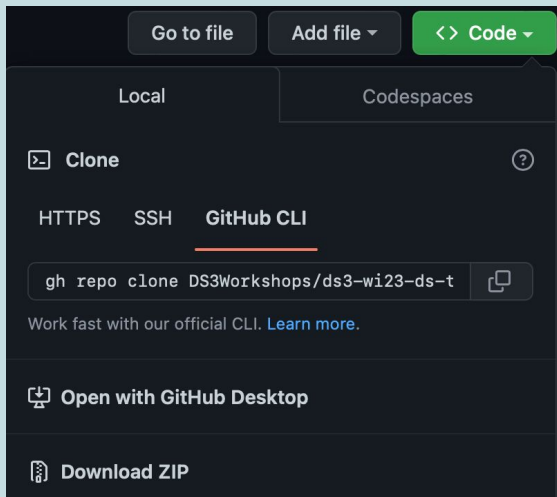


Introduction to SQL

Baraa Zekeria and Ojas Vashishtha

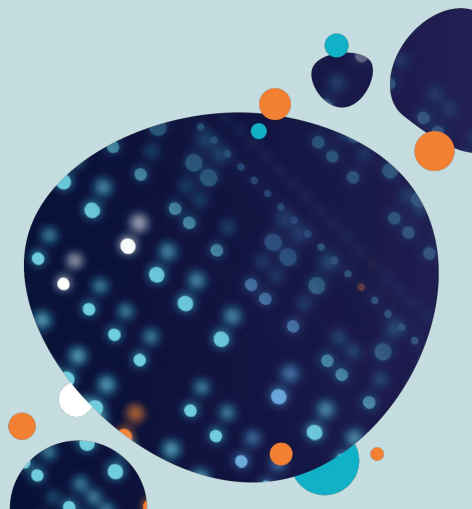
Download Code

- Go to bit.ly/ds3sql
- Two ways
 - Clone repository (ideal for DataHub users)
 - ```
git clone https://github.com/DS3Workshops/ds3-wi23-ds-tools-workshops
```
  - Download as a ZIP



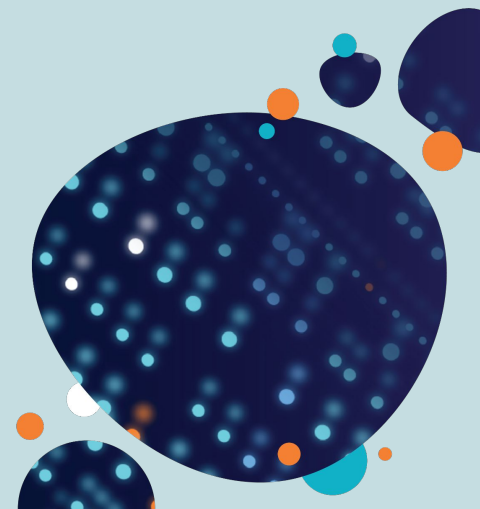
# What is SQL?

- Structured Query Language
- Not just gathering information, but structuring, cleaning, formatting, setting up data for future use
- Works in relation with databases/raw data
- What's going on BEFORE we analyze the data?
- Key programming language for data modeling



# SQL Data Types

- Used to define the values that a column can contain
- Types
  - Numeric (INT, BOOL, FLOAT, DECIMAL, etc.)
  - String (CHAR, BINARY, LONGTEXT, SET, etc.)
  - Date and Time (DATE, TIMESTAMP, YEAR, etc.)



# Comparison

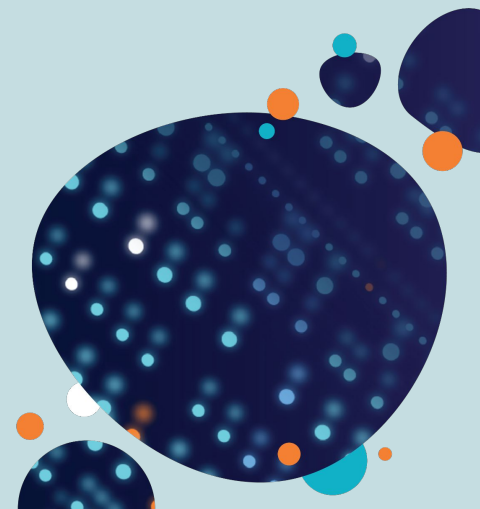
- +
- -
- \*
- /
- % (returns remainder)

# Arithmetic

- =
- != or <>
- >
- <
- >=
- <=
- !<
- !>

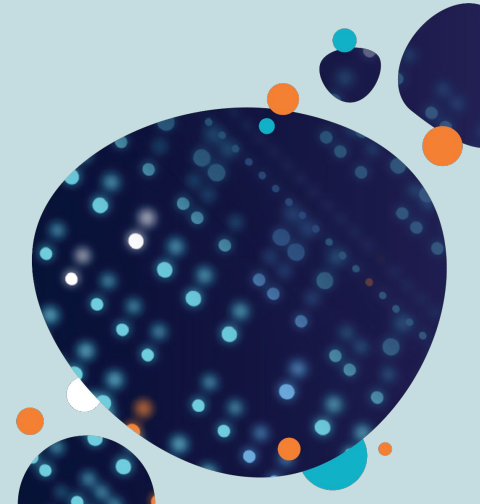


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# Logical Operators

- ALL (compares a value to all values in another value set)
- AND
- ANY (compares the values in the list according to the condition)
- BETWEEN
- IN
- NOT
- OR
- EXIST (search for a row)
- LIKE (compares a value to similar values using a wildcard operator)

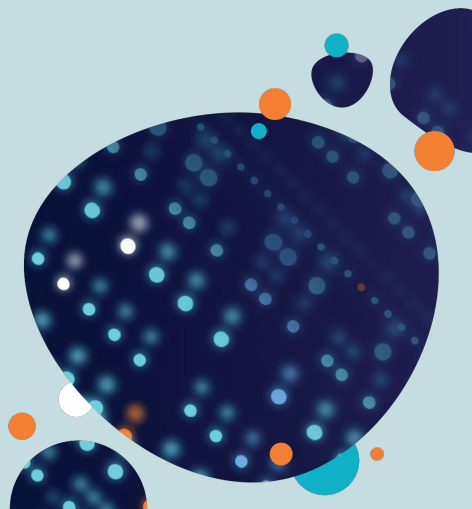


# SQL

- Data Management
- Large Datasets
- “Communicating” with data
- Data Engineering
- Data automation

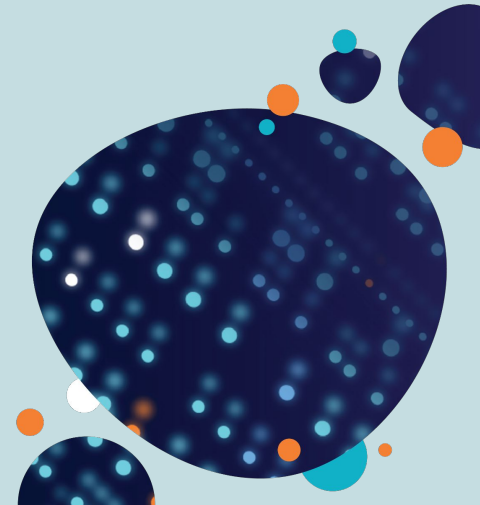
# Pandas

- Data Analysis
- Slower for bigger data
- Generating insights from data
- Much better for visualizations
- Complicated functions/ML



# Some Basic Commands

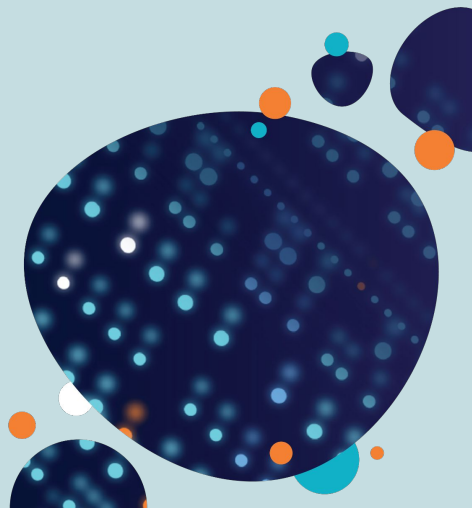
- `SELECT *`
- `WHERE` clause
  - Add a condition in this clause to filter
- `ORDER BY`
- `MIN, MAX, AVG, SUM, COUNT` (aggregates)
- `JOINS`
  - Also a very important clause
  - How we connect different data tables
  - Important for creating future tables for analysts to use
  - Must have a match between tables





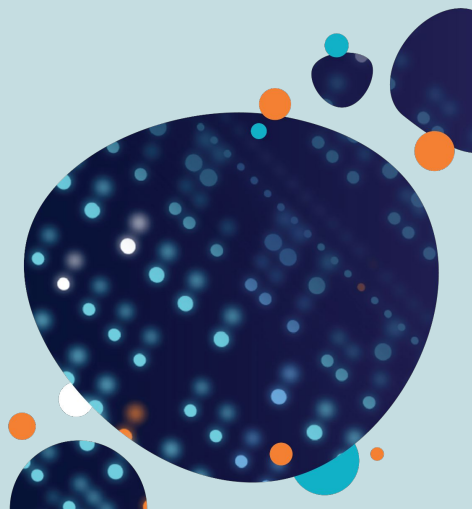
# Interpreting a Query

- Always start from the **FROM** clause to create the data (includes joins)
- Using the **WHERE** clause, the data is then filtered
- The data is then grouped (**GROUP BY**) by the columns specified
- **SELECT** is ran (i.e columns to output)
- Data is then sorted from the **ORDER BY** clause



# Query

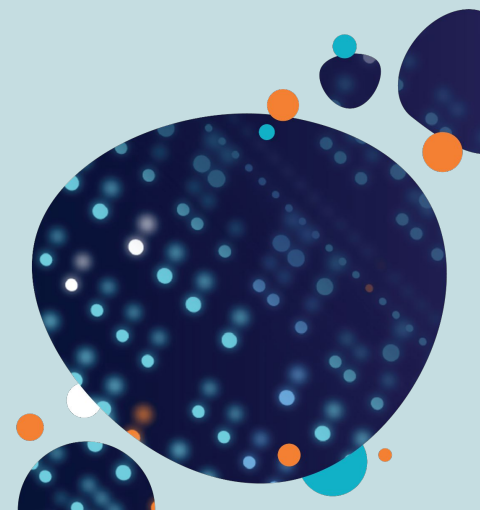
- A request for data from one or more tables
- Example: Output a given student's grade
  - ```
SELECT *  
FROM grades  
WHERE student_id = "A012"
```



Subqueries

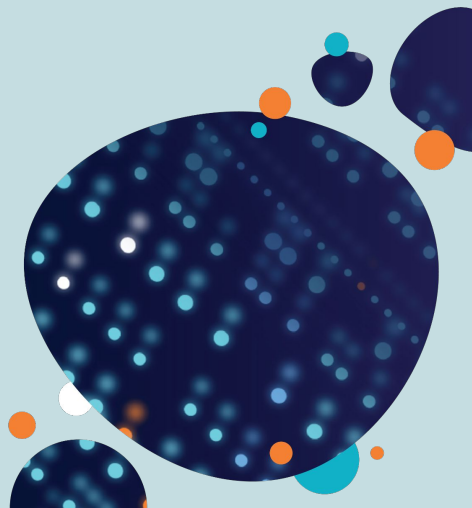
- A query nested inside a larger query
- Usually added within the WHERE clause
- Use cases:
 - Compare an expression to the result of the query
 - Determine if an expression is included in the results of the query
 - Check whether the query selects any rows
- Example: Identify students who has a better grade than student "A012"

```
◦ SELECT a.student, a.name, b.total_grade
   FROM student a, grades b
  WHERE a.student_id = b.student_id AND
        b.total_grade > (SELECT total_grade
                        FROM grades
                        WHERE student_id =
                            "A012")
```



SQL Injection

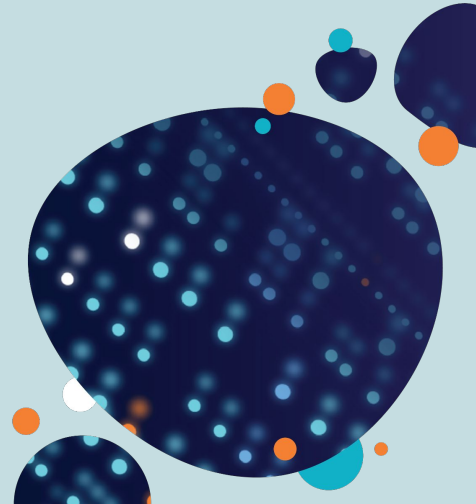
- A code that can harm/steal data from your database
- Placement of malicious SQL code via web page input
- Example:
 - `user_id: 105 or 1 = 1`
 - `SELECT *`
`FROM users`
`WHERE user_id = 105 OR 1 = 1;`
 - Will always return rows from the `users` table to the user
- Use SQL parameters to remedy the hack





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DEMO



Resources



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- Practice Questions
 - [DataLemur](#)
 - [StrataScratch](#)
(includes R and Python (pandas) as well!)
- Tutorials
 - [W3Schools](#)
- Books
 - [*SQL Queries for Mere Mortals* by John L. Viescas](#)
- UCSD Courses
 - DSC 100, DSC 102
 - CSE 132A-C
- Many more online!

Feedback

