



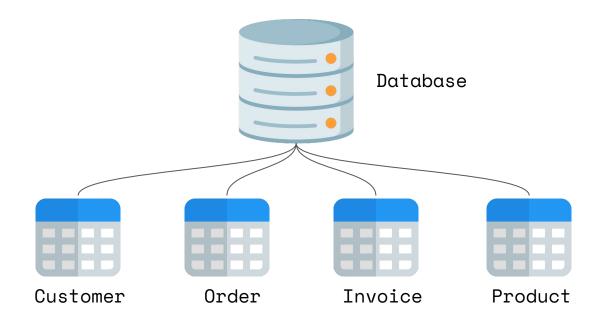
#### Content

- What is Database?
- What is SQL?
- ER Diagram
- CRUD
- Basic SQL Clauses
- JOIN Multiple Tables
- Intro to BigQuery



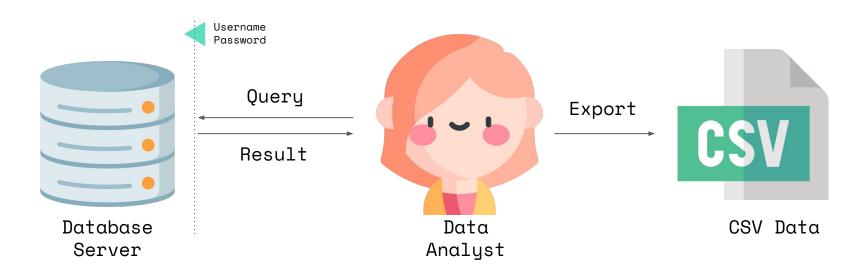


## What is Database?





# Data Analyst Workflow

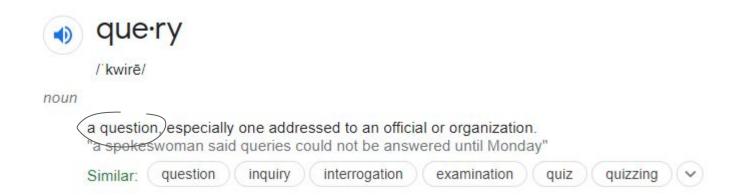






# What is SQL

#### Structured Query Language





Home > Blog > Data Science

# Top programming languages for data scientists in 2022



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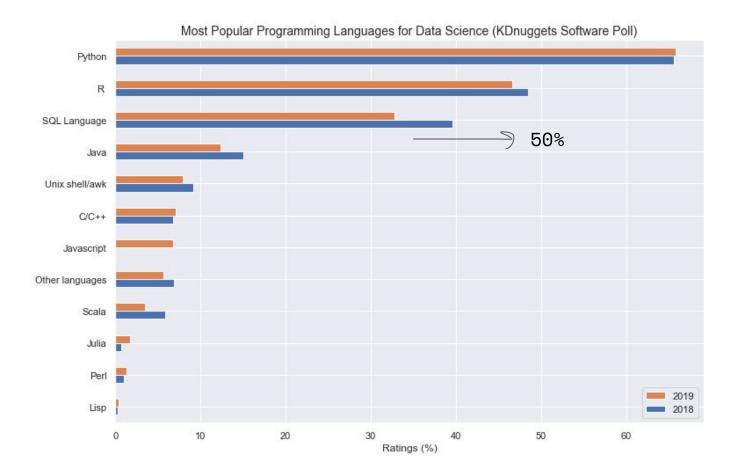
In this article, we will look at some of the top data science programming languages for 2022, and present the strengths and capabilities of each of them.

- Python
- R • SQL • Java

Top Three Tools for Data Science

- Julia
- Scala
- C/C++
- JavaScript
- Swift
- Go
- MATLAB
- SAS







# SQL Flavours

- PostgreSQL
- SQL Server
- SQLite SQLite
  - Sybase
- A MariaDB
- Cassandra
- Apache Hive
- CockroachDB

- MySQL
- / Azure
- DB2 DB2
- X Exasol
- HyperSQL
- ClickHouse
- Vertica
- Couchbase

- Oracle Database
- Amazon Redshift
- H2 H2
- Apache Derby
- \* Snowflake
- Oreenplum
- ♠ MongoDB
- BigQuery

#### A lot of flavours

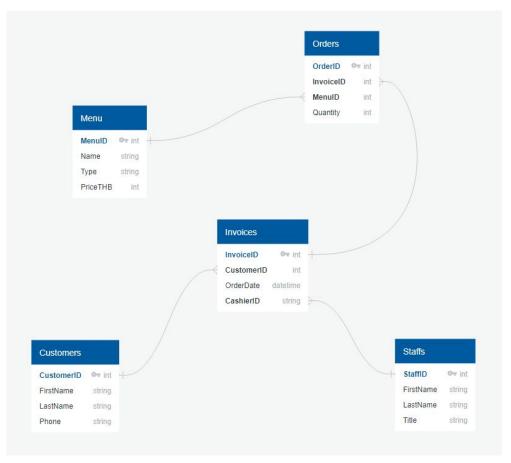




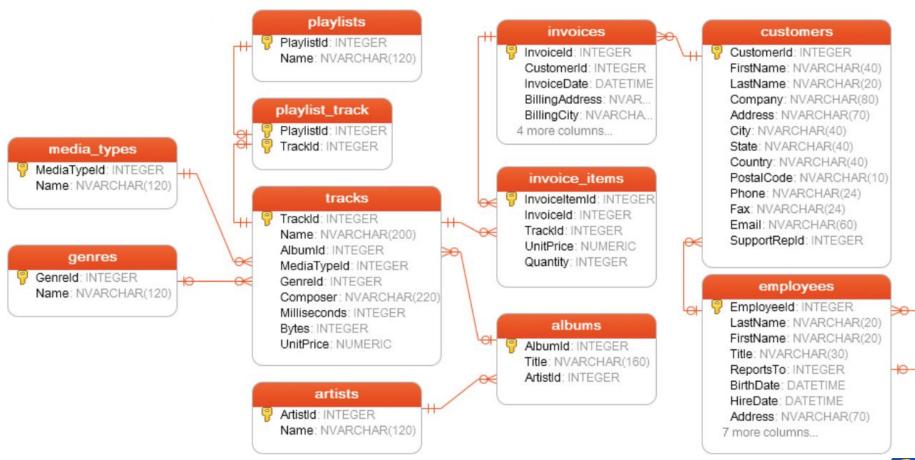


# ER Diagram

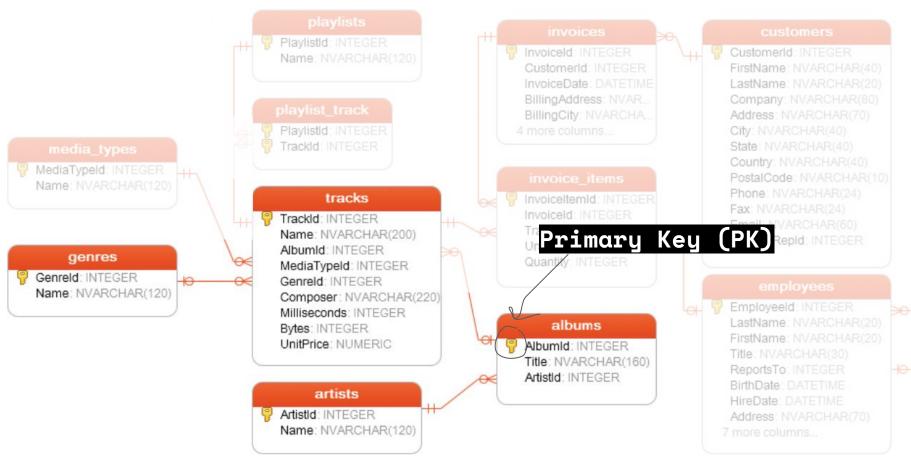
Entity Relationship Diagram



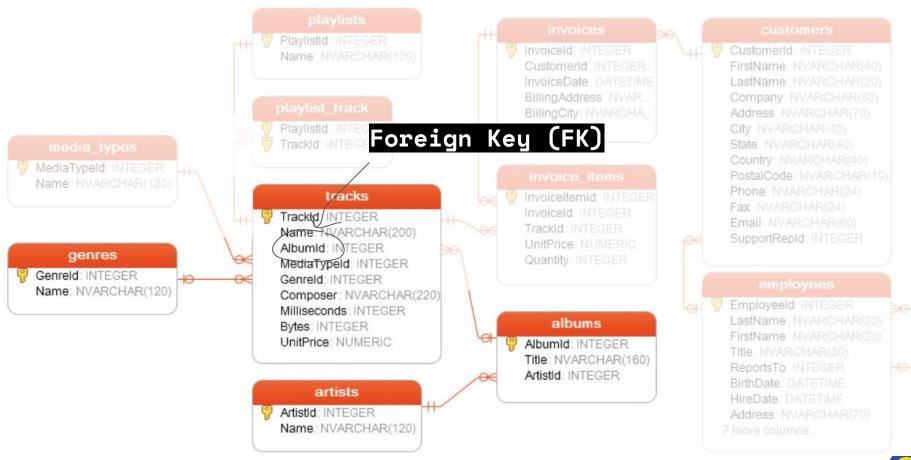






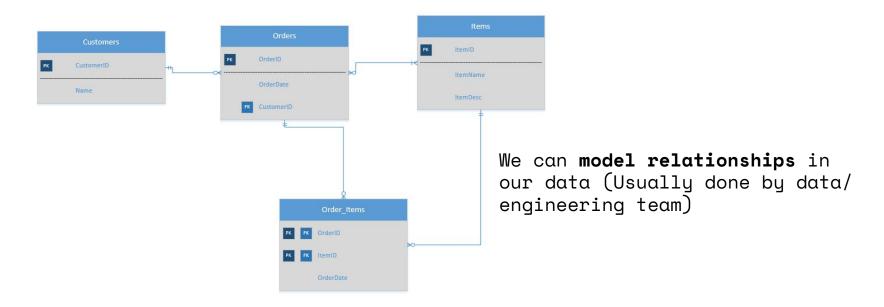








## Data Model







### **CRUD**

- CREATE
- RETRIEVE (SELECT)
- UPDATE
- DELETE



## **CREATE**

```
CREATE TABLE customer (
   id int,
   name text,
   city text,
   email text,
   avg_spending real
);
```



#### INSERT INTO

```
INSERT INTO customer VALUES
    (1, "toy", "BKK", "toyamail.com", 500.25),
    (2, "joe", "BKK", "joeamail.com", 125.50),
    (3, "ann", "LON", "annamail.com", 999.55),
    (4, "ken", "LON", "maeamail.com", 658.20);
```



### RETRIEVE aka. SELECT

SELECT \* FROM customer;

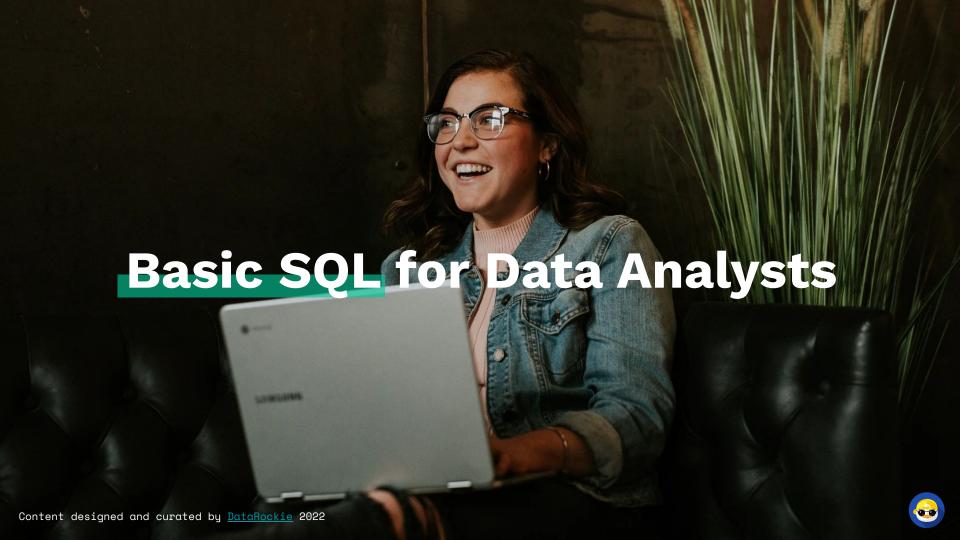
Select every column from customer table



## **DROP TABLE**

**DROP TABLE** customer;





# Basic SQL Clauses

- □ SELECT
- ☐ FROM
- □ WHERE
- ☐ GROUP BY + AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS()
- ☐ HAVING
- □ ORDER BY



# Simple Data Manipulation

#### Select Columns

ID	Name	City	Email	Spending
1001	Toy	ВКК	toyamail.com	1500
1002	Anna	LON	annaamail.com	1200
1003	Marry	LON	marryamail.com	900
1004	Ken	JPN	kenāmail.com	2500



# Simple Data Manipulation

#### Filter rows

ID	Name	City	Email	Spending
1001	Toy	ВКК	toyamail.com	1500
1002	Anna	LON	annaamail.com	1200
1003	Marry	LON	marryamail.com	900
1004	Ken	JPN	kenāmail.com	2500



# Simple Data Manipulation

Select columns + Filter rows

ID	Name	City	Email	Spending
1001	Toy	ВКК	toyamail.com	1500
1002	Anna	LON	annaamail.com	1200
1003	Marry	LON	marryamail.com	900
1004	Ken	JPN	kenāmail.com	2500

Select columns: id name and city

Filter: customers in London





## **SELECT**

```
SELECT * FROM customers;
```



### **SELECT**

```
SELECT
  firstname,
  lastname,
  country,
  email
FROM customers;
```



# Rename Column using AS

```
SELECT
firstname AS fname,
lastname AS lname,
country,
email
FROM customers;
```



## LIMIT

```
SELECT *
FROM customers
LIMIT 10;
```





# WHERE (filter rows)

```
SELECT
   firstname,
   lastname,
   country,
   email
FROM customers
WHERE country = 'USA';
```



#### WHERE IN

```
SELECT
    firstname,
    lastname,
    country,
    email
FROM customers
WHERE country IN ('USA', 'France', 'Belguim');
```



### WHERE BETWEEN

```
SELECT
firstname,
lastname,
country,
email
FROM customers
WHERE customerid BETWEEN 10 AND 15;
```



## WHERE Multiple Conditions

```
SELECT
   firstname,
   lastname,
   country,
   state
FROM customers
WHERE country = 'USA' AND state = 'CA';
```



### WHERE LIKE

```
SELECT
    firstname,
    lastname,
    country,
    state
FROM customers
WHERE firstname LIKE 'J%';
```



### WHERE LIKE

```
SELECT
firstname,
lastname,
country,
state
FROM customers
WHERE email LIKE '%@gmail.com';
```



## WHERE Multiple Tables

```
SELECT *
FROM artists, albums
WHERE artists.artistid = albums.artistid;

Common Column
(KEY)
```





## Aggregate Functions

```
SELECT

AVG(total),
SUM(total),
MIN(total),
MAX(total),
COUNT(total)

FROM invoices;
```



### AGG + GROUP BY

```
SELECT

country,

COUNT(*) AS n

FROM customers

GROUP BY country;
```





### ORDER BY

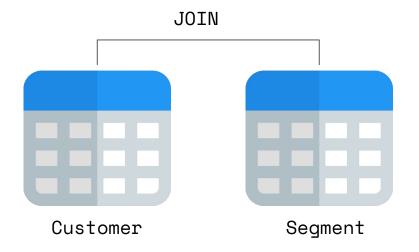
```
SELECT *
FROM customers
ORDER BY country DESC;
```





### What is JOIN?

Getting data from multiple tables





# SQL JOIN = VLOOKUP()

#### Customer

ID	Name	City
1001	Toy	ВКК
1002	Anna	LON
1003	Marry	LON

#### Segment

ID	SegName	Cust_ID
1	Deal Hunter	1001
2	Price Sensitive	1002
3	Premium	1003

Join PK=FK



## Result Set

#### Cool!

ID	Name	City	SegName
1001	Toy	ВКК	Deal Hunter
1002	Anna	LON	Price Sensitive
1003	Marry	LON	Premium

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## JOIN Example

```
SELECT * FROM table1
JOIN table2
ON table1.pk = table2.fk;
Primary Key Foreign Key
```



## JOIN syntax

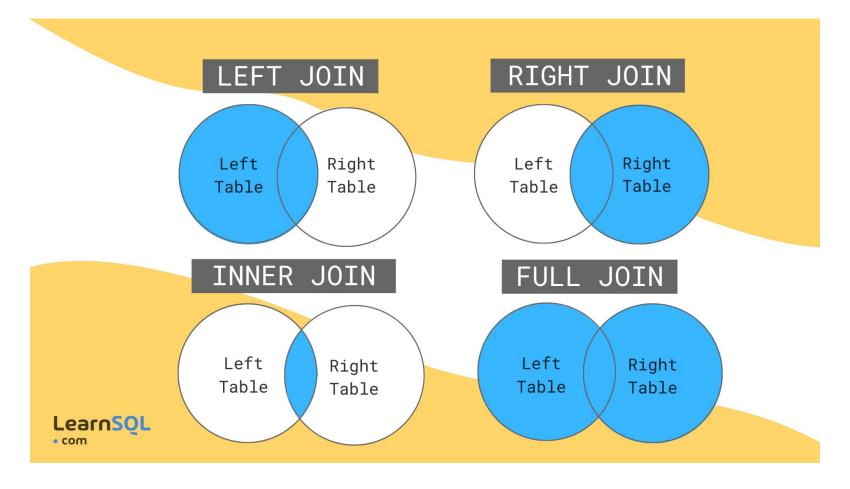
```
SELECT * FROM customer
JOIN segment
ON customer.id = segment.cust_id;
```



## Four Join Types

- ☐ INNER JOIN
- ☐ LEFT JOIN
- ☐ RIGHT JOIN
- ☐ FULL JOIN







# INNER JOIN (default)

#### Customer

Name	City
Toy	ВКК
Anna	LON
Marry	LON
Ken	JPN
	Toy Anna Marry

#### Segment

ID	SegName	Cust_ID
1	Deal Hunter	1001
2	Price Sensitive	1002
3	Premium	1003

Join PK=FK



### Result Set

inner join

### Only Matched Rows Return

ID	Name	City	ID	SegName	Cust_ID
1001	Toy	ВКК	1	Deal Hunter	1001
1002	Anna	LON	2	Price Sensitive	1002
1003	Marry	LON	3	Premium	1003



## LEFT JOIN

#### Customer

ID	Name	City
1001	Toy	ВКК
1002	Anna	LON
1003	Marry	LON
1004	Ken	JPN

### Segment

ID	SegName	Cust_ID
1	Deal Hunter	1001
2	Price Sensitive	1002
3	Premium	1003

Join PK=FK



### Result Set

left join

All rows in left table will be in the result set

ID	Name	City	ID	SegName	Cust_ID
1001	Toy	ВКК	1	Deal Hunter	1001
1002	Anna	LON	2	Price Sensitive	1002
1003	Marry	LON	3	Premium	1003
1004	Ken	JPN	NULL	NULL	NULL



## RIGHT JOIN

#### Customer

Name	City
Toy	ВКК
Anna	LON
Marry	LON
Ken	JPN
	Toy Anna Marry

### Segment

ID	SegName	Cust_ID
1	Deal Hunter	1001
2	Price Sensitive	1002
3	Premium	1003

Join PK=FK



### Result Set

right join

All rows in right table will be in the result set

ID	SegName	Cust_ID	ID	Name	City
1	Deal Hunter	1001	1001	Toy	ВКК
2	Price Sensitive	1002	1002	Anna	LON
3	Premium	1003	1003	Marry	LON



## FULL JOIN

#### Customer

ID	Name	City	
1001	Toy	ВКК	
1002	Anna	LON	
1003	Marry	LON	
1004	Ken	JPN	

### Segment

ID	SegName	Cust_ID	
1	Deal Hunter	1001	
2	Price Sensitive	1002	
3	Premium	1003	
99	New Segment	9999	

Join PK=FK



### Result Set full join

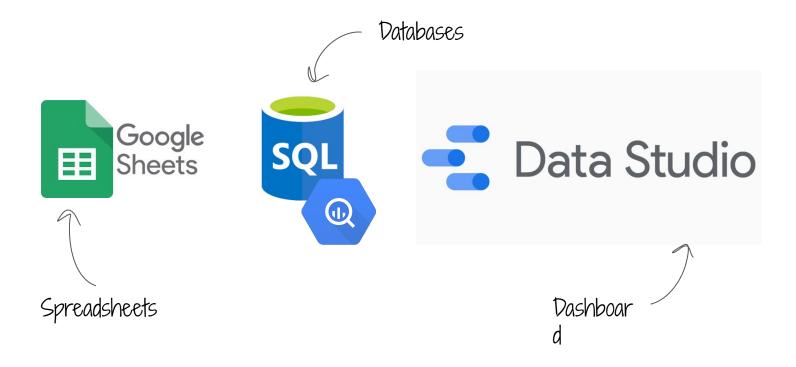
All rows in left table will be in the result set

ID	Name	City	ID	SegName	Cust_ID
1001	Toy	ВКК	1	Deal Hunter	1001
1002	Anna	LON	2	Price Sensitive	1002
1003	Marry	LON	3	Premium	1003
1004	Ken	JPN	NULL	NULL	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	99	New Segment	9999





## Core Data Analytics Stack





## Core Data Analytics Stack

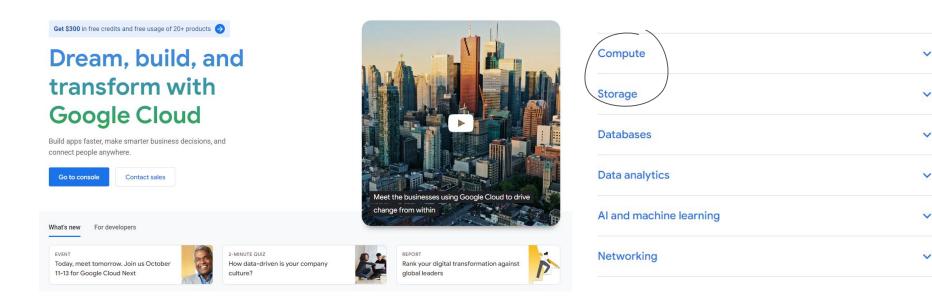






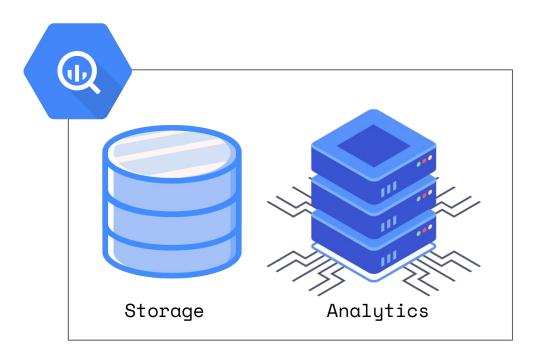


# Separate Compute/ Storage





# BigQuery

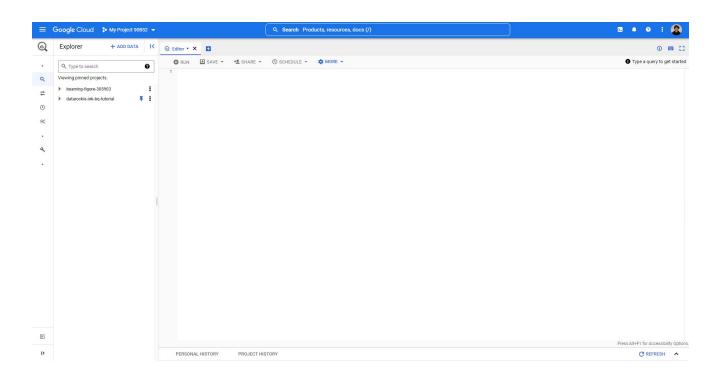


### What is BigQuery?

BigQuery is a fully managed enterprise data warehouse that helps you manage and analyze your data with built-in features like machine learning, geospatial analysis, and business intelligence. BigQuery's serverless architecture lets you use SQL queries to answer your organization's biggest questions with zero infrastructure management. BigQuery's scalable, distributed analysis engine lets you query terabytes in seconds and petabytes in minutes.

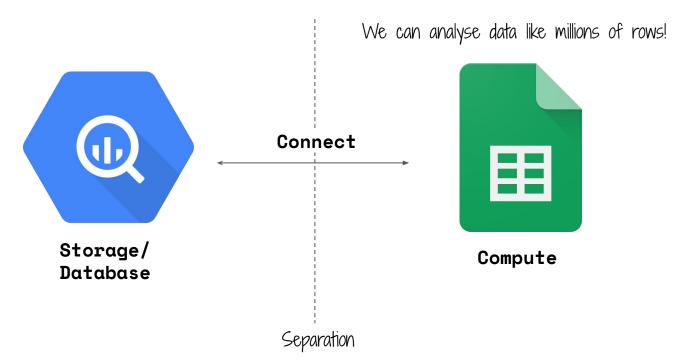


# BigQuery UI





# BigQuery <> Spreadsheets





# BigQuery in Sheets

