

Rotman

**Master of
Management
Analytics**

INTRO TO SQL

Bootcamp

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What's SQL (Structured Query Language)

- Most widely used database (DB) language
 - a domain specific language (managing data stored in relational DB)
- Not a proprietary language
 - Open specifications/standards
 - All major DBMS (DB Mgmt. System) vendors implement ANSI Standard SQL
 - However, SQL Extensions are usually DB specific
- Powerful despite simplicity

What's DB and DB Management System

- What's a database: A collection of data in an organized way
- Relational DB
 - tables
 - columns/fields/variables and datatypes
 - rows/records/observations
 - primary key, foreign key, constraints and relationships (discuss later)
- What is DBMS (DB Management System)?
 - e.g. MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, SQLite, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, etc.

Connect to a DB and use SQL – DB Client

- DB specific management client
 - command-line console
 - GUI client (e.g. [DB Browser for SQLite](#), [MySQL Workbench](#), [MS SSMS](#))
- Generic DB client can connect to different DBs through connectors
 - GUI client (e.g. [DBeaver](#), [Navicat](#))
 - Programming language (e.g. Python + [PyMySQL](#), R + [dbplyr](#))

Beyond a relational DB language

- SAS's PROC SQL
- Spark's SparkSQL
 - [Apache Spark](#) is a big data computing framework
- Hive's HiveQL, an SQL-like query language
 - [Apache Hive](#) is a distributed data warehouse (data warehouse?)
- Google Bigquery's SQL
 - Bigquery is Google's data warehouse

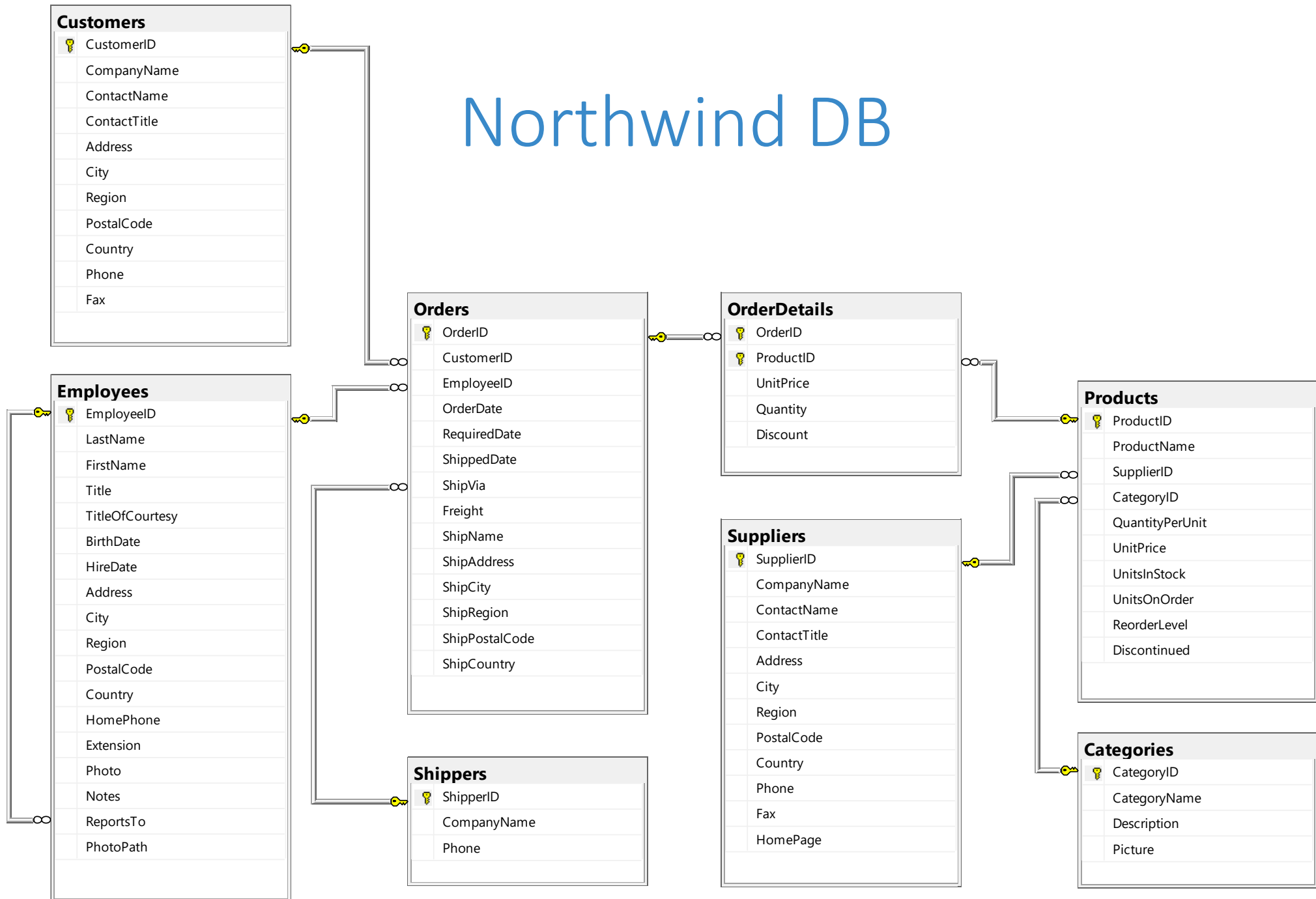
ref. [Database vs data warehouse](#); [Data warehouse vs data lake](#)

note: NoSQL DB?

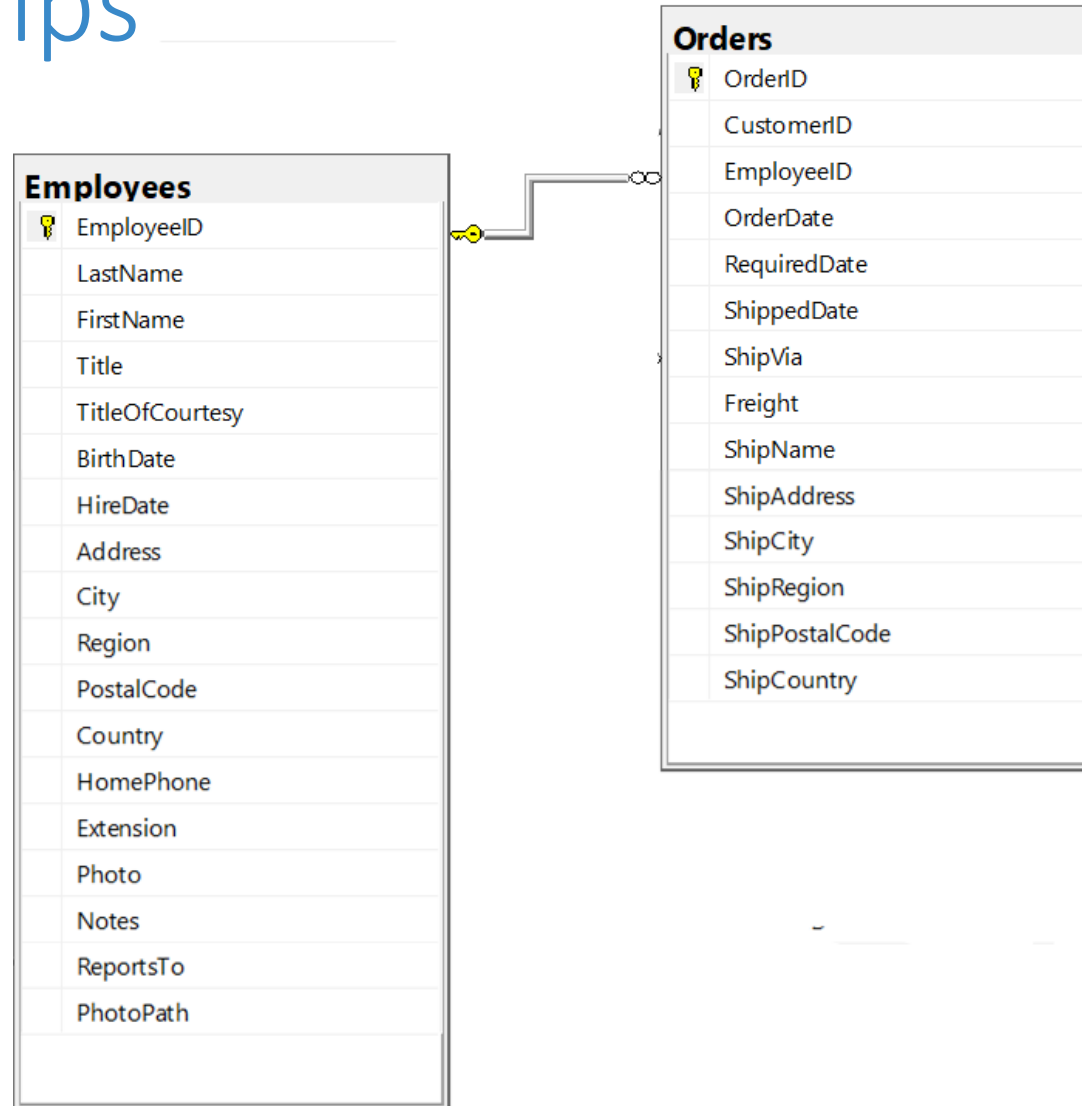
SQL Hands-on Exercises

- Log onto your JupyterLab Notebook on RAC
- Create a new folder in your home directory, say, Bootcamp_SQL
- Copy all files from ~/rotman/Bootcamp_SQL to the new folder
- Open the notebook

Northwind DB



Primary key, foreign key, constraints and relationships



Hands-on Part 1: Warm up

- Retrieve data: `SELECT . . . FROM . . .`
- Sort retrieved data: `SELECT . . . FROM . . . ORDER BY . . .`
- Filter data: `SELECT . . . FROM . . . WHERE . . .`; `IN`, `NOT`, `LIKE` and `%` wildcard
- Create calculated fields: mathematical calculations (e.g. `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`); data manipulation functions (e.g. `DATE()`, `CONCAT()`)

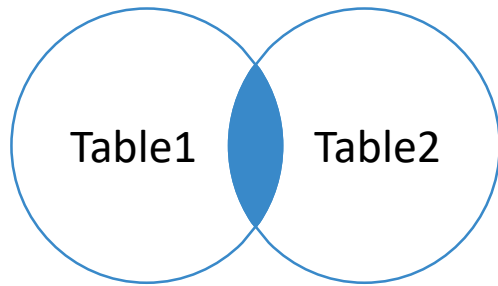
Hands-on Part 2: Summarize and Group Data

- Summarize data using aggregate functions (e.g. `COUNT()`, `MIN()`, `MAX()`, and `AVG()`).
- Group data and filter groups: `SELECT . . . FROM . . . GROUP BY . . . HAVING . . .`
- SELECT clause ordering: `SELECT . . . FROM . . . WHERE . . . GROUP BY . . . HAVING . . . ORDER BY . . .`
- Filter data by subquery:
`SELECT . . . FROM . . . WHERE . . . (SELECT . . . FROM . . .)`

Hands-on Part 2: Join Tables

- Inner join: `SELECT...FROM...INNER JOIN...ON...`
- Left join: `SELECT...FROM...LEFT JOIN...ON...`
- Other join variations.

Join – Inner Join



```
SELECT *  
FROM Table1  
  INNER JOIN Table2  
    ON Table1.pk = Table2.fk;
```

Table1

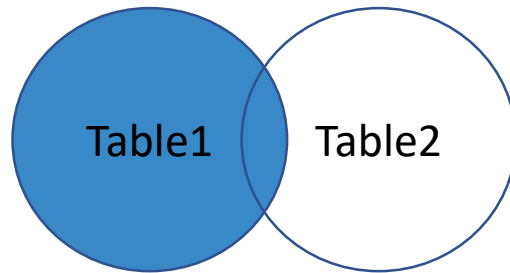
pk	t1c1
1	a
2	b

Table2

fk	t2c1
1	c
1	d
3	e

pk	t1c1	fk	t2c1
1	a	1	c
1	a	1	d

Join – Left Outer Join



```
SELECT *  
FROM Table1  
LEFT JOIN Table2  
ON Table1.pk = Table2.fk;
```

Table1

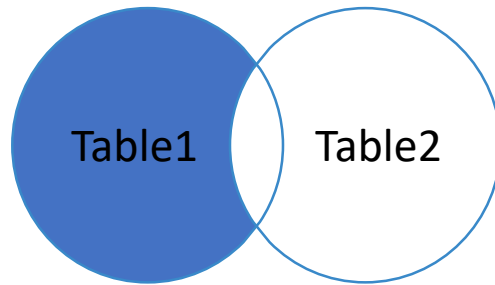
pk	t1c1
1	a
2	b

Table2

fk	t2c1
1	c
1	d
3	e

pk	t1c1	fk	t2c1
1	a	1	c
1	a	1	d
2	b	null	null

Join - Left Outer Join With Exclusion



```
SELECT *  
FROM Table1  
  LEFT JOIN Table2  
    ON Table1.pk = Table2.fk  
WHERE Table2.fk is NULL ;
```

Table1

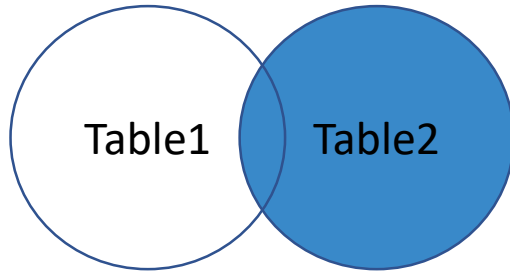
pk	t1c1
1	a
2	b

Table2

fk	t2c1
1	c
1	d
3	e

pk	t1c1	fk	t2c1
2	b	null	null

Join – Right Outer Join*



```
SELECT *  
FROM Table1  
  RIGHT JOIN Table2  
    ON Table1.pk = Table2.fk;
```

```
SELECT *  
FROM Table2  
  LEFT JOIN Table1  
    ON Table2.fk = Table1.pk
```

Table1

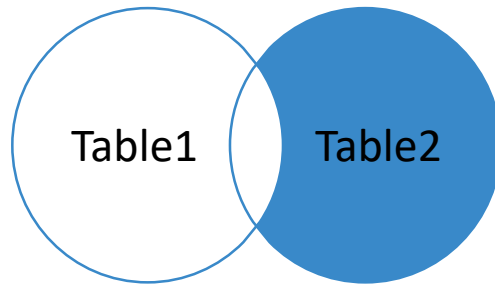
pk	t1c1
1	a
2	b

Table2

fk	t2c1
1	c
1	d
3	e

pk	t1c1	fk	t2c1
1	a	1	c
1	a	1	d
null	null	3	e

Join - Right Outer Join With Exclusion*



```
SELECT *  
FROM Table1  
  RIGHT JOIN Table2  
    ON Table1.pk = Table2.fk  
WHERE Table1.pk is NULL ;
```

```
SELECT *  
FROM Table2  
  LEFT JOIN Table1  
    ON Table2.fk = Table1.pk  
WHERE Table1.pk is NULL;
```

Table1

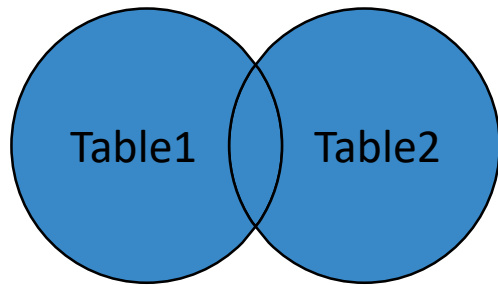
pk	t1c1
1	a
2	b

Table2

fk	t2c1
1	c
1	d
3	e

pk	t1c1	fk	t2c1
null	null	3	e

Join – Full Outer Join



```
SELECT *  
FROM Table1  
  LEFT JOIN Table2  
    ON Table1.pk = Table2.fk  
UNION  
SELECT *  
FROM Table1  
  RIGHT JOIN Table2  
    ON Table1.pk = Table2.fk;
```

Table1

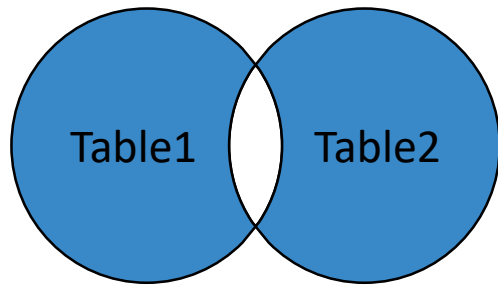
pk	t1c1
1	a
2	b

Table2

fk	t2c1
1	c
1	d
3	e

pk	t1c1	fk	t2c1
1	a	1	c
1	a	1	d
2	b	null	null
null	null	3	e

Join – Full Outer Join



```
SELECT *  
FROM Table1  
  LEFT JOIN Table2  
    ON Table1.pk = Table2.fk  
WHERE Table2.fk is NULL  
UNION  
SELECT *  
FROM Table1  
  RIGHT JOIN Table2  
    ON Table1.pk = Table2.fk  
WHERE Table1.pk is NULL;
```

Table1

pk	t1c1
1	a
2	b

Table2

fk	t2c1
1	c
1	d
3	e

pk	t1c1	fk	t2c1
2	b	null	null
null	null	3	e

Others

- CTE and temporary table
- Self-join
- CASE keyword
- UNION keyword

Many things we didn't cover

- Insert data (INSERT INTO...VALUES...; INSERT INTO...SELECT...FROM...)
- Update data (UPDATE...SET...WHERE...)
- Delete data (DELETE FROM...WHERE...)
- Manipulate tables (CREATE TABLE...; ALTER TABLE...; DROP TABLE...)
- Views (CREATE VIEW...AS...)

The list goes on and on

- Stored procedures
- Functions
- Transaction processing
- Cursors (going through table row by row)
- WINDOW function
- Query optimization
- DB permissions & security
- ...

Ref. A stack overflow discussion on [What is “Advanced” SQL.](#)