

# Basic SQL





# Additional Rules? Nope Just to make the class better!

1. There is no stupid questions!
2. Make sure to mute your mic so it won't disturb others
3. **You must enjoy the class!** If not, immediately raise your issue by click raise hand or comments in the chat



# One thing we should know before we start ...



*“It’s a capital mistake to theorize  
before one has data”*

*- Arthur Conan Doyle*





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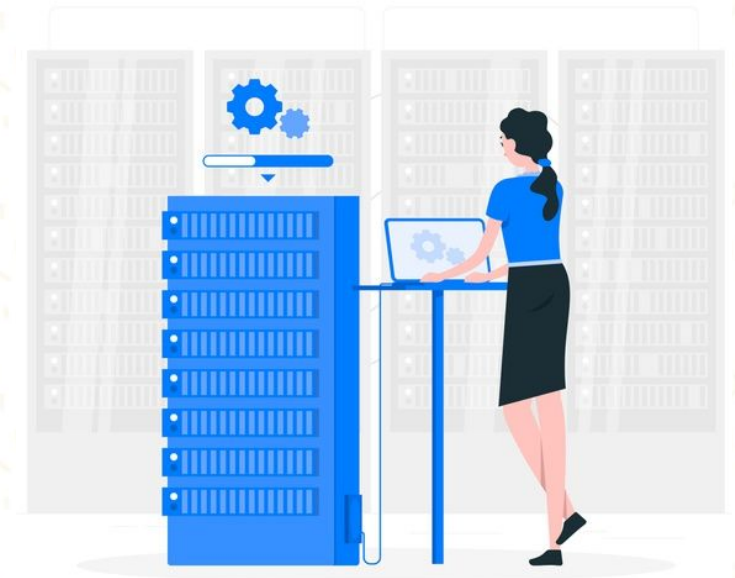
## What will We Learn Today?

1. Introduction to SQL
2. Create Schema
3. Create Table
4. Insert Table
5. Update Data
6. Select Data
7. Delete Data



# SQL

- Stands for **Structured Query Language**
- Can be said as one of the very basic programming language
- Used to communicate with database(s)
- Almost used in every sector of data science or even more





# Why SQL is so important?

- Positioned second after Python as **the most used programming language** in data science\*
- Nowadays almost **everything** stored in database(s)
  - Our PII (Personally identifiable information)
  - Behaviour in website
  - Transactions history in e-comms
  - Bank statements
  - Chats, posts and activities in social media
  - Our photos, documents, songs in cloud
  - ... and just everything we could imagine





# Reminder!

## Tools we're gonna use ...



PostgreSQL



DBBeaver



# Let's get your hand dirty!







# Open DBeaver in your PC

- Click add new connection in the top left
- Pick PostgreSQL
- Fill the credentials as below:
  - Host: **digitalskoladb.c04me33o8tni.ap-southeast-1.rds.amazonaws.com**
  - Port: **5432**
  - Database: **sandbox**
  - Username: **ds11\_(nomor kelompok)**
  - Password: **ds11\_(nomor kelompok)**

# Schema

Located under Database and usually created to cover specific purpose.

For example, a company database may include schema for finance, 3rd party tools, cleaned data, data warehouse, etc



```
CREATE SCHEMA [IF NOT EXISTS] schema_name;
```

## **Tips:**

1. Decide if we want to use camelCase or snake\_case
2. Only use alphabets and numbers
3. Use underscore if we use snake\_case
4. Use simple, descriptive column names
5. One source of truth! Don't create multiple versions

# Table

Located under Schema and created to save the data in a tabular format.

For example, a Sales schema may include transaction table, product table, store table, etc

```
CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] table_name (  
    column1 datatype(length) column_constraint,  
    column2 datatype(length) column_constraint,  
    column3 datatype(length) column_constraint,  
    table_constraints  
    -- PRIMARY KEY (column1)  
    -- FOREIGN KEY (column2)  
        REFERENCES table_name(column_name)  
);
```

## Tips:

1. Same tips like schema
2. Pick the right data type and put necessary length to each column
3. Pick necessary constraint (NOT NULL, UNIQUE, PRIMARY KEY)





# DATABASE - Data Types

## Numeric

int  
bigint  
smallint  
float  
decimal  
real  
bit

## Date/time

date  
time  
datetime  
timestamp  
year

## Character/String

char  
varchar  
text

## Unicode Character

nchar  
nvarchar  
ntext

## Binary

binary  
varbinary

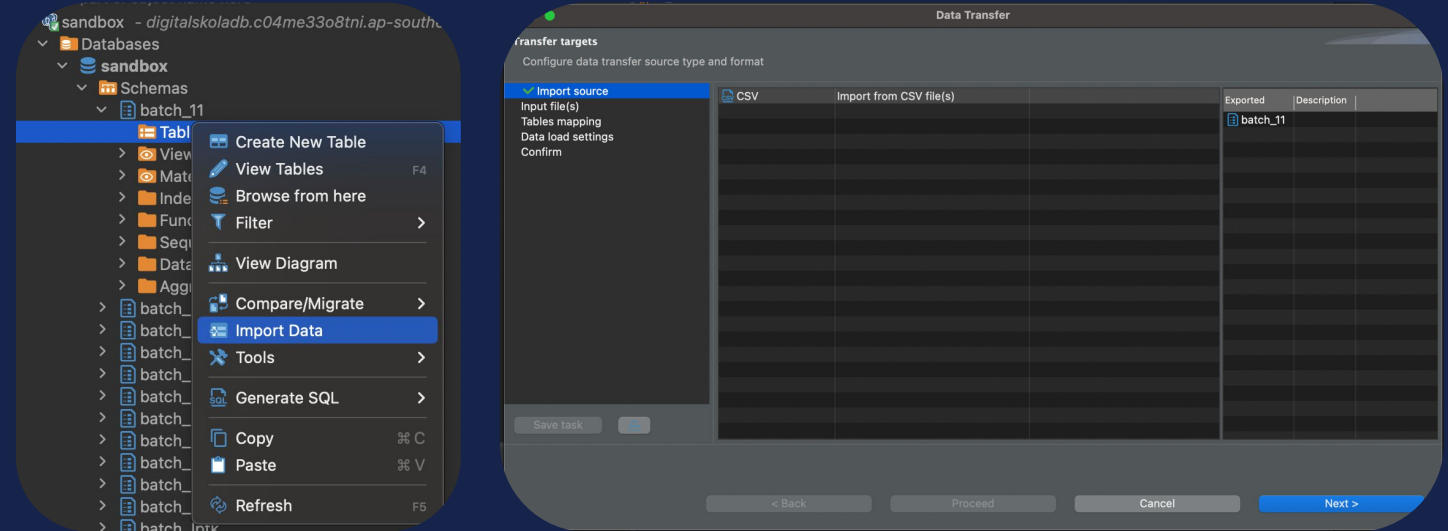
## Miscellaneous

clob  
blob  
xml  
json

# Import Data

To pull data from local directory to database.  
Can create new tables or insert into existing tables.

Format: CSV

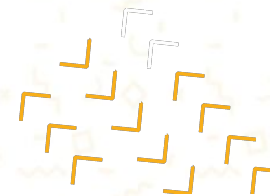


## Tips:

1. Make sure all the format already matched especially date and/or time
2. If we want to insert the data into existing tables, make sure the column already match

# Challenge #1

- Download employee data from this **GDrive**
- Create a table in batch\_11 schema
  - Table naming: **employee\_(your name)**  
(eg:employee\_muggydavid)
- Fill the table by importing the data from CSV downloaded before







# Function: Insert Into

Used to fill the data manually or from another table.

```
INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (data1,data2,...), (data1,data2,...)

INSERT INTO table_name (column1,column2,...) VALUES(data1,data2,...), (data1,data2,...)

INSERT INTO table_name
SELECT * FROM table_name

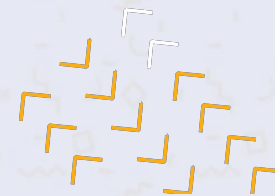
INSERT INTO table_name (column1,column2,...)
SELECT column1,column2,... FROM table_name
```

## Tips:

1. Make sure columns match between source and target
2. Make sure to always put schema name in front of table name

## Challenge #2

- Check if table **employee\_digitalskola** exist
- Insert all value in above table to your table
- Insert 1 more row consisting your name and information to your table





# Function: Update

Used to change any value in the table based on the condition set.



```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column1 = data1, column2 = data2, ...  
WHERE condition
```

## Tips:

1. Make sure to fill the right changes in the SET statement
2. Make sure to fill the right condition as we can't redo the changes





## Challenge #3

- **Update employee\_id 100 with details as below:**
  - **First name → Belajar**
  - **Last name → SQL**
  - **Email → ds11\_sql**
  - **Hire date → today**
  - **Salary → 55,123**
- **Update employee\_id 101 with your details**
- **Update employee\_id 102 with NULL**





# Function: Select

Used to view the the  
tables under specific  
condition.



```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

```
SELECT Column1, Column2,... FROM table_name;
```

## Tips:

1. It's better to pick columns compared to use \*



## Challenge #4

- Shows all the columns in your table
- Shows bellow columns from your table
  - employee\_id
  - first\_name
  - last\_name
  - salary







# Function: Alter Table

Used to amend some changes into the schema. We could add and/or delete columns using this function.



```
ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column1 datatype(length);  
  
ALTER TABLE table_name DROP COLUMN column1;
```

## Tips:

1. Pick the right data type and put necessary length to each column
2. Make sure to fill the right column name as we can't redo the changes



## Challenge #5

- **Add below column into your table**
  - **Hobby → Fill any hobby for employee\_id 100 & 101**
- **Delete below columns in your table**
  - **department\_id**
  - **manager\_id**
  - **commission\_pct**





# Function: Delete

Used to delete rows in the table under specific condition.



```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

## Tips:

1. Make sure to fill the right condition as we can't redo the changes

## Challenge #6

- **Delete all rows in your table except belows**
  - **employee\_id = 100**
  - **first name is yours**





# Function: Truncate

Used to delete all rows in the table without condition.



```
TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
```

## Tips:

1. Make sure to fill the right column name as we can't redo the changes

# **Challenge #7**

- **Delete all rows in your table**





# Function: Drop

Used to delete the table  
without condition.



```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

## Tips:

1. Make sure to fill the right column name as we can't redo the changes

## **Challenge #8**

- **Drop your table**





**Thank  
YOU**

