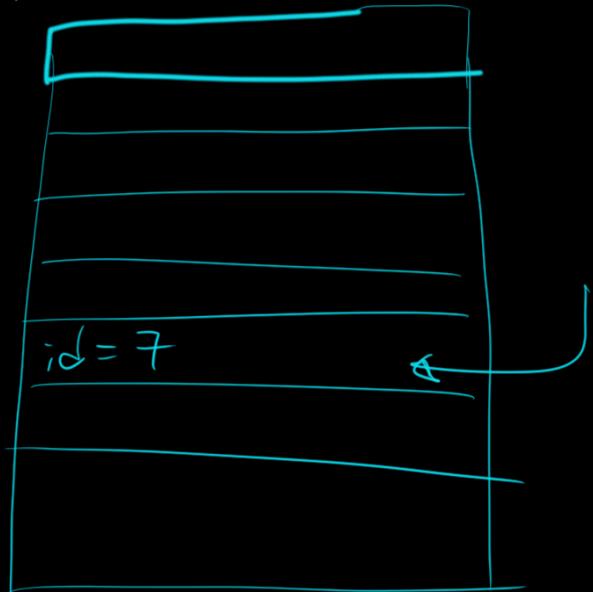


Input/Output Object Stream

#1



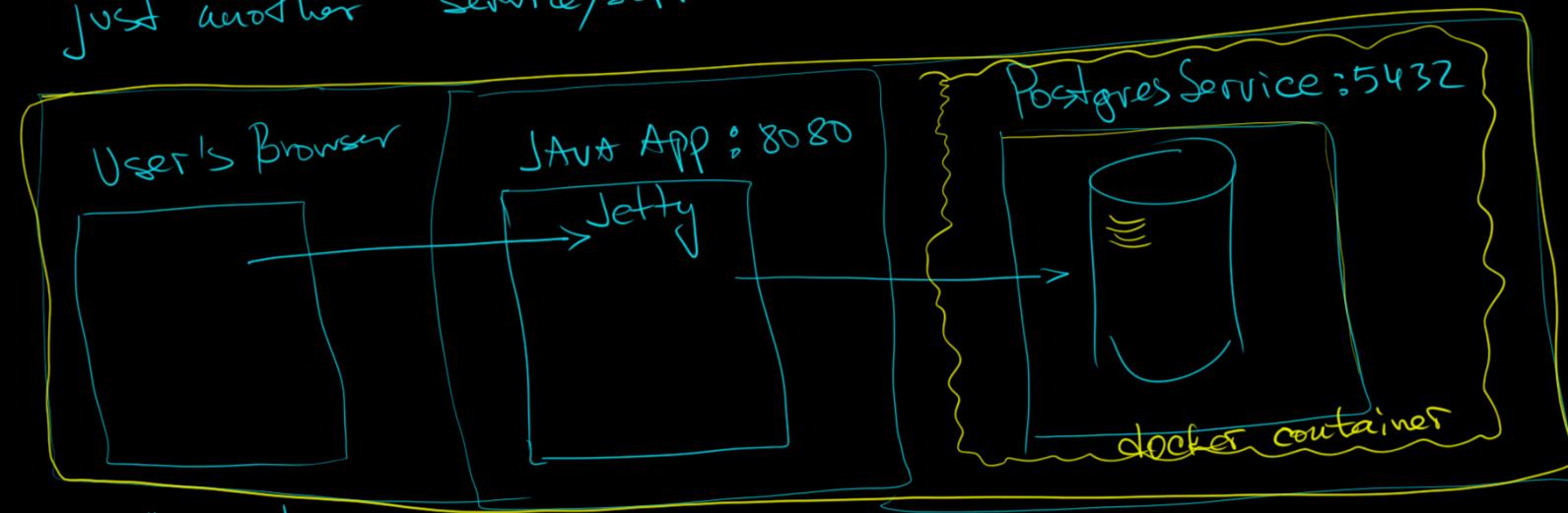
we can't read particulars
because we don't know
where it's located

we need the way to read/write data
in more configurable way

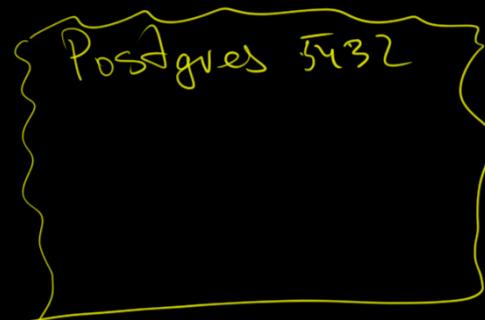
100 / 1000 / 1000000 / 100000000

SQL Relational Data bases

SQL Server
Just another service/server



SELECT
USER.name
FROM
users
WHERE id=7



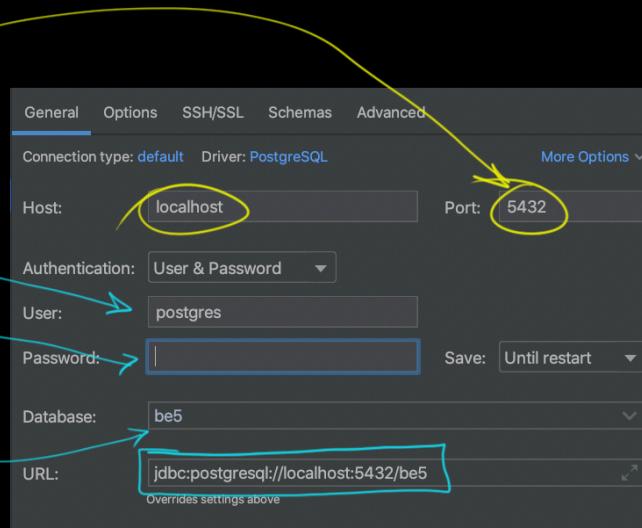
docker-compose.yaml

```
version: '3.3'

services:
  postgres:
    image: postgres:9.6
    environment:
      POSTGRES_USER: 'postgres'
      POSTGRES_PASSWORD: 'pg123456'
    ports:
      - '5432:5432'
    container_name: pg_0
```

docker exec -ti pg_0 bash

createdb be5



jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/be5

what

protocol

:// localhost:

address

port

8080/hello

resource name

SQL Server

JAVA Server

jdbc:postgresql://app-vpc.ch23jpcnudlw.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:5432/vidiq

```
create table person
(
    id integer,
    name text
);
```

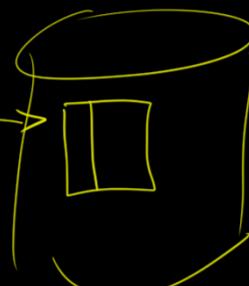
count, types

```
insert into person (id, name) values (1, 'Jim');
insert into person (id, name) values (2, 'Sergio');
insert into person (id, name) values (3, 'Jackson');
insert into person (id, name) values (10, 'Jeremy');
insert into person (id, name) values (10, 'Jack');

insert into person (name) values ('Alex');
```

```
select id, name from person;
```

	id	name
1	1	Jim
2	2	Sergio
3	3	Jackson
4	10	Jeremy
5	10	Jack
6	<null>	Alex



```
select id, name
from person
where id=1;
```

	id	name
1	1	Jim

```
select id, name
from person
where id=10;
```

	id	name
10	10	Jeremy
10	10	Jack

how to access it?

- Id should be unique
- every entity should have id

`update person set id = 20 where name = 'Alex';`

AND
OR

boolean

IS NOT
IS NULL
IS NOT NULL

id	name
1	Jim
2	Sergio
3	Jackson
10	Jeremy
10	Jack
20	Alex

`update person set id = 11 where name = 'Jack';`

id	name
1	Jim
2	Sergio
3	Jackson
10	Jeremy
20	Alex
11	Jack

`delete from person where name = 'Alex';`

`delete from person` ↪ careful!

Insert DATA

Update DATA

Read/Select DATA

Delete DATA

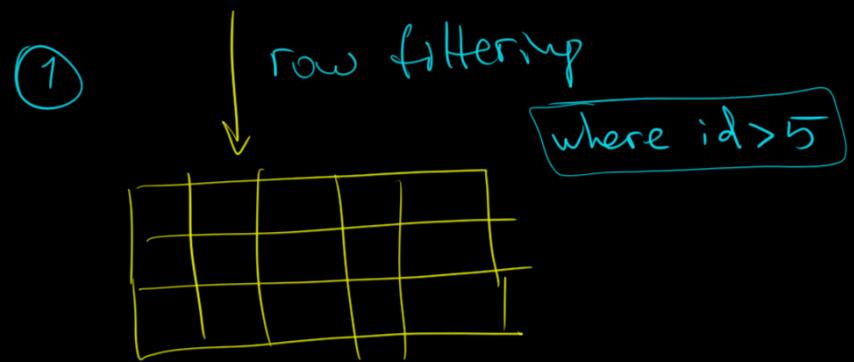
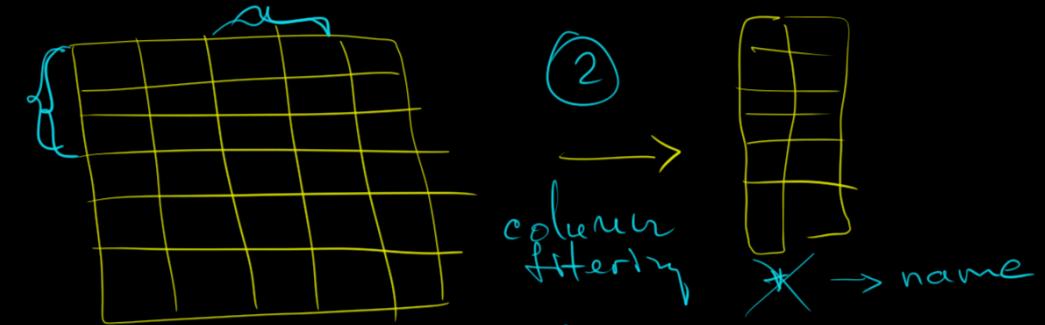
intention + data + filtering clause

`select * from person [order by id]`

id	name
1	Jim
2	Sergio
3	Jackson
10	Jeremy
20	Alex

`select * from person [order by name];`

id	name
20	Alex
11	Jack
3	Jackson
10	Jeremy
1	Jim
2	Sergio



③ sort

④ merge (join) more than 1 table

⑤ aggregation:
grouping
unique

- sum
- min
- max
- avg
- count