# A SQL query goes into a bar, walks up to two tables and asks...

May I join you??

## Module 2-1

Introduction to Databases and SQL

#### Objectives

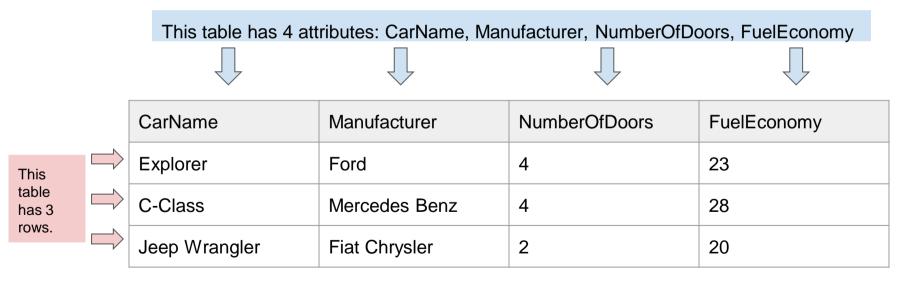
- Introduction to Databases
- Tables, Rows, and Columns
- Writing SQL Queries

#### **Databases**

- A database is an electronically stored organized collection of data.
- A <u>relational database</u> is one in which the data is organized around columns and tables:
  - A table is designed to store an <u>entity</u>, a data representation of a real world object.
  - Each row of a table represents one instance of the entity.
  - The columns represent attributes the entity might have.

#### Relational Database: Example

Suppose we are interested in storing data about cars. We can model a car entity into its own table:



#### Relational Database: Attribute Data Types

There is a large variety of data types in Postgresql, to name a few:

- varchar: holds text containing letters and numbers (somewhat like a String in Java).
- char: fixed length field containing letters and numbers.
- Various numeric data types: <a href="https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.3/datatype-numeric.html">https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.3/datatype-numeric.html</a>
- When referring to a non-numeric "text" field (i.e. varchar or char) we must surround them in single quotes (i.e. country='USA').
- Numeric literals do not need single quotes (numberOfDoors = 4).

#### Relational Database: SQL

- SQL is an acronym for <u>Structured Query Language</u>
- SQL is the language used to interact with relational database management systems.
- The exact implementation of SQL varies slightly depending on the database system involved, i.e. there will be minor differences in the language between PostgreSQL and MS SQL Server.
- This class will be using PostgreSQL.

#### **SQL: SELECT**

 The most basic SQL statement is a SELECT query, and it follows the following format:

#### SELECT [column], [column-n] FROM [table];

- [column] and [column-n] are stand ins for the attributes or columns that you want returned from your query.
- [table] refers to the name of the table you are querying.
- You can create column Aliases using the "AS" keyword followed by the alias.

#### SQL: SELECT Example

Let's take the Vehicle table we just saw as an example:

We could write the following SELECT statement:

Explorer

C-Class

SELECT CarName, NumberOfDoors AS doors FROM Vehicle;

The output of this would be:

CarName doors

Note how the

4

Instead of listing specific columns we could use the wildcard \* to indicate that all columns should be returned: SELECT \* FROM Vehicle;

alias affects the column name in

#### SQL: SELECT with WHERE clause

- We can include a WHERE clause in our select statements to limit the data returned by specifying a condition.
- The WHERE statement relies on comparison operators.
  - Greater Than: >
  - Greater Than or Equal To: >=
  - Less Than: <</li>
  - Less Than or Equal To: <=</li>
  - Equal: =
  - Not Equal To: <> !=
- There is a special comparison operator called LIKE which is often used in conjunction with a wildcard (%) operator.

#### SQL: SELECT with WHERE clause Example 1

Let's take the Vehicle table we just saw as an example:

We could write the following SELECT statement:

SELECT \* FROM Vehicle WHERE Manufacturer = 'Ford';

Only 1 row matches this criteria, and thus the results of the query will be:

CarName	Manufacturer	NumberOfDoors	FuelEconomy
Explorer	Ford	4	23

#### SQL: SELECT with WHERE clause Example 2

Here is an example of the WHERE clause using the LIKE / Wildcard.

We could write the following SELECT statement:

SELECT \* FROM Vehicle WHERE CarName LIKE 'Ex%';

Only 1 row matches this criteria, and thus the results of the query will be:

CarName	Manufacturer	NumberOfDoors	FuelEconomy
Explorer	Ford	4	23

### Derived Columns with Math Operations

- A custom field containing math operations can be included in the SELECT.
- The basic math operators are present: +, -, \*, /, %

```
SELECT employee_id, employee_name, salary, salary + 100
AS "salary + 100" FROM addition;
```

#### Derived Columns Example

Consider the following example:

SELECT CarName, FuelEconomy \* 0.425144 AS kpl FROM Vehicle;

CarName	kpl
Explorer	9.778312
C-Class	9.778312
Jeep Wrangler	8.50288

#### SQL: AND / OR on WHERE statements

- Within the WHERE statement, various filter conditions can be combined using the AND / OR statement.
- Consider the following example:
   SELECT \* FROM Vehicle WHERE Manufacturer = 'Ford' OR NumberOfDoors = 4;
- Two rows are returned:

CarName	Manufacturer	NumberOfDoors	FuelEconomy
Explorer	Ford	4	23
C-Class	Mercedes Benz	4	28

#### 3 types of commands

- DML
  - Database Manipulation Language
    - INSERT, SELECT, DELETE, etc.
- DDL
  - Data Definition Language
    - Commands for creating tables, defining relationships, etc.
- DCL
  - Data Control Language
    - Commands that control permissions on the data and access rights

Let's get setup!