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slides — python — 87x26

```
python
CREATE TABLE employee (
    emp_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    emp_name VARCHAR(30)
)

And using the "engine.execute()" method to invoke a statement:

1. Execute an INSERT statement that will insert the row with emp_name='dilbert'.
   The primary key column can be omitted so that it is generated automatically.

2. SELECT all rows from the employee table.
+----- (13 / 13) --+
>>> engine.execute("insert into employee (emp_name) values (:emp_name)", emp_name='dilbert')
[SQL]: insert into employee (emp_name) values (:emp_name)
[SQL]: {'emp_name': 'dilbert'}
[SQL]: COMMIT
<sqlalchemy.engine.result.ResultProxy object at 0x10431ef50>
>>> result = engine.execute("select * from employee")
[SQL]: select * from employee
[SQL]: ()
>>> result.fetchall()
[(1, u'ed'), (2, u'jack'), (3, u'fred'), (4, u'wendy'), (5, u'mary')]
>>>
```

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```
python
| 1. Write a Table construct corresponding to this CREATE TABLE
| statement.

| CREATE TABLE network (
|     network_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
|     name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
|     created_at DATETIME NOT NULL,
|     owner_id INTEGER,
|     FOREIGN KEY owner_id REFERENCES user(id)
| )

| 2. Then emit metadata.create_all(), which will
| emit CREATE TABLE for this table (it will skip
| those that already exist).

| The necessary types are imported here:
+----- (13 / 20) -----
>>> from sqlalchemy import Integer, String, DateTime

>>> network = Table('network', metadata,
...     Column('network_id', Integer, primary_key=True),
...     Column('name', String(100), nullable=False),
...     Column('created_at', DateTime, nullable=False),
...     Column('owner_id', ForeignKey('user.id')))

>>> metadata.create_all(engine)
```

The video player displays a presentation slide with a terminal window showing Python code for creating a database table and its metadata. To the right of the terminal is a video feed of a man speaking at a podium.

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```
I 2. Using "inspector", print a list of all table names that
I   include a column called "story_id"
+----- (20 / 20) ---
```

```
>>> network_reflected = Table('network', metadata2, autoload=True, autoload_with=engine
)
[SQL]: PRAGMA table_info("network")
[SQL]: ()
[SQL]: PRAGMA foreign_key_list("network")
[SQL]: ()
[SQL]: PRAGMA index_list("network")
[SQL]: ()
>>> [c.name for c in network.c]
['network_id', 'name', 'created_at', 'owner_id']
>>> inspector.get_table()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<console>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'Inspector' object has no attribute 'get_table'
>>> inspector.get_table_names()
[u'address', u'fancy', u'network', u'published', u'story', u'user']
>>> for tname in inspector.get_table_names():
...     for col in inspector.get_columns(tname):
...         if col['name'] == 'story_id':
...             print tname
...             break
```

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python

```
+-----+  
| *** Exercises *** |  
+-----+  
| Produce these expressions using "user_table.c.fullname", |  
| "user_table.c.id", and "user_table.c.username": |  
|  
| 1. user.fullname = 'ed'  
|  
| 2. user.fullname = 'ed' AND user.id > 5  
|  
| 3. user.username = 'edward' OR (User.fullname = 'ed' AND user.id > 5) |  
+-----+ (19 / 31) ---
```

```
>>> print(user_table.c.fullname == 'ed')  
"user".fullname = :fullname_1  
>>> print(and_(User_table.c.fullname == 'ed', user_table.c.id > 5))  
"user".fullname = :fullname_1 AND "user".id > :id_1  
>>> print(or_(user_table.c.fullname == 'edward', and_(user_table.c.  
er_table.c.id > 5)))  
"user".fullname = :fullname_1 OR "user".fullname = :fullname_2 AND  
>>>
```

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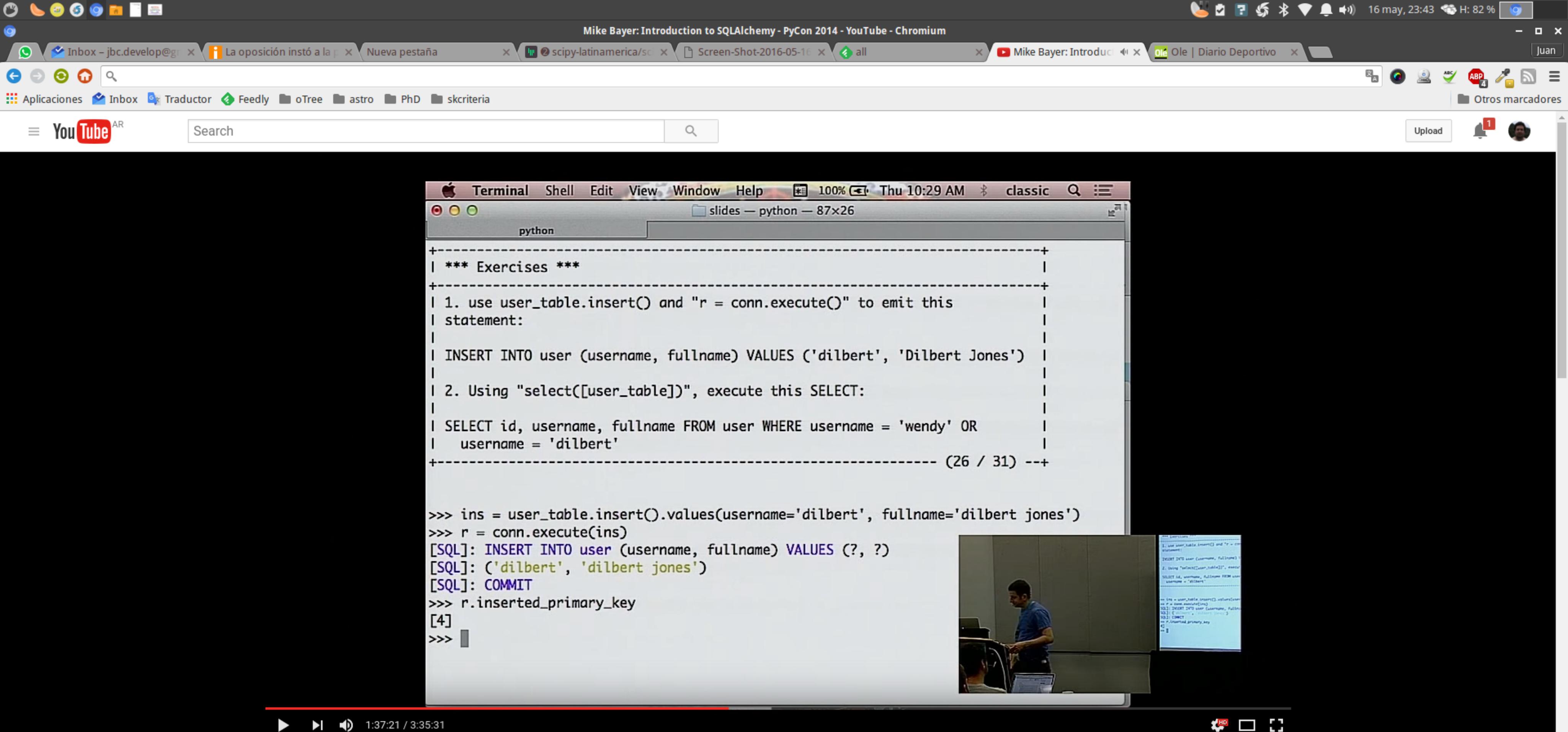
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python

```
UPDATE user SET fullname='Ed Jones' WHERE username='ed'  
2. Examine result.rowcount, which will show how many rows were matched  
3. delete the row with this statement:  
DELETE FROM user WHERE username='ed'  
----- (31 / 31) ---
```

```
>>> upt = user_table.update().values(fullname='Ed Jones').where(user_table.c.username=='ed')  
>>> print upt  
UPDATE "user" SET fullname=:fullname WHERE "user".username = :username_1  
>>> r = conn.execute(upt)  
[SQL]: UPDATE user SET fullname=? WHERE user.username = ?  
[SQL]: ('Ed Jones', 'ed')  
[SQL]: COMMIT  
>>> r.rowcount  
1  
>>> conn.execute(user_table.delete().where(user_table.c.username=='ed'))  
[SQL]: DELETE FROM user WHERE user.username = ?  
[SQL]: ('ed',)  
[SQL]: COMMIT  
<sqlalchemy.engine.result.ResultProxy object at 0x1045211d0>  
>>>
```

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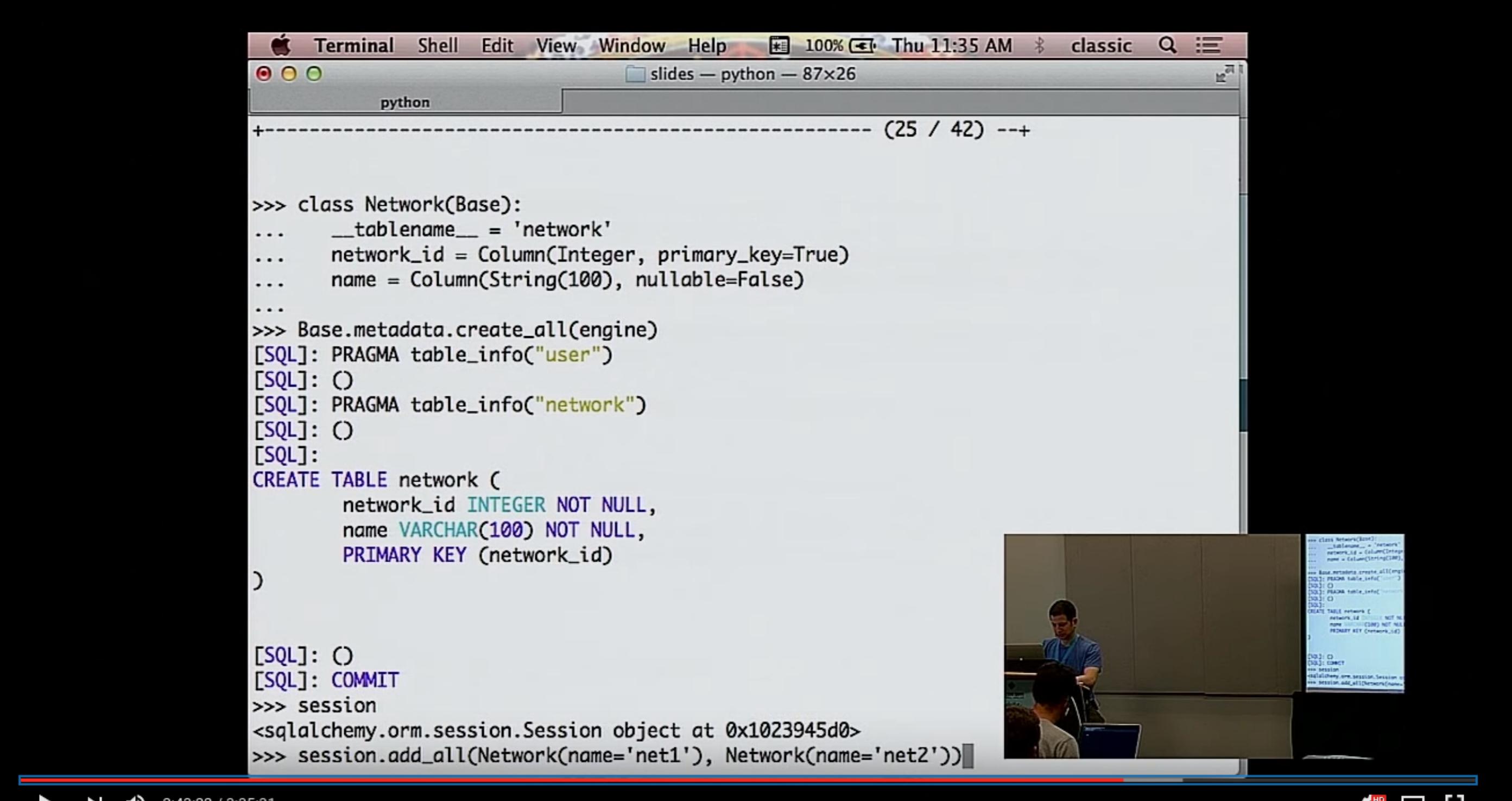
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python

+----- (25 / 42) ---

```
>>> class Network(Base):
...     __tablename__ = 'network'
...     network_id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
...     name = Column(String(100), nullable=False)
...
...     Base.metadata.create_all(engine)
[SQL]: PRAGMA table_info("user")
[SQL]: O
[SQL]: PRAGMA table_info("network")
[SQL]: O
[SQL]:
CREATE TABLE network (
    network_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
    name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (network_id)
)

[SQL]: O
[SQL]: COMMIT
>>> session
<sqlalchemy.orm.session.Session object at 0x1023945d0>
>>> session.add_all(Network(name='net1'), Network(name='net2'))
```



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python

```
| all User objects in alphabetical order.  
|  
| 2. call .all() on the query to make sure it works!  
|  
| 3. build a second Query object from the first that also selects  
| only User rows with the name "mary" or "ed".  
|  
| 4. return only the second row of the Query from #3.  
+----- (42 / 42) ---
```

```
>>> q = session.query(User.fullname).order_by(User.fullname)  
>>> q.all()  
[SQL]: SELECT user.fullname AS user_fullname  
FROM user ORDER BY user.fullname  
[SQL]: ()  
[(u'Ed Jones',), (u'Fred Flintstone',), (u'Mary Contrary',), (u'Wendy Weathersmith', )]  
>>> q2 = q.filter(or_(User.name == 'mary', User.name == 'ed'))  
>>> print q2[1]  
[SQL]: SELECT user.fullname AS user_fullname  
FROM user  
WHERE user.name = ? OR user.name = ? ORDER BY user.fullname  
LIMIT ? OFFSET ?  
[SQL]: ('mary', 'ed', 1, 1)  
(u'Mary Contrary',)  
>>>
```

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