# Pulling data from databases

DATA PROCESSING IN SHELL



**Susan Sun**Data Person



## sql2csv: documentation

## sql2csv:

- executes an SQL query on a large variety of SQL databases (e.g. MS SQL, MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, Sqlite)
- outputs the result to a CSV file

```
sql2csv -h
```

```
usage: sql2csv [-h] [-v] [-l] [-V] [--db CONNECTION_STRING] [--query QUERY]
[-e ENCODING] [-H]
[FILE]
```

## sql2csv: querying against the database

## Sample syntax:

```
sql2csv --db "sqlite:///SpotifyDatabase.db" \
    --query "SELECT * FROM Spotify_Popularity" \
    > Spotify_Popularity.csv
```

#### 1. Establishing database connection:

- --db is followed by the database connection string
- SQLite: starts with sqlite:/// and ends with .db
- Postgres & MySQL: starts with postgres:/// or mysql:/// and with no .db

## sql2csv: querying against the database

## Sample syntax:

```
sql2csv --db "sqlite:///SpotifyDatabase.db" \
    --query "SELECT * FROM Spotify_Popularity" \
    > Spotify_Popularity.csv
```

## 2. Querying against the database:

- --query is followed by the SQL query string
- Use SQL syntax compatible with the database
- Write query in one line with no line breaks

## sql2csv: querying against the database

#### Sample syntax:

```
sql2csv --db "sqlite:///SpotifyDatabase.db" \
--query "SELECT * FROM Spotify_Popularity" \
> Spotify_Popularity.csv
```

#### 3. Saving the output:

- > : re-directs output to new local CSV file
- Otherwise, will only print query results to console

## Let's practice!

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# Manipulating data using SQL syntax

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## csvsql: documentation

## csvsql:

- applies SQL statements to one or more CSV files
- creates an in-memory SQL database that temporarily hosts the file being processed
- suitable for small to medium files only

```
csvsql -h
```

```
usage: csvsql [-h] [-d DELIMITER] [-t] [-q QUOTECHAR] [-u {0,1,2,3}] [-b]
[-p ESCAPECHAR] [-z FIELD_SIZE_LIMIT] [-e ENCODING] [-L LOCALE]
```

Sample syntax:

ls

Spotify\_MusicAttributes.csv

#### Sample syntax:

```
csvsql --query "SELECT * FROM Spotify_MusicAttributes LIMIT 1" \
    Spotify_MusicAttributes.csv
```

track\_id, danceability, duration\_ms, instrumentalness, loudness, tempo, time\_signature 118GQ70Sp6pMqn6w1oKuki, 0.787, 124016.0, 0.784, -10.457, 119.988, 4.0

## Sample syntax:

```
csvsql --query "SELECT * FROM Spotify_MusicAttributes LIMIT 1" \
data/Spotify_MusicAttributes.csv | csvlook
```

#### Sample syntax:

```
csvsql --query "SELECT * FROM Spotify_MusicAttributes LIMIT 1" \
    data/Spotify_MusicAttributes.csv > OneSongFile.csv
```

ls

OneSongFile.csv

## csvsql: joining CSVs using SQL syntax

## Sample syntax:

```
csvsql --query "SELECT * FROM file_a INNER JOIN file_b..." file_a.csv file_b.csv
```

#### Note:

- SQL Query must be written in one line, no breaks
- Indicate CSV files in order of appearance in SQL

## Let's practice!

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# Pushing data back to database

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## csvsql: documentation

## csvsql:

- execute SQL statements directly on a database
- supports both creating tables and inserting data.

#### More option arguments:

- --insert
- --db
- --no-inference & --no-constraints

## csvsql: pushing data back to database

#### Sample syntax:

```
csvsql --db "sqlite:///SpotifyDatabase.db" \
    --insert Spotify_MusicAttributes.csv
```

#### Note:

- 1. Line break is used to keep code clean and readable
- 2. Use three forward slashes to initiate database name
- 3. End with file extension .db for SQLITE database

## csvsql: pushing data back to database

#### Sample syntax:

```
csvsql --db "sqlite:///SpotifyDatabase.db" \
    --insert Spotify_MusicAttributes.csv
```

```
csvsql -h
```

```
--insert In addition to creating the table, also insert the data into the table. Only valid when --db is specified.
```

## csvsql: pushing data back to database

## Sample syntax:

```
csvsql --no-inference --no-constraints \
    --db "sqlite:///SpotifyDatabase.db" \
    --insert Spotify_MusicAttributes.csv
```

```
csvsql -h
```

```
--no-inference Disable type inference when parsing the input.
--no-constraints Generate a schema without length limits or null checks.
```

## Let's practice!

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