

Introduction to the course

WRITING FUNCTIONS AND STORED PROCEDURES IN SQL SERVER



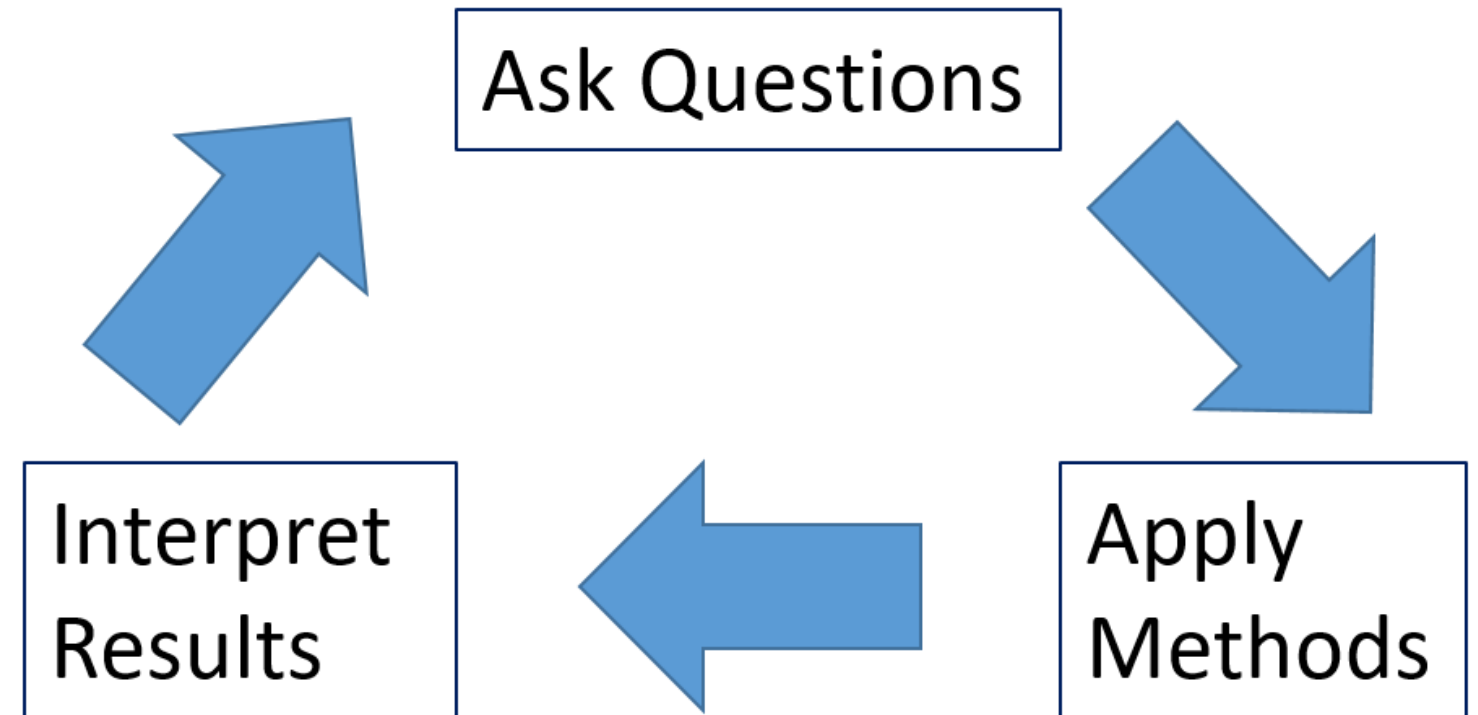
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Course objectives

- Perform temporal exploratory data analysis (EDA) using SQL date functions
- Create, update, execute User-Defined Functions
- Create, update, execute Stored Procedures
- Prerequisites
 - Introduction to SQL Server
 - Joining Data in SQL
 - Intermediate SQL Server

Temporal EDA

- Transactional datasets
 - CapitalBikeShare
 - YellowTripTaxi
- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) Process
 - Iterative
 - No specific checklist for EDA questions
 - Get curious!
 - Reduces re-work effort



SQL functions for EDA

-- CONVERT Syntax:

CONVERT (data_type [(length)] , expression [, style])

-- Returns expression based on data_type

-- DATEPART Syntax

DATEPART (datepart , date)

-- Returns int

-- DATENAME Syntax

DATENAME (datepart , date)

-- Returns nvarchar

-- DATEDIFF Syntax

DATEDIFF (datepart , startdate , enddate)

-- Returns int; can't use datepart weekday value

-- datepart values = year, quarter, month, dayofyear, day, week, weekday, hour,

-- minute, second, microsecond, nanosecond

```
-- CONVERT
SELECT
  TOP 1 PickupDate,
  CONVERT (DATE, PickupDate) AS DateOnly
FROM YellowTripData
```

```
+-----+-----+
| PickupDate          | DateOnly    |
|-----+-----|
| 2017-01-09 11:52:13.0000000 | 2017-01-09 |
+-----+-----+
```

```
-- DATEPART
SELECT
  TOP 3 COUNT(ID) AS NumberofRides,
  DATEPART(HOUR, PickupDate) AS Hour
FROM YellowTripData
GROUP BY DATEPART(HOUR, PickupDate)
ORDER BY COUNT(ID) DESC
```

```
+-----+
| NumberOfRides | Hour |
+-----+
| 616281        | 18   |
| 616281        | 19   |
| 540629        | 17   |
+-----+
```

```
--DATENAME
SELECT
  TOP 3 ROUND(
    SUM(FareAmount),
    0
  ) as TotalFareAmt,
  DATENAME(WEEKDAY, PickupDate) AS DayofWeek
FROM YellowTripData
GROUP BY DATENAME (WEEKDAY, PickupDate)
ORDER BY SUM(FareAmount) DESC;
```

```
+-----+
| TotalFareAmt | DayofWeek |
+-----+
| 19026645     | Sunday    |
| 18749482     | Tuesday   |
| 17213351     | Thursday  |
+-----+
```

```
--DATEDIFF
SELECT
  AVG(
    DATEDIFF(SECOND, PickupDate, DropOffDate)/ 60
  ) AS AvgRideLengthInMin
FROM YellowTripData
WHERE DATENAME(WEEKDAY, PickupDate) = 'Sunday';
```

```
+-----+
| AvgRideLengthInMin |
+-----+
| 13                |
+-----+
```


Let's practice!

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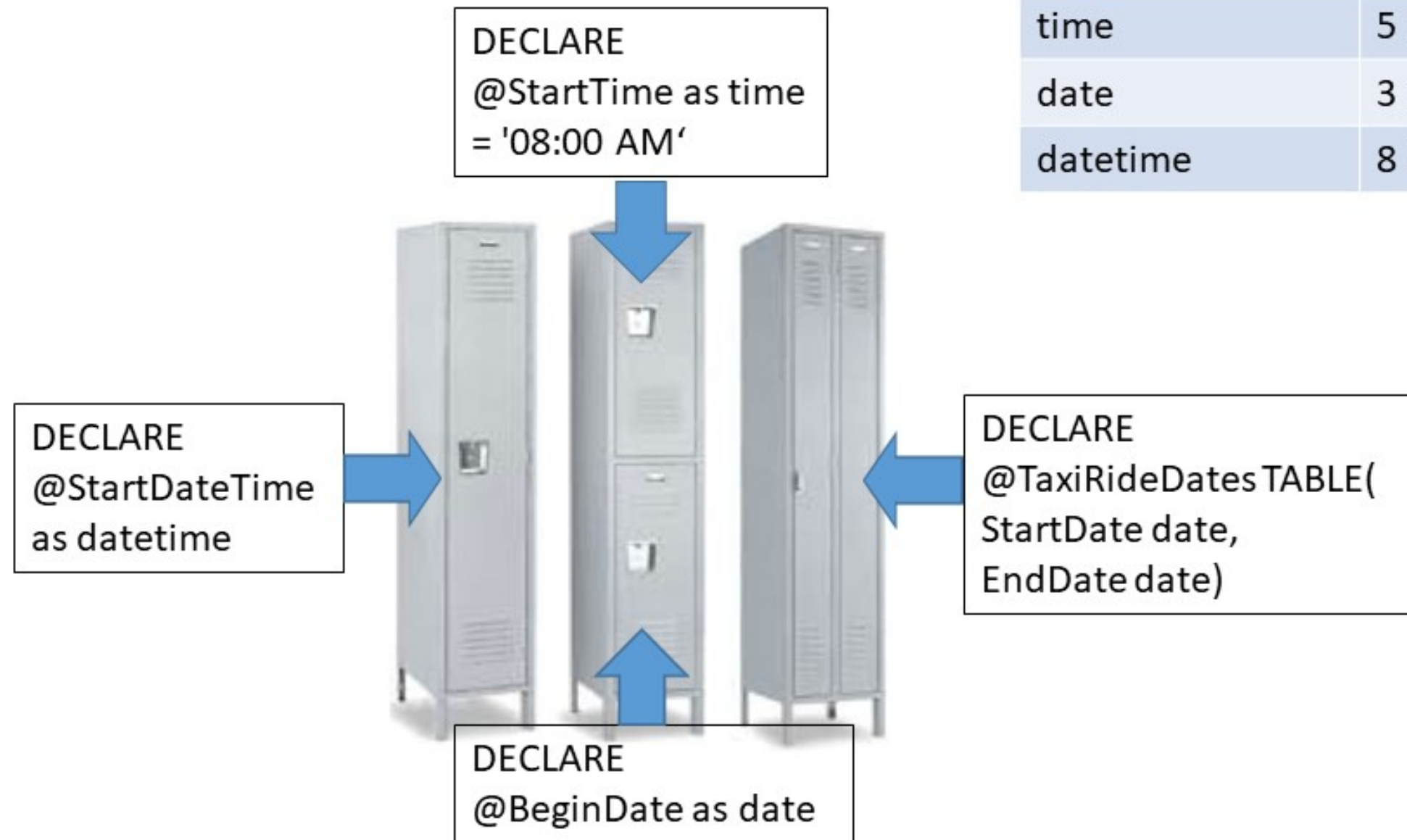
Variables for datetime data

WRITING FUNCTIONS AND STORED PROCEDURES IN SQL SERVER



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DataType	Storage Size
time	5 bytes
date	3 bytes
datetime	8 bytes



```
-- DECLARE variable and assign initial value
DECLARE @StartTime as time = '08:00 AM'
```

```
-- DECLARE variable and then SET value
DECLARE @StartTime AS time
SET @StartTime = '08:00 AM'
```

```
-- DECLARE variable then SET value
DECLARE @BeginDate as date
SET
    @BeginDate = (
        SELECT TOP 1 PickupDate
        FROM YellowTripData
        ORDER BY PickupDate ASC
    );
```

CASTing

```
-- CAST syntax  
CAST ( expression AS data_type [ ( length ) ] )  
-- Returns expression based on data_type
```

```
-- DECLARE datetime variable  
-- SET value to @BeginDate and @StartTime while CASTing  
DECLARE @StartDateTime as datetime  
SET @StartDateTime = CAST(@BeginDate as datetime) + CAST(@StartTime as datetime)
```

```
-- DECLARE table variable with two columns
```

```
DECLARE @TaxiRideDates TABLE(  
    StartDate date,  
    EndDate date)
```

```
-- INSERT static values into table variable
```

```
INSERT INTO @TaxiRideDates (StartDate, EndDate)  
SELECT '3/1/2018', '3/2/2018'
```

```
-- INSERT query result
```

```
INSERT INTO @TaxiRideDates (StartDate, EndDate)  
SELECT DISTINCT  
    CAST(PickupDate as date),  
    CAST(DropOffDate as date)  
FROM YellowTripData;
```

Your turn to **DECLARE, SET, CAST & INSERT!**

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Date manipulation

WRITING FUNCTIONS AND STORED PROCEDURES IN SQL SERVER



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GETDATE

```
SELECT GETDATE()
```

```
+-----+  
| 2019-02-27 13:11:59.590 |  
+-----+
```

```
DECLARE @CurrentDateTime AS datetime  
SET @CurrentDateTime = GETDATE()  
SELECT @CurrentDateTime
```

```
+-----+  
| 2019-02-27 13:14:36.517 |  
+-----+
```

```
-- DATEADD Syntax:  
DATEADD (datepart, number, date)  
-- Returns expression based on data_type
```

```
-- One day after 2/27/2019  
SELECT DATEADD(day, 1, '2/27/2019')
```

```
+-----+  
| 2019-02-28 00:00:00.000 |  
+-----+
```

DATEADD and GETDATE

```
-- Yesterday
```

```
SELECT DATEADD(d, -1, GETDATE())
```

```
+-----+  
| 2019-02-26 09:20:50.013 |  
+-----+
```

```
-- Yesterday's Taxi Passenger Count
```

```
SELECT SUM(PassengerCount)
```

```
FROM YellowTripData
```

```
WHERE CAST(PickupDate as date) = DATEADD(d, -1, GETDATE())
```

Remember DATEDIFF?

```
SELECT DATEDIFF(day, '2/27/2019', '2/28/2019')
```

```
+----+  
| 1 |  
+----+
```

```
SELECT DATEDIFF(year, '12/31/2017', '1/1/2019')
```

```
+----+  
| 2 |  
+----+
```

```
-- First Day of Current Week
```

```
SELECT DATEADD(week, DATEDIFF(week, 0, GETDATE()), 0)
```

```
-- First step
```

```
GETDATE()
```

```
+-----+  
| 2019-02-27 10:33:39.713 |  
+-----+
```

```
-- How many weeks between today and 1/1/1900?
```

```
SELECT DATEDIFF(week, 0, GETDATE())
```

```
+-----+  
| 6217 |  
+-----+
```

```
-- Add zero to the 6217nd week
```

```
SELECT DATEADD(week, DATEDIFF(week, 0, GETDATE()),0)
```

```
+-----+  
| 2019-02-25 00:00:00.000 |  
+-----+
```

Now it's time for you to manipulate some dates!

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