Module 2-1

Introduction to Databases and SQL

Module 2 Day 1 Intro to SQL Can you ... ?

- ... name examples of DBMSs and explain their benefits
- ... explain the concept of ATTRIBUTES and ENTITIES as they relate to Tables within a DBMS?
- ... construct basic SELECT statements
- ... limit results using a WHERE clause
- ... explain the use of ALIASES

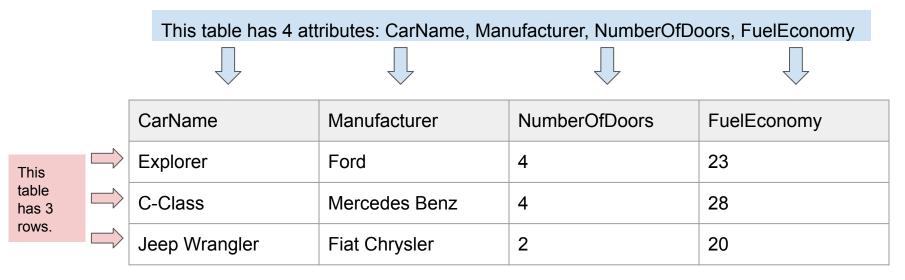
Let's get setup!

Databases

- A database is an electronically stored organized collection of data.
- A <u>relational database</u> is one in which the data is organized around columns and tables:
 - A table is designed to store an <u>entity</u>, a data representation of a real world object.
 - Each row of a table represents one instance of the entity.
 - The columns represent attributes the entity might have.

Relational Database: Example

Suppose we are interested in storing data about cars. We can model a car entity into its own table:



Relational Database: Attribute Data Types

There is a large variety of data types in Postgresql, to name a few:

- varchar: holds text containing letters and numbers (somewhat like a String in Java).
- char: fixed length field containing a stream of characters.
- Various numeric data types: https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.3/datatype-numeric.html
- When referring to a non-numeric "text" field (i.e. varchar or char) we must surround them in single quotes (i.e. country='USA').
- Numeric literals do not need single quotes (numberOfDoors = 4).

Relational Database: SQL

- SQL is an acronym for <u>Structured Query Language</u>
- SQL is the language used to interact with relational database management systems.
- The exact implementation of SQL varies slightly depending on the database system involved, i.e. there will be minor differences in the language between PostgreSQL and MS SQL Server.
- This class will be using PostgreSQL.

SQL: SELECT

 The most basic SQL statement is a SELECT query, and it follows the following format:

SELECT [column], [column-n] FROM [table];

- [column] and [column-n] are stand ins for the attributes or columns that you
 want returned from your query.
- [table] refers to the name of the table you are querying.
- You can create column Aliases using the "AS" keyword followed by the alias.

SQL: SELECT Example

Let's take the Vehicle table we just saw as an example:

We could write the following SELECT statement:

SELECT CarName, NumberOfDoors AS doors FROM Vehicle;

The output of this would be:

CarName	doors	
	400.0	Note how the alias
Finalence	_	
Explorer	4	affects the column
C-Class	4	name in the
0.000	•	autaut
loop Wrangler	2	output.
Jeep Wrangler		

 Instead of listing specific columns we could use the wildcard * to indicate that all columns should be returned: SELECT * FROM Vehicle;

SQL: SELECT with WHERE clause

- We can include a WHERE clause in our select statements to limit the data returned by specifying a condition.
- The WHERE statement relies on comparison operators.
 - O Greater Than: >
 - Greater Than or Equal To: >=
 - Less Than: <
 - Less Than or Equal To: <=
 - o Equal: =
 - O Not Equal To: <>>
- There is a special comparison operator called LIKE which is often used in conjunction with a wildcard (%) operator.

SQL: SELECT with WHERE clause Example 1

Let's take the Vehicle table we just saw as an example:

We could write the following SELECT statement:

SELECT * FROM Vehicle WHERE Manufacturer = 'Ford';

Only 1 row matches this criteria, and thus the results of the query will be:

CarName	Manufacturer	NumberOfDoors	FuelEconomy
Explorer	Ford	4	23

SQL: SELECT with WHERE clause Example 2

Here is an example of the WHERE clause using the LIKE / Wildcard.

We could write the following SELECT statement:

SELECT * FROM Vehicle WHERE CarName like 'Ex%';

Only 1 row matches this criteria, and thus the results of the query will be:

CarName	Manufacturer	NumberOfDoors	FuelEconomy
Explorer	Ford	4	23

Derived Columns with Math Operations

- A custom field containing math operations can be included in the SELECT.
- The basic math operators are present: +, -, *, /, %

Derived Columns Example

Consider the following example:

SELECT CarName, FuelEconomy * 0.425144 AS kpl FROM Vehicle;

CarName	kpl	
Explorer	9.778312	
C-Class	9.778312	
Jeep Wrangler	8.50288	

SQL: AND / OR on WHERE statements

- Within the WHERE statement, various filter conditions can be combined using the AND / OR statement.
- Consider the following example:
 SELECT * FROM Vehicle WHERE Manufacturer = 'Ford' OR NumberOfDoors = 4;
- Two rows are returned:

CarName	Manufacturer	NumberOfDoors	FuelEconomy
Explorer	Ford	4	23
C-Class	Mercedes Benz	4	28