Introduction to SQL for Data Analysis (Student Version)

BISA x Deloitte Workshop

Business Information Systems Association

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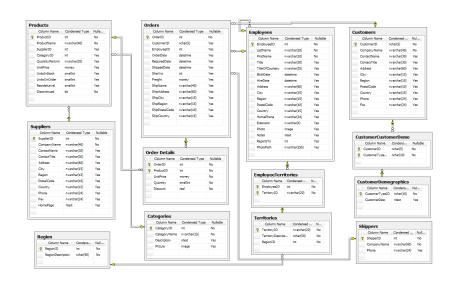
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Activities Outline

- 1. Activity 1 SQL Fundamentals
- 2. Activity 2 SQL Joins
- 3. Activity 3 Exercises

Activity 1 - SQL Fundamentals

Northwind ERD



1.1 SELECT Statement

SELECT *

FROM Product

Questions:

- What does the * mean?
- What is "Product" 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** Product **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 Id, Customerld, OrderDate, ShippedDate **FROM** 'Order' **WHERE** OrderDate BETWEEN '2012-12-25' AND '2012-12-31'

Questions:

- Why did we put quotes on the word Order (2nd line)?
- 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 CustomerName 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) AS AVG_Unit_Price **FROM** Product

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 Categoryld, AVG(UnitPrice) AS AVG_Unit_Price **FROM** Product **GROUP BY** Categoryld

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

2.1 INNER and LEFT Join Clauses

SELECT Customer.Id, Customer.ContactName, 'Order'.Id FROM Customer INNER JOIN 'Order' ON Customer.Id = 'Order'.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 Cross Join Clause

The syntax to implement a cross join is:

SELECT * FROM table_name_1 CROSS JOIN table_name_2

Questions:

- Before using a cross join, how many rows are there in the following tables: Region, Territory?
- Multiply the number of rows in those 2 tables this is the expected number of rows in the result set in the following exercise.

Your Turn:

 Show all the combinations of regions and territories using a cross join.

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.

I ld	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 OrderDetail table. **Revenue for each product** is (UnitPrice - Discount) * Quantity