# SQL for Data Science

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# Selecting and Retrieving Data

### Retrieving Data with a SELECT Statement

### Retrieving Multiple Columns

Add multiple column names, be sure to use a comma

SELECT prod\_name, prod\_id, prod\_price

FROM Products;

prod\_id,
prod\_price
prod\_price
FROM Products;

### Retrieving Multiple Columns Using a Wildcard

Request all columns by using the asterisk (\*) wildcard character instead of column names

# **SELECT \* FROM Products;**

Limiting Result Using Different Syntaxes

 SQLite
 Oracle
 DB2

 SELECT prod\_name
 SELECT prod\_name
 SELECT prod\_name

 FROM Products
 FROM Products
 FROM Products

 LIMIT 5;
 WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;</td>
 FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY;

**Creating Table** 

Creating Your Own Table

```
CREATE TABLE Shoes
(
Id
                                     char (10)
                                                                           PRIMARY KEY,
                                     char (10)
Brand
                                                                           NOT NULL,
Type
                                     char (250)
                                                                           NOT NULL,
                                     char (250)
                                                                           NOT NULL,
Color
Price
                                     decimal (8,2)
                                                                           NOT NULL,
Desc
                                     Varchar (750)
                                                                           NULL
);
```

### Adding Data to Table

```
INSERT INTO Shoes
(Id,
Brand,
Type,
Color,
Price,
Desc
)
VALUES
('14535974',
'Gucci',
'Slippers',
'Pink',
'695.00',
NULL
);
```

# Creating a Temporary Table

```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE Sandals AS

(
SELECT *
FROM shoes
WHERE shoe_type = 'sandals'
)
```

# **Adding Comments**

Single Line	Section
Sitiule Lille	Section

SELECT shoe_id	SELECT shoe_id
,	/*, brand_id
brand_id,	,shoe_name
shoe_name	*/
FROM shoes	FROM shoes

# Filtering, Sorting and Calculating data

### Basis of Filtering

### **Operator Values**

Operator	Description
=	Equal
<>	Not equal. Note: In some versions of SQL this operator may be written as !=
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
BETWEEN	Between an inclusive range
IS NULL	is a null value

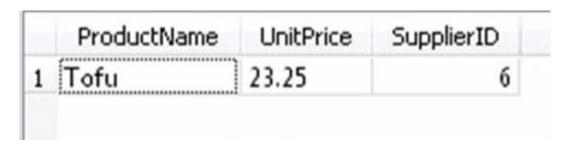
### WHERE Clause Operators

**SELECT** column\_name, column\_name

FROM table\_name

WHERE column\_name operator value;

### Example – Filtering on a Single Condition



SELECT ProductName,

UnitPrice,

**SupplierID** 

**FROM Products** 

WHERE ProductName = 'Tofu';

Advanced Filtering: IN, OR, and NOT

### **IN** Operator

	ProductID	UnitPrice	SupplierID
1	22	21	9
2	23	9	9
3	24	4.5	10
4	25	14	11
5	26	31.23	11
6	27	43.9	11

**SELECT ProductID,** 

UnitPrice,

**SupplierID** 

**From Products** 

WHERE SupplierID IN (9, 10, 11);

### **OR** Operator

Pr	oductID	UnitPrice	SupplierID	ProductName
1	14	23.25	6	Tofu

### **SELECT ProductName**

,ProductID

**,**UnitPrice

,SupplierID

,ProductName

**From Products** 

Where ProductName = 'Tofu' OR 'Konbu';

### **NOT Operator**

	EmployeeID	LastName	FirstName	Title	TitleOfCourtesy	BirthDate	HireDate	Address	City	Region
1	2	Fuller	Andrew	Vice President, Sales	Dr.	2/19/1952 12:00:00 AM	8/14/1992 12:00:00 AM	908 W. Capital Way	Tacoma	WA
2	3	Leverling	Janet	Sales Representative	Ms.	8/30/1963 12:00:00 AM	4/1/1992 12:00:00 AM	722 Moss Pay Plvd.	Kirkland	WA
3	4	Peacock	Margaret	Sales Representative	Mrs.	9/19/1937 12:00:00 AM	5/3/1993 12:00:00 AM	4110 Old Redmond Rd.	Redmond	WA

### **SELECT \***

**FROM Employees** 

WHERE NOT City='London' AND

**NOT** City='Seattle';

### Using Wildcards

### % Wildcards

Wildcard	Action
'%Pizza'	Grabs anything ending with the word pizza
'Pizza%'	Grabs anything after the word pizza
'%Pizza%'	Grabs anything before and after the word pizza

Wildcard	Action
'S%E'	Grabs anything that starts with "S" and ends with "E" (Like Sadie)
't%@gmail.com'	Grabs gmail addresses that start with "t" (hoping to find Tom)

### Underscore (\_\_\_) Wildcard

WHERE size LIKE '\_pizza'

**Output:** 

spizza

mpizza

Is not supported by DB2

Bracket ([]) Wildcard

Does not work with all DBMS, SQLite

### Sorting with ORDER BY

**SELECT** something

**FROM database** 

**ORDER BY characteristic** 

Sorting by Column Position

### ORDER BY 2,3

### Sort Direction

Operators	Description
DESC	Descending Order
ASC	Ascending Order

Ascending Order Descending Order

SELECT somethingSELECT somethingFROM databaseFROM database

ORDER BY characteristic ASC ORDER BY characteristic DESC

### **Maths Operators**

Operator	Description
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division

### Example

### **SELECT**

**ProductID** 

,UnitsOnOrder

,UnitPrice

,UnitsOnOrder \* UnitPrice AS Total\_Order\_Cost

**FROM Products** 

### Order of Operators

- Parentheses
- Exponents
- Multiplication
- Division
- Addition
- Subtraction

## Combining Math Operators

### **SELECT**

**ProductID** 

,Quantity

,UnitPrice

,Discount

,(UnitPrice – Discount) \* Quantity AS

Total\_Cost

**FROM OrderDetails;** 

### **Aggregate Functions**

00 0	
Functions	Description
AVG ()	Averages a column of values
COUNT ()	Counts the number of values
MIN ()	Finds the minimum value
MAX ()	Finds the maximum value
SUM ()	Sums the column values

### **AVERAGE Function**

### SELECT AVG(UnitPrice) AS avg\_price

**FROM** products

### **COUNT Function**

COUNT (\*) – Counts all the rows in a table containing values or NULL values

column ignoring NULL values

Count (column) - Counts all the rows in a specific

**SELECT COUNT (\*) AS** 

total\_customers FROM Customers;

**SELECT COUNT(CustomerID) AS** 

total\_customers

**FROM Customers** 

**MAX** and MIN

MAX and MIN Functions

MAX

SELECT MAX(UnitPrice) AS max\_prod\_price
FROM Products

SELECT MAX(UnitPrice) AS max\_prod\_price

MIN (UnitPrice) AS min\_prod\_price

**FROM Products** 

**SUM Function** 

Sum with Conditions (Sum, If)

SELECT SUM (UnitPrice) AS SELECT SUM(UnitPrice\*UnitsInStock)

total\_prod\_price AS total\_price FROM Products FROM Products

WHERE SupplierID = 23;

Using DISTINCT on Aggregate Functions

• If DISTINCT is not specified, ALL is assumed

• Cannot use DISTINCT on COUNT(\*)

No value to use with MIN and MAX functions

### **SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT CustomerID)**

**FROM Customers** 

**Grouping Data** 

WHERE filters before the data is grouped, HAVING filters after the data is grouped.

### **SELECT**

### **CustomerID**

,COUNT(\*) AS orders

**FROM Orders** 

**GROUP BY CustomerID** 

**HAVING COUNT (\*) >=2;** 

### **Key SQL Clauses**

Clause	Description	Required
SELECT	Columns or expressions to be returned	Yes
FROM	Table from which to retrieve data	Only if selecting data from a table
WHERE	Row-level filtering	No
GROUP BY	Group specification	Only if calculating aggregates by group
HAVING	Group-level filter	No
ORDER BY	Output sort order	No

# Subqueries and Joins

### Subqueries

```
SELECT
```

CustomerID ,CompanyName

,Region

**FROM Customers** 

WHERE customerID IN (SELECT customerID

**FROM Orders** 

WHERE Freight > 100);

**Subquery Best Practices and Considerations** 

Subquery in a Subquery

**SELECT Customer\_name, Customer\_contact** 

**FROM Customers** 

WHERE cust\_id IN

**SELECT** customer\_id

**FROM Orders** 

WHERE order\_number IN

(SELECT order\_number FROM OrderItems

WHERE prod.name = 'Toothbrush');

# Name and contact of customers with a toothbrush order Customer name Customer contact John Smith johnsmith@example.com Alice Johnson alicei@example.com Mary Clark marvc@example.com John Smith johnsmith@example.com

### Subqueries for Calculations

**SELECT** customer\_name

,customer\_state

,(SELECT COUNT(\*) AS orders

**FROM Orders** 

WHERE orders.customer\_id = customer.customer\_id) AS orders

**FROM** customers

**ORDER BY customer\_name** 

Total number of orders placed by every customer						
Customer_name Customer_state Orders						
Becky	IA	5				
Nita	Nita CA 6					
Raj OH 0						
Steve AZ 1						

### **Joining Tables**

### Aliases

**Assigning Names Temporarily** 

```
SELECT vendor_name
,product_name
,product_price
FROM Vendors AS v, Products AS p
WHERE v.vendor_id = p.vendor_id;
```

### Cartesian (Cross) Joins

Multiplying one table with other

```
SELECT product_name
,unit_price
,company_name
FROM suppliers CROSS JOIN products;
```

### **Inner Joins**

Selects records that have matching values in both tables.

```
SELECT suppliers.CompanyName
,ProductName
,UnitPrice
FROM Suppliers INNER JOIN Products
ON Suppliers.supplierid =
Products.supplierid
```

Inner join with multiple tables

```
SELECT o.OrderID, c.CompanyName, e. LastName
FROM ((Orders o INNER JOIN Customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID)
INNER JOIN Employees e ON o.EmployeeID = e.EmployeeID);
```

### Self Joins

### **SELECT**

```
e1.FirstName | | ' ' | | e1. LastName
AS EmployeeName,
e2.FirstName | | ' ' | | e2.LastName
AS ManagerName
FROM Employee e1
LEFT JOIN Employee e2 ON e1.ReportsTo
= e2.EmployeeId
ORDER BY EmployeeName;
```

### Advanced Joins: Left, Right, and Full Outer Joins

Left	Right	Full Outer Join
Returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matched records from the right table (table2).	Returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matched records from the left table (table1).	Return all records when there is a match in either left (table1) or right (table2) table records
SELECT C.CustomerName, O.OrderID FROM Customers C LEFT JOIN Orders O ON C. CustomerID = O.CustomerID ORDER BY C.CustomerName;	SELECT Orders.OrderID, Employees.LastName, Employees.FirstName FROM Orders RIGHT JOIN Employees ON Orders.EmployeeID = Employees.EmployeeID ORDER BY Orders.Order ID;	Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderID FROM Customers FULL OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID ORDER BY
		Customers.CustomerName;

- SQLite only supports Left Joints only
- We can reverse table orders to use LEFT to RIGHT joins or vice-versa

### Unions

SELECT City, Country
FROM Customers
WHERE Country = 'Germany'
UNION
SELECT City, Country
FROM Suppliers
WHERE Country = 'Germany'
ORDER BY City;

# Modifying and Analysing Data

# **Text Strings**

### Concatenations

### **SELECT**

CompanyName,

ContactName,

CompanyName || '('|| ContactName ||') '

**FROM** customers

SQL Server supports + instead of ||

	CompanyName	ContactName	CompanyName    ' ('    ContactName    ')'
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Alfreds Futterkiste (Maria Anders)
2	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	Ana Trujillo	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados (Ana Trujillo)
3	Antonio Moreno Taquer♦a	Antonio Moreno	Antonio Moreno Taquer a (Antonio Moreno)
4	Around the Horn	Thomas Hardy	Around the Horn (Thomas Hardy)
5	Perglunds snabbk p	Christina Berglund	Perglunds snabbk p (Christina Perglund)
6	Plauer See Delikatessen	Hanna Moos	Plauer See Delikatessen (Hanna Moos)
7	Plondesddsl p re et fils	Frødørique Citeaux	Plondesddsl p re et fils (Frødørique Citeaux)
8	P♦lido Comidas preparadas	Marton Sommer	P♦lido Comidas preparadas (Mart♦n Sommer)
9	Pon app'	Laurence Lebihan	Pon app' (Laurence Lebihan)
10	Pottom-Dollar Markets	Elizabeth Lincoln	Pottom-Dollar Markets (Elizabeth Lincoln)
11	P's Peverages	Victoria Ashworth	P's Peverages (Victoria Ashworth)
12	Cactus Comidas para llevar	Patricio Simpson	Cactus Comidas para llevar (Patricio Simpson)
13	Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Centro comercial Moctezuma (Francisco Chang)
14	Chop-suey Chinese	Yang Wang	Chop-suey Chinese (Yang Wang)
15	Comercio Mineiro	Pedro Afonso	Comercia Mineiro (Pedro Afonso)

### **Trimming Strings**

Three functions -

- TRIM
- LTRIM
- RTRIM

### **SELECT TRIM("** You the best. ")

# AS TrimmedString;

Substring (SUBSTR)

Usage	Example
SUBSTR (string name, string position, number of	SELECT first_name,
characters to be returned);	SUBSTR (first_name,2,3)
	FROM employees
	WHERE department_id = 60;

First_name	substr(first_name,2,3)
Alexander	lex
Bruce •	ruc
David	avi
Valli	all
Diana	ian

### **UPPER** and **LOWER**

UPPER	LOWER	UCASE
SELECT UPPER (column_name)	SELECT LOWER (column_name)	SELECT UCASE (column_name)
FROM table_name;	FROM table_name;	FROM table_name;

### Date and Time Strings

- DATE (timestring, modifier, modifier, ...)
- TIME (timestring, modifier, modifier, ...)
- DATETIME (timestring, modifier, modifier, ...)
- JULIANDAY (timestring, modifier, modifier, ...)
- **STRFTIME** (format, timestring, modifier, modifier, ...)

Identify the database management system (DBMS) you are using and then look up the variety of date type/s used in that system.

### **STRFTIME**

```
SELECT Birthdate
,STRFTIME('%Y', Birthdate) AS Year
,STRFTIME('%m', Birthdate) AS Month
,STRFTIME('%d', Birthdate) AS Day
FROM employees
```

	Birthdate	Year	Month	Day
1	1962-02-18 00:00:00	1962	02	18
2	1958-12-08 00:00:00	1958	12	08
3	1973-08-29 00:00:00	1973	08	29
4	1947-09-19 00:00:00	1947	09	19
5	1965-03-03 00:00:00	1965	03	03
6	1973-07-01 00:00:00	1973	07	10
7	1970-05-29 00:00:00	1970	05	29
8	1968-01-09 00:00:00	1968	01	09

### Compute Current Date

### **SELECT DATE ('now')**

Compute Year, Month, Day for the Current Date

### **SELECT STRFTIME ('%Y %m %d','now')**

Compute the Hour, Minute and Second and Milliseconds from Current DATETIME

### SELECT STRFTIME ('%H %M %S %s', 'now');

### Compute Age Using Birthdate

```
SELECT Birthdate,
STRFTIME ('%Y', Birthdate) AS Year,
STRFTIME ('%m', Birthdate) AS Month,
STRFTIME ('%d', Birthdate) AS Day,
STRFTIME (('now') - Birthdate) AS Age
FROM employees
```

	Pirthdate	Year	Month	Day	Aqe
1	1962-02-18 00:00:00	1962	02	18	55
2	1958-12-08 00:00:00	1958	12	08	59
3	1973-08-29 00:00:00	1973	08	29	44
4	1947-09-19 00:00:00	1947	09	19	70
5	1965-03-03 00:00:00	1965	03	03	52
6	1973-07-01 00:00:00	1973	07	01	44
7	1970-05-29 00:00:00	1970	05	29	47
8	1968-01-09 00:00:00	1968	01	09	49

### **Case Statements**

### Simple Case Statement

#### Search Case Statement **CASE CASE** input\_expression WHEN when\_expression THEN result\_expression [...n] WHEN C1 THEN E1 WHEN C2 THEN E2 [ ELSE else\_result\_expression ] **ELSE** [result else] **END END**

### Example – Simple Case Statement

### **SELECT** Employeeid, firstname, lastname, city ,CASE City WHEN 'Calgary' THEN 'Calgary' **ELSE** 'Other' **END** calgary **FROM Employees ORDER BY LastName, FirstName;**

	employeeid	firstname	lastname	city	calgary
1	1	Andrew	Adams	Edmonton	Other
2	8	Laura	Callahan	Lethbridge	Other
3	2	Nancy	Edwards	Calgary	Calgary
4	5	Steve	Johnson	Calgary	Calgary
5	7	Robert	King	Lethbridge	Other
6	6	Michael	Mitchell	Calgary	Calgary
7	4	Margaret	Park	Calgary	Calgary

### Example – Search Case Statement

```
SELECT trackid,
name,
bytes
,CASE
WHEN bytes < 300000 THEN 'small'
WHEN bytes >= 300001 AND bytes <= 500000 THEN 'medium'
WHEN bytes >= 500001 THEN 'large'
ELSE 'Other'
END bytescategory
FROM tracks;
```

	trackid	name	bytes	bytescategory
1	2461	É Uma Partida De Futebol	38747	small
2	168	Now Sports	161266	small
3	170	A Statistic	211997	small
4	178	Oprah	224313	small
5	3304	Commercial 1	319888	medium
6	172	The Real Problem	387360	medium
7	3310	Commercial 2	850698	medium
8	2241	Possa	967098	medium
9	1086	Casinha Feliz	1039615	medium
10	975	Deixa Entrar	1095012	medium
11	246	Mateus Enter	1103013	medium
12	2797	Homem Primata (Vinheta)	1124909	medium
13	1287	Intro- Churchill S Speech	1154488	medium
14	3501	L'orfeo, Act 3, Sinfonia (Orchestra)	1189062	medium
15	3448	Lamentations of Jeremiah, First Set \ Incipit Lamentatio	1208080	medium
16	2793	Cabeça Dinossauro	1220930	medium
17 18	2993	Freedom For My People	1249764	medium
18	1968	Demorou!	1287083	medium

### Views

### Create a View

**CREATE VIEW my\_view** 

AS

### **SELECT**

r.regiondescription,

t.territorydescription,

e.Lastname,

e.Firstname,

e.Hiredate,

e.Reportsto

**FROM Region r** 

INNER JOIN Territories t ON r.regionid = t.regionid

INNER JOIN Employeeterritories et ON t.TerritoryID = et.Territory ID

INNER JOIN Employees e ON et.employeeid = e.EmployeeID

	regiondescription	territorydescription	Lastname	Firstname	Hiredate	Reportsto
1	Eastern	Wilton	Davolio	Nancy	5/1/1992 12:00:00 AM	2
2	Eastern	Neward	Davolio	Nancy	5/L/1992 12:00:00 AM	2
3	Eastern	Westboro	Fuller	Andrew	8/14/1992 12:00:00 AM	NULL
4	Eastern	Pedford	Fuller	Andrew	8/14/1992 12:00:00 AM	NULL
5	Eastern	Georgetow	Fuller	Andrew	8/14/1992 12:00:00 AM	NULL
6	Eastern	Poston	Fuller	Andrew	8/14/1992 12:00:00 AM	NULL
7	Eastern	Cambridge	Fuller	Andrew	8/14/1992 12:00:00 AM	NULL
8	Eastern	Praintree	Fuller	Andrew	8/14/1992 12:00:00 AM	NULL
9	Eastern	Louisville	Fuller	Andrew	8/14/1992 12:00:00 AM	NULL
10	Southern	Atlanta	Leverling	Janet	4/1/1992 12:00:00 AM	2
11	Southern	Savannah	Leverling	Janet	4/1/1992 12:00:00 AM	2
12	Southern	Orlando	Leverling	Janet	4/1/1992 12:00:00 AM	2
13	Southern	Tampa	Leverling	Janet	4/1/1992 12:00:00 AM	2
14	Eastern	Rockville	Peacock	Margaret	5/3/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
15	Eastern	Greensboro	Peacock	Margaret	5/3/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
16	Eastern	Cary	Peacock	Margaret	5/3/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
17	Eastern	Providence	Puchanan	Steven	10/17/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
18	Eastern	Morristown	Puchanan	Steven	10/17/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
19	Eastern	Edison	Puchanan	Steven	10/17/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
20	Eastern	New York	Puchanan	Steven	10/17/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
21	Eastern	New York	Puchanan	Steven	10/17/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
22	Eastern	Mellvile	Puchanan	Steven	10/17/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
23	Eastern	Fairport	Puchanan	Steven	10/17/1993 12:00:00 AM	2
24	Western	Phoenix	Suyama	Michael	10/17/1993 12:00:00 AM	5
25	Western	Scottsdale	Surama	Michael	10/17/1993 12:00:00 AM	5

### Drop a View

**SELECT \*** 

FROM my\_view

DROP VIEW my\_view;