PE 01 Submission

Oh, Mary

Part 1: Setup SQL

Part 1 of the PE is to create the database, schema, and tables. All information were provided on the Deatup.sql file.

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Figure 1: Creating Database

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Figure 2: Creating Schema and Tables

Part 2: Lab Exercise SELECT

Part 2 of the PE utilizes the command `SELECT`. There were 5 different tasks. I have summarized below all the different commands used to successfully complete this part.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SELECT \* FROM *table\_name* | Used to fetch all rows and columns from the table |
| SELECT *column1, column2, …* FROM *table\_name* | Used to fetch records of specified columns from the table |
| SELECT *column1, column2, column1\*column2* FROM *table\_name* | Used to fetch records of specified columns from the table, and create third column with product of the two columns |
| SELECT CONCAT(*column1, column2)* FROM *table\_name* | Used to concatenate two column values together from the table |

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Figure 3: Task 2

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Figure 4: Task 3

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Figure 5: Task 4

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Figure 6: Task 5

Part 3: Lab Exercise ALIASES

Part 3 of the PE still utilizes the command `SELECT` to create aliases. There were 5 different tasks as well. I have summarized below all the different commands used to successfully complete this part.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SELECT *column1, column2, …* FROM *table\_name* AS *alias* | Used to fetch records of specified columns from the table and create alias for the table |
| SELECT *column1* AS *alias1, column2* AS *alias2, …* FROM *table\_name* | Used to fetch records of specified columns from the table and create alias for the columns |
| SELECT *column1* AS *alias1, column2* AS *alias2, …* FROM *table\_name* AS *alias* | Used to fetch records of specified columns from the table and create alias for both columns and table |
| SELECT *column1, column2, column1\*column2* AS *alias* FROM *table\_name* | Used to fetch records of specified columns from the table, and create third column and alias containing product of the two columns |

On task 5, we were provided with a query. However, when executed, it only returns one column. The developer has failed to put `,` in between the desired columns hence creating the issue. The column was returned as `country`, however looking at the records, it is actually the `city`’s values. I also noticed this was returned in alphabetical order. SQL read this as `country` as the alias of the `city` column. Some of the best practices in my opinion is using `AS` when using aliases and ensuring the alias is not conflicting with another column as it can increase confusion and incorrect data analysis.

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Figure 7: Task 1

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Figure 8: Task 2

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Figure 9: Task 3

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Figure 10: Task 4

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