### SQL: THE SEQUEL

MORE SQL IN THE DATABASE, AND USING SQL IN DATA SCIENCE CONTEXTS



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#### REVIEW: RELATIONAL DATA

- RELATIONAL DATA IS ORGANIZED IN TABLES CONSISTING OF COLUMNS AND ROWS
- FIELDS (COLUMNS) CONSIST OF A COLUMN NAME AND DATA TYPE CONSTRAINT
- RECORDS (ROWS) IN A TABLE HAVE A COMMON FIELD (COLUMN) STRUCTURE AND ORDER
- RECORDS (ROWS) ARE LINKED ACROSS TABLES
  BY KEY FIELDS

## REVIEW: WHY SHOULD I USE A DATABASE SYSTEM?

- 1. YOU CARE ABOUT STRONG DATA TYPES, TYPE
  VALIDATION AND DATA ACCESS CONTROLS
- 2. You need to relate multiple tables together via common fields
- 3. YOUR DATA IS LARGER THAN A FEW 10s to 100 MB, MAKING FILE PARSING ONEROUS
- 4. YOU NEED TO SUBSET OR AGGREGATE YOUR DATA OFTEN BASED ON FIELD VALUES

#### REVIEW: INTRO TO SQL

- SQL ("STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE") IS A DECLARATIVE DATA DEFINITION AND QUERY LANGUAGE FOR RELATIONAL DATA
- SQL IS AN ISO/IEC STANDARD WITH MANY IMPLEMENTATIONS IN COMMON DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (A FEW BELOW)













## REVIEW: WHICH DATABASE SYSTEM SHOULD I USE?

- 1. USE THE ONE YOUR DATA IS IN
- 2. UNLESS YOU NEED SPECIFIC THINGS (PERFORMANCE, FUNCTIONS, ETC.),
  USE THE ONE YOU KNOW BEST
- 3. IF YOU NEED OTHER STUFF OR YOU'VE NEVER USED A DATABASE BEFORE:
  - A. SQLITE: FOSS, ONE FILE DB, EASY/LIMITED
  - B. PostgresQL: Foss, Enterprise-Ready

#### SQL: Working with Objects

- DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE (DB OBJECTS)
  - CREATE (TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, FUNCTION, ...)
  - ALTER (TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, FUNCTION, ...)
  - DROP (TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, FUNCTION, ...)

#### SQL: WORKING WITH ROWS

- QUERY LANGUAGE (RECORDS)
  - SELECT ... FROM ...
  - INSERT INTO ...
  - UPDATE ... SET ...
  - DELETE FROM ...

#### SQL: SELECT STATEMENT

- SELECT < COL\_LIST> FROM < TABLE> ...
  - MERGING: JOIN CLAUSE
  - ROW BINDING: UNION CLAUSE
  - FILTERING: WHERE CLAUSE
  - AGGREGATION: GROUP BY CLAUSE
  - AGGREGATED FILTERING: HAVING CLAUSE
  - SORTING: ORDER BY CLAUSE

You'll remember this from Last time

#### SQL: VIEWS FROM SELECTS

- CREATE VIEW < NAME > AS ...
- SELECT < COL LIST> FROM < TABLE> ...
  - MERGING: JOIN CLAUSE
  - Row BINDING: UNION CLAUSE
  - FILTERING: WHERE CLAUSE
  - AGGREGATION: GROUP BY CLAUSE
  - AGGREGATED FILTERING: HAVING CLAUSE
  - SORTING: ORDER BY CLAUSE

Same

#### SQL: FUNCTIONS FROM VIEWS

- CREATE FUNCTION < NAME> (< PARAMS>) AS ...
- SELECT ... < PARAMS > ...
  - MERGING: JOIN CLAUSE
  - Row BINDING: UNION CLAUSE
  - FILTERING: WHERE CLAUSE
  - AGGREGATION: GROUP BY CLAUSE
  - AGGREGATED FILTERING: HAVING CLAUSE
  - SORTING: ORDER BY CLAUSE

Almost

as efore

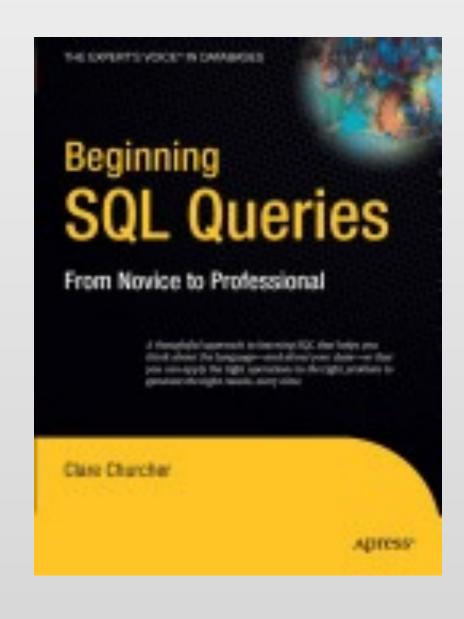
What's in

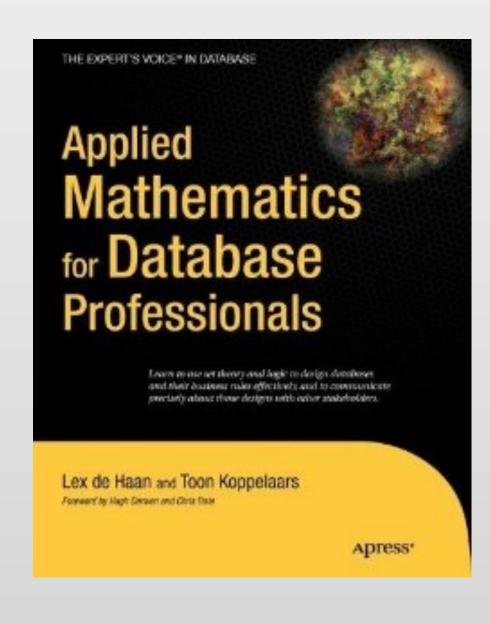
#### SQL: TUNING WITH INDEXES

- CREATE INDEX < NAME > ON < TABLE > (< COL\_LIST | EXPRESSION > ) ...
  - UNIQUE INDICES FOR KEY FIELDS
  - USE FUNCTIONS IN EXPRESSIONS:
    LOWER(<TEXT COL>), INT(<NUM COL>) clause?
  - SPECIFY ORDERING (ASC, DESC, NULLS FIRST, ETC.) AND METHOD (BTREE, HASH, GIST, ETC.)
  - PARTIAL INDEXES VIA WHERE CLAUSE

#### SQL BEGINNER RESOURCES

BASIC SQL COMMANDS REFERENCE:
 HTTP://WWW.CS.UTEXAS.EDU/~MITRA/
 CSFALL2013/CS329/LECTURES/SQL.HTML





Same as before!

Still useful!

#### SQL IN OTHER LANGUAGES

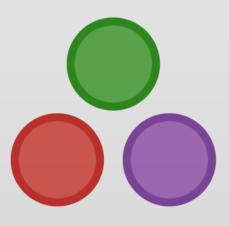
(OR, ACCESSING DATA IN DATABASES VIA SQL IN OTHER LANGUAGES)

- R WITH LIBRARIES
  - RPOSTGRESQL, DPLYR
- PYTHON WITH MODULES
  - PSYCOPG2, SQLALCHEMY
- JULIA WITH PACKAGES (IN DEV)
  - POSTGRESQL, DBI









#### SQL IN OTHER LANGUAGES

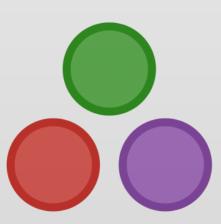
(OR, OPERATING ON OTHER LANGUAGES' DATA STRUCTURES VIA SQL)

- R WITH LIBRARIES
  - RSQLITE, SQLDF
- PYTHON WITH MODULES
  - PANDAS, PANDASQL
- JULIA WITH PACKAGES (IN DEV)
  - SQLITE, DBI





Mostly, Data Frames.



# Now, LET'S Look AT Some Code!



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