Introduction to SQL for Data Analysis (Student Version)

BISA x Deloitte Workshop

Business Information Systems Association Wednesday 1st May, 2019

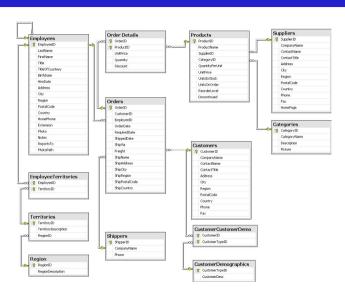
Materials developed by Jeffrey Lo

Activities Outline

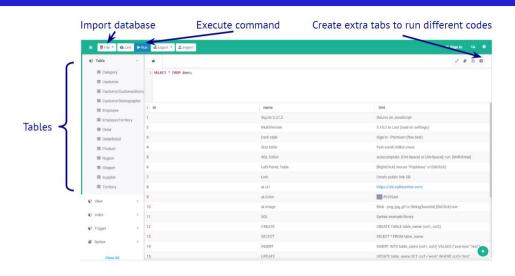
- 1. Activity 1 SQL Fundamentals
- 2. Activity 2 SQL Joins & Union
- 3. Activity 3 Exercises
- 4. Feedback

Activity 1 - SQL Fundamentals

Northwind ERD



SQLite Interface



1.1 SELECT Statement

SELECT *

FROM Products

Questions:

- What does the * mean?
- What is "Products" in the 2nd line?
- After running the above code, how many products are there?

Your Turn:

- Show only three columns from the Product table: ProductName, UnitPrice, Discontinued
- Bonus: After trying the above, can you try and add an ORDER BY clause (similar to the FROM clause), to sort the result by UnitPrice?

1.2 WHERE Clause (Basic Filtering)

SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice, Discontinued **FROM** Products **WHERE** Discontinued = 1

Questions:

- What does the WHERE clause mean?
- What is the unit price for the product "Alice Mutton"?

Your Turn:

How to only show products with UnitsInStock less than 10?

1.3 BETWEEN Operator

SELECT OrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate, ShippedDate, Freight **FROM** Orders **WHERE** OrderDate BETWEEN '2012-12-25' AND '2012-12-31'

Question:

How many orders were placed between 25th and 31st December in 2012?

Your Turn:

 What are the total costs of Freight for orders shipped between 17th and 18th September in 2013? Hint: add up the three freight manually.

1.4 LIKE Operator

```
SELECT *
FROM Customers
WHERE ContactName LIKE 'a%'
```

Questions:

- What does this show?
- Why do we use wildcards and the LIKE operator?

Your Turn:

■ List all customers with a phone number that contains '555' e.g. (5) 555-4729

1.5 AVG () and COUNT () Functions

SELECT AVG(UnitPrice) **FROM** Products

Question:

What is the average unit price of products in the database?

Your Turn:

 Using the count () function, how many products are there which has a UnitPrice between \$15 and \$30? Hint: you will need to add another clause to specify the additional constraint.

1.6 GROUP BY Clause

SELECT CategoryID, AVG(UnitPrice) **FROM** Products **GROUP BY** CategoryID

Questions:

- What is the average unit price for category 5?
- What do you notice when you added the Group By clause, compared to just the aggregation

Your Turn:

What is the maximum Freight Cost for each ShipRegion? Hint: use the 'Order' table

Activity 2 - SQL Joins & Union

2.1 INNER and LEFT Join Clauses

SELECT Customers.CustomerID, Customers.ContactName, Orders.OrderID

FROM Customers

INNER JOIN Orders

ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

Question:

The Customer and Order tables have a 1:M relationship. The convention is FROM table 1 JOIN table 2. For an Inner Join, does the order of specifying tables matter?

Your Turn:

Change the join type to LEFT JOIN. Do you think you get more results returned compared to an INNER JOIN?

2.2 Union Clause

FROM Customers
UNION
SELECT City, Region, Country
FROM Suppliers

Question:

What is the point of using a union in the above example?

Your Turn:

• Find which tables in the database have phone numbers, and collect the entire list of phone numbers in one result.

Activity 3 - Exercises

Exercise 1

Run a query that retrieves a list of products that has less units in stock than units on order. List the product name, units on order, units in stock. Order by the product name.

Question: How many products are on the list?

Exercise 2

Run a query that shows a list of orders shipped to Belgium (country), and the first and last name of employees who placed those orders.

Hint: you will need to use JOIN and WHERE clauses.

Question: How many orders that shipped to Belgium did Margaret Peacock place?

Exercise 3

Below shows the first 5 rows of the OrderDetail table, which shows what products are inside each Order. The first 2 rows show that there are 2 products ordered in Orderld 10250. Similarly, there are 3 products in Orderld 10251.

1 Id	OrderId	Productid	UnitPrice	Quantity	Discount
10250/51	10250	51	42.4	35	0.15
10250/65	10250	65	16.8	15	0.15
10251/22	10251	22	16.8	6	0.05
10251/57	10251	57	15.6	15	0.05
10251/65	10251	65	16.8	20	0

Run a query that calculates the revenue for each order.

Hint: You only need to use the Order Details table. **Revenue for each product** is (UnitPrice - Discount) * Quantity

Feedback

Feedback

Please fill a short survey about the workshop, we would really appreciate it!

tinyurl.com/bisaSQL feedback

The complete set of slides will be uploaded after the workshop.