What's in the database?

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



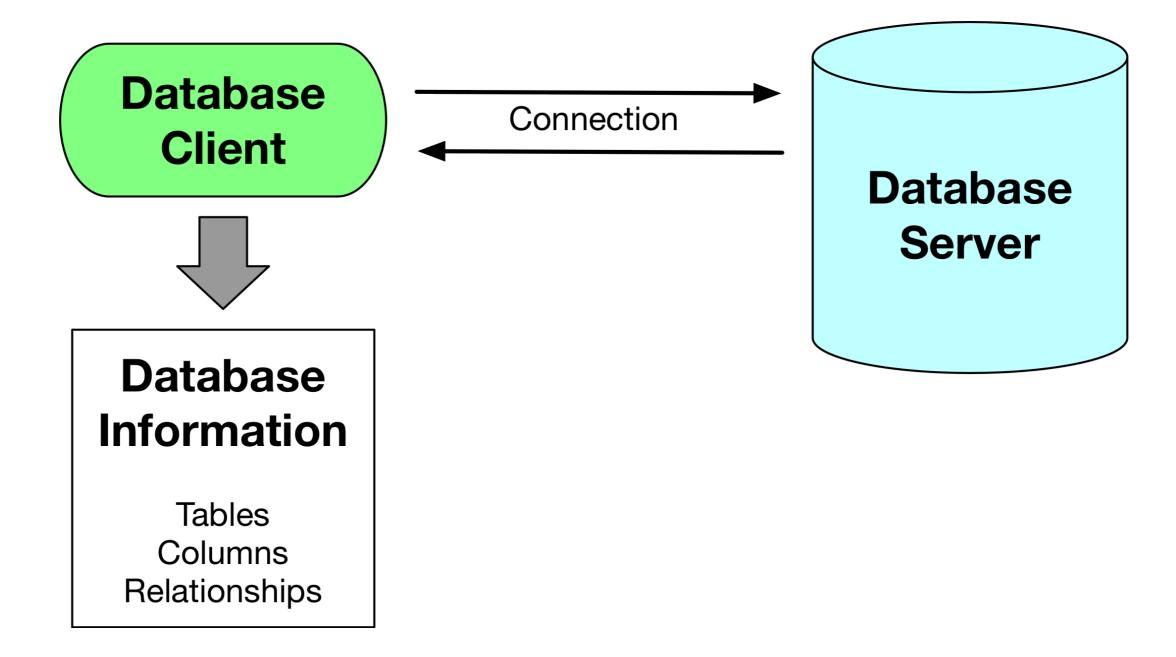
Christina Maimone
Data Scientist

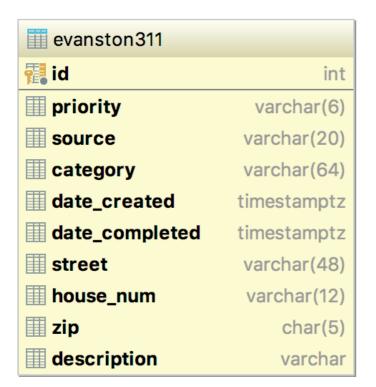


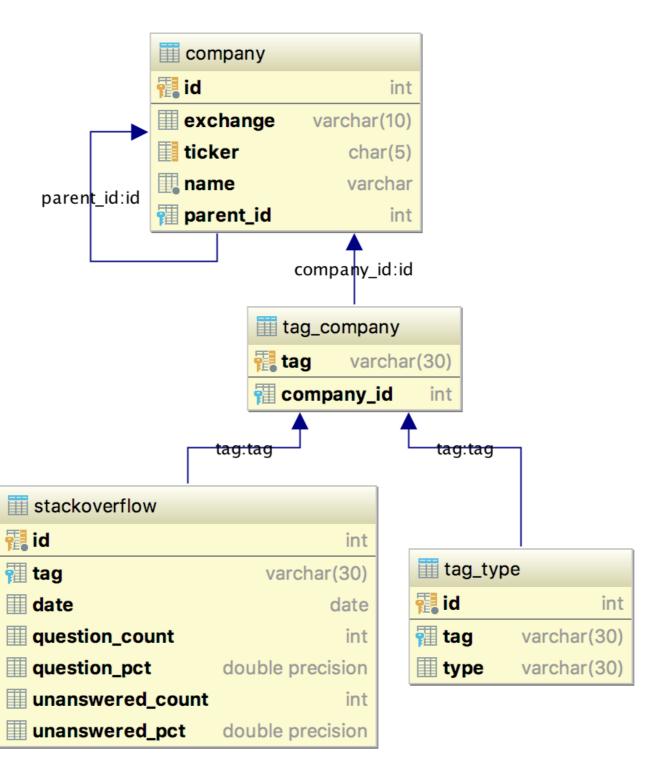
PostgreSQL

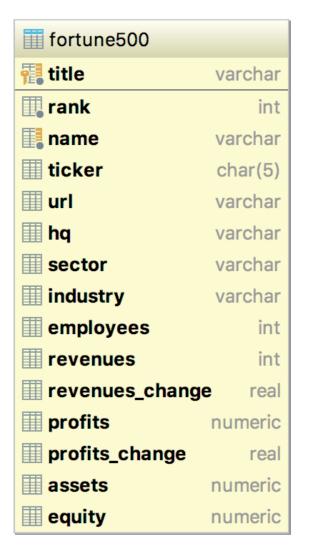


Database client

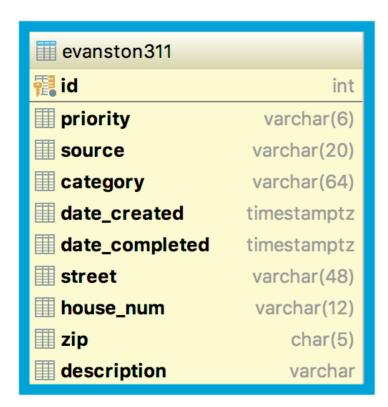


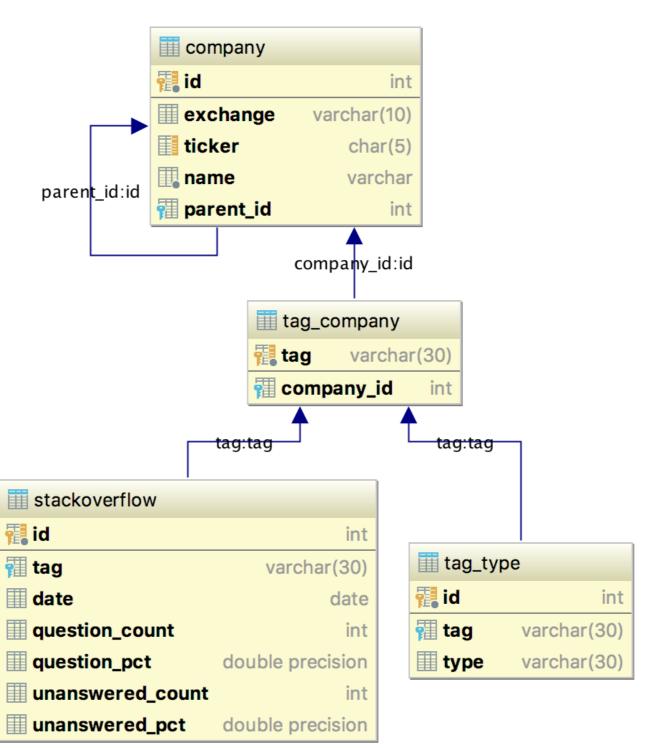


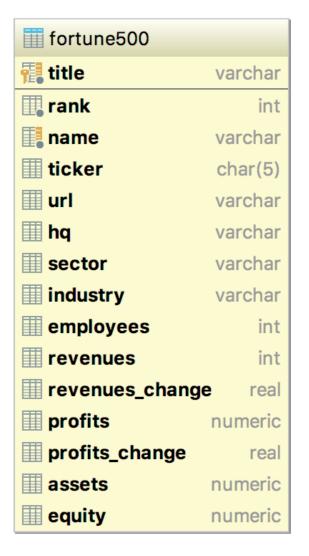




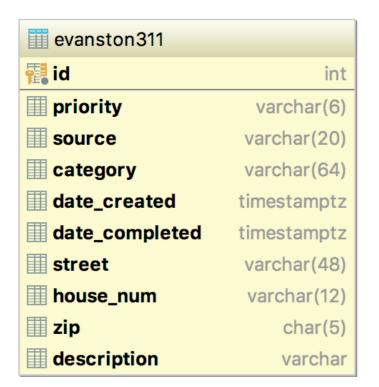


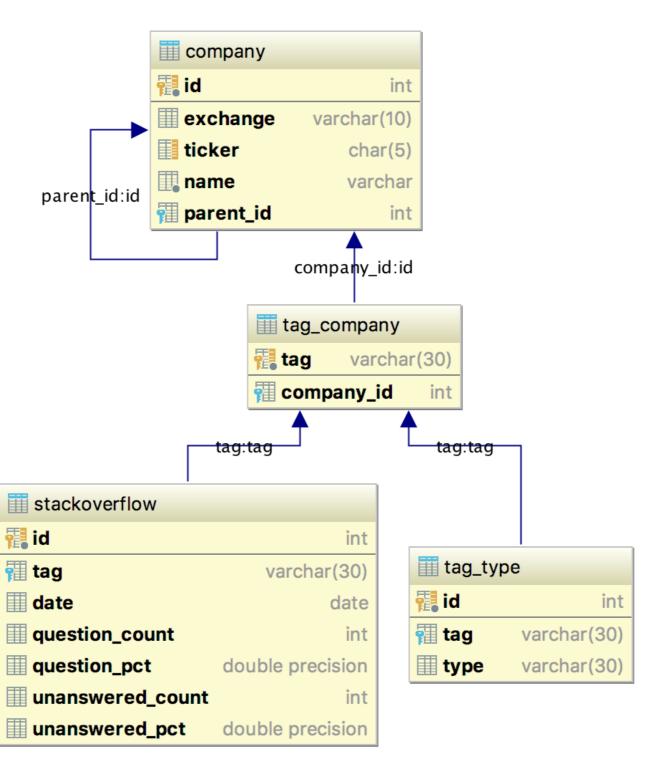


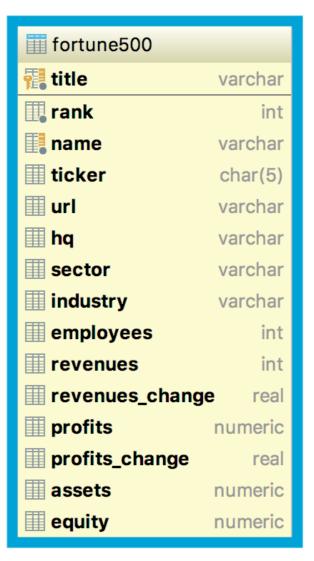




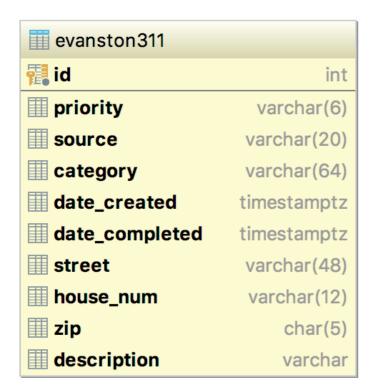


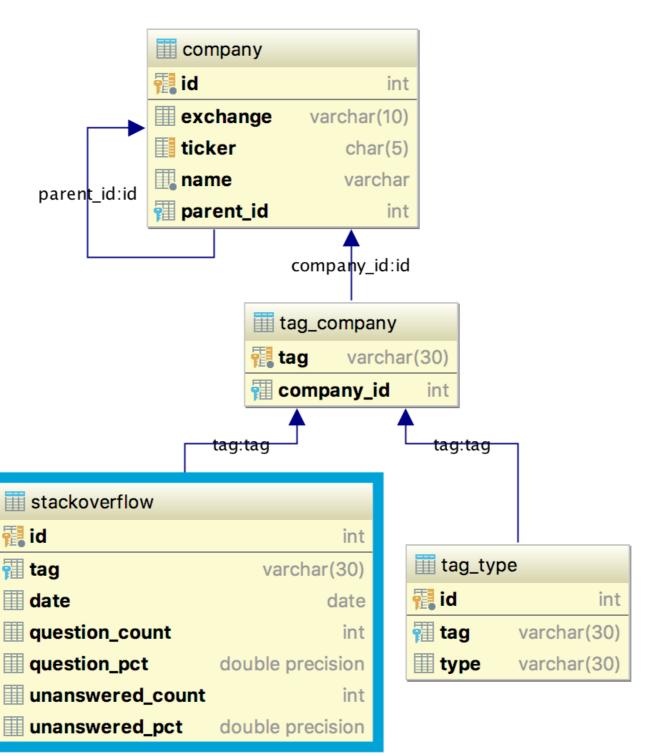


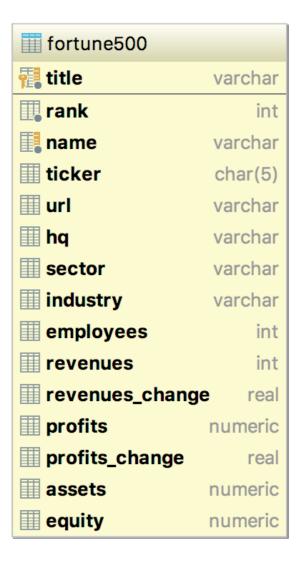




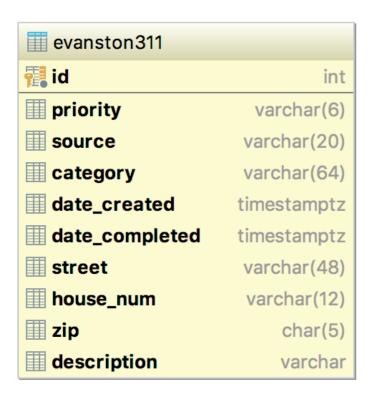


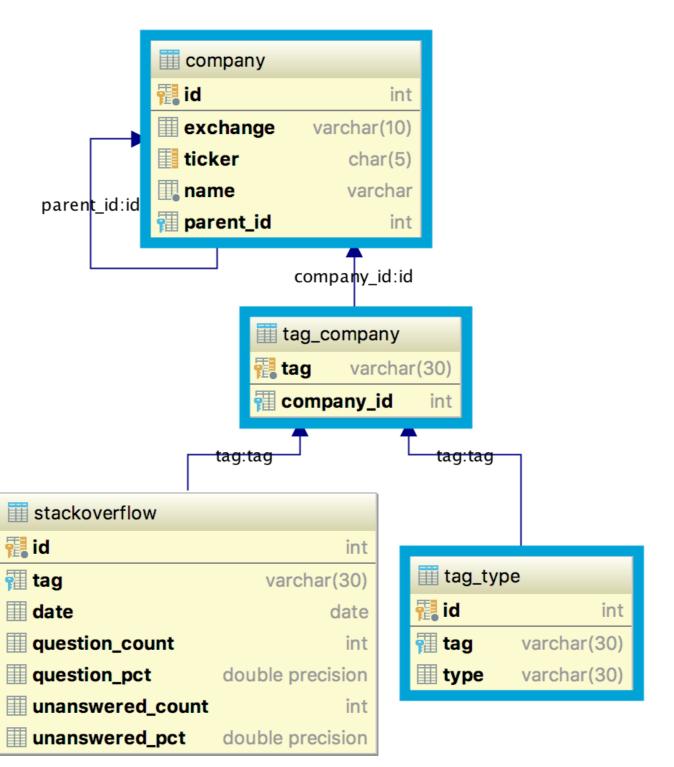


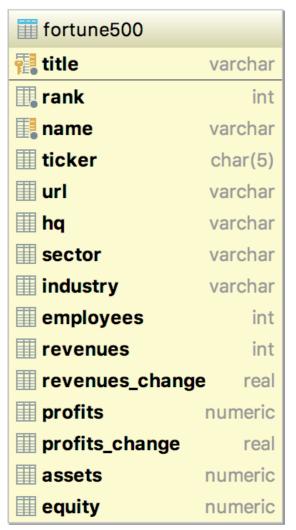














Select a few rows

```
SELECT *
FROM company
LIMIT 5;
```

```
id | exchange | ticker |
                                             | parent_id
                               name
 1 | nasdaq
                      PayPal Holdings, Inc.
             PYPL
             AMZN
                      Amazon.com, Inc.
 2 nasdaq
 3 | nasdaq
             MSFT
                      | Microsoft Corporation |
 4 | nasdaq
             MDB
                      | MongoDB Inc.
 5 | nasdaq
            DBX
                      | Dropbox, Inc.
(5 rows)
```

Code	Note
NULL	missing

Code	Note
NULL	missing
IS NULL, IS NOT NULL	don't use = NULL

Code	Note
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IS NULL, IS NOT NULL	don't use = NULL
count(*)	number of rows

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Code	Note
NULL	missing
IS NULL, IS NOT NULL	don't use = NULL
count(*)	number of rows
<pre>count(column_name)</pre>	number of non-NULL values
<pre>count(DISTINCT column_name)</pre>	number of different non-NULL values
SELECT DISTINCT column_name	distinct values, including NULL

Let's start exploring

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



The keys to the database

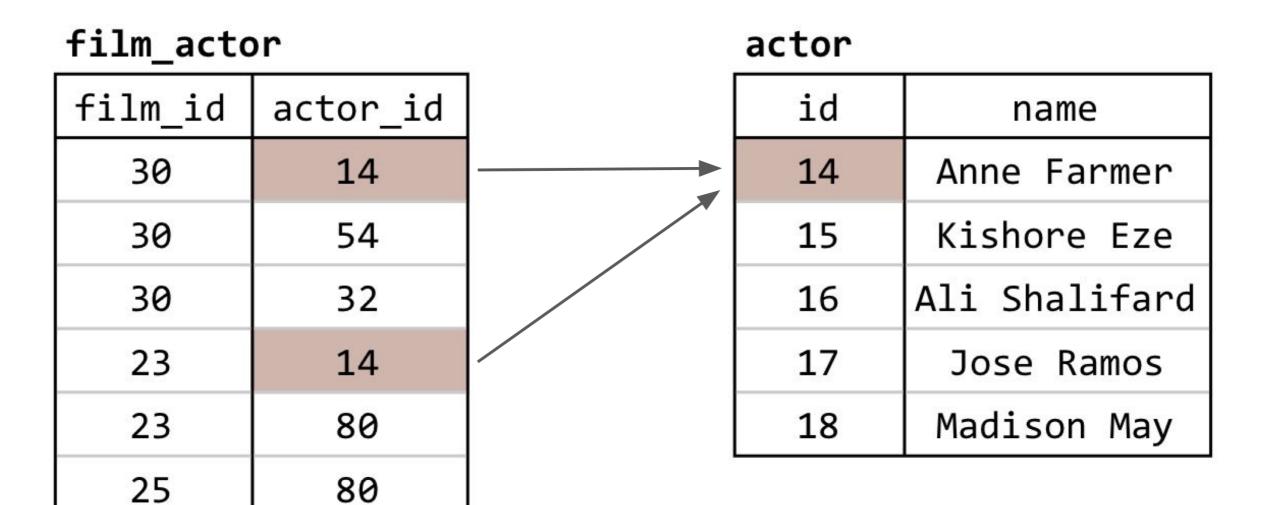
EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



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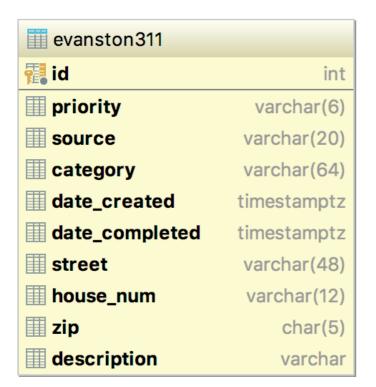


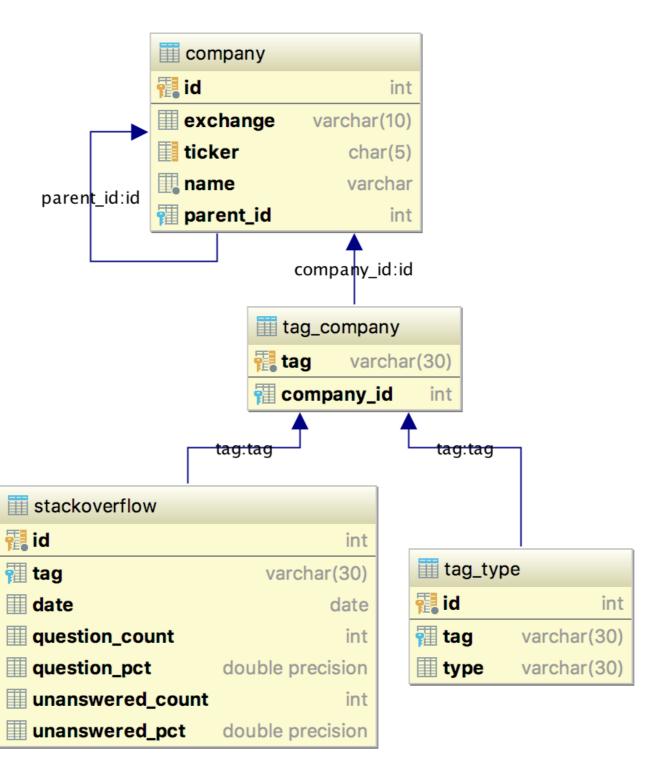
Foreign keys

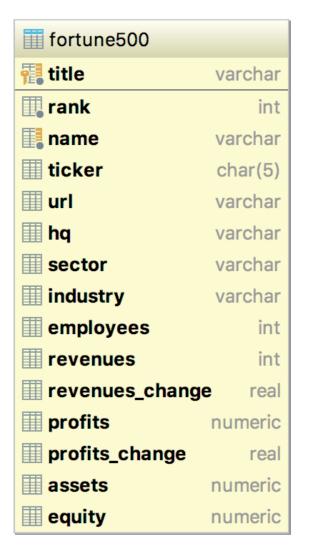


Foreign keys

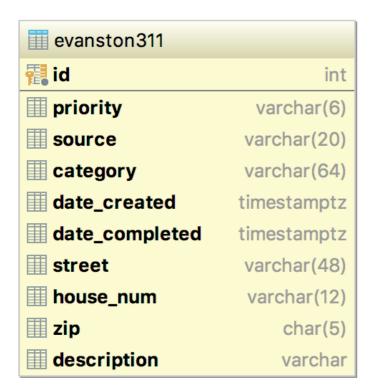
- Reference another row
 - In a different table or the same table
 - Via a unique ID
 - >> Primary key column containing unique, non-NULL values
- Values restricted to values in referenced column OR NULL

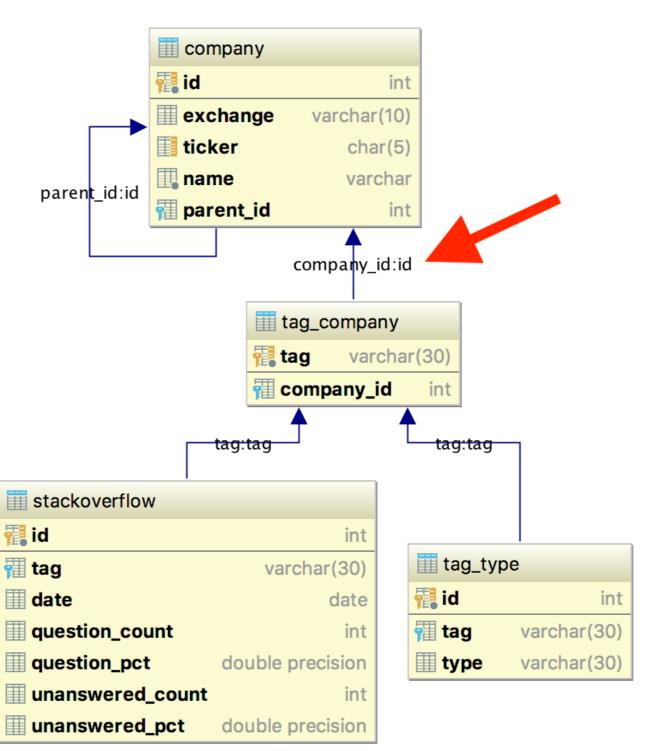


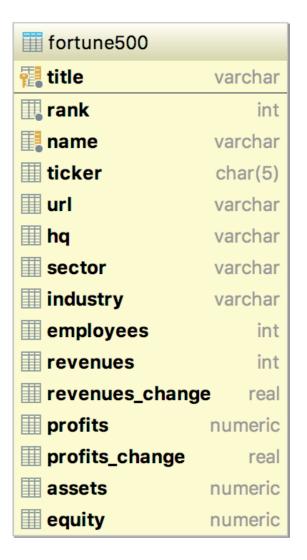




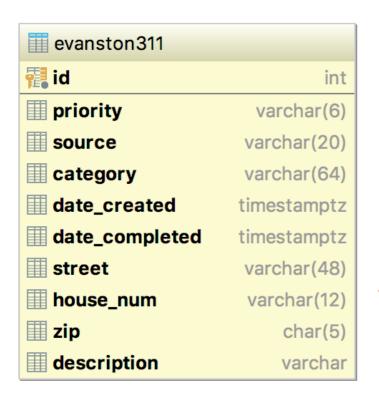


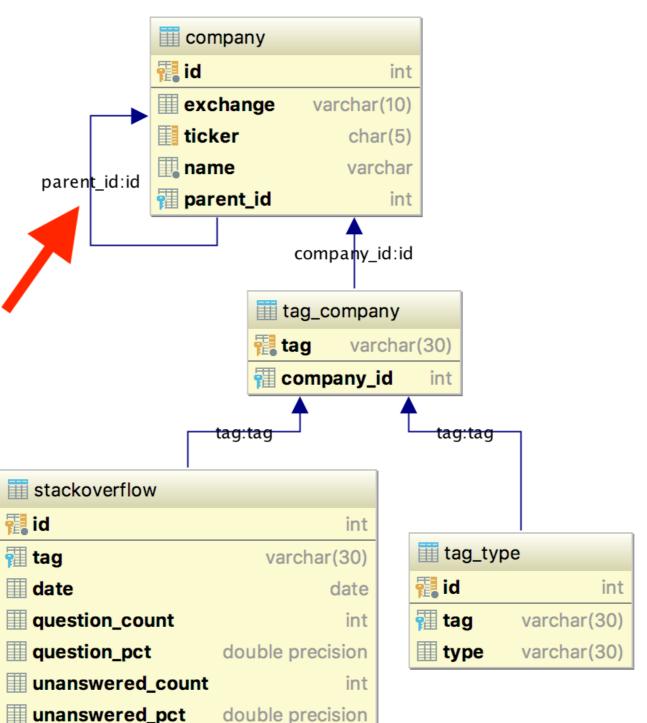






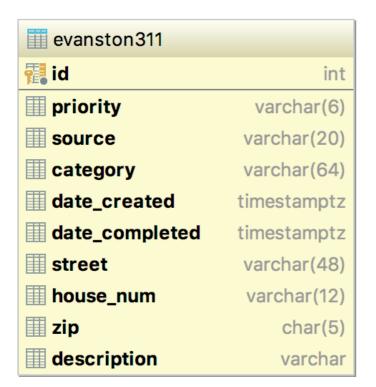


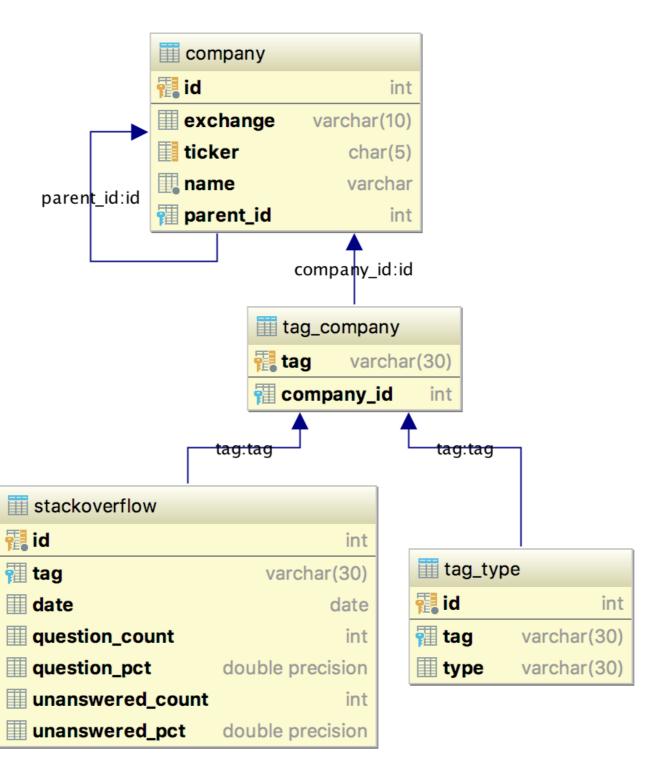


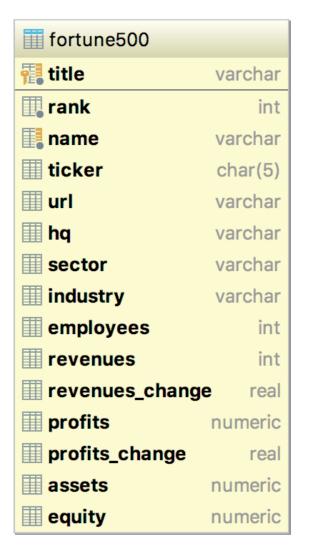


fortune500	
title title	varchar
Tank	int
name	varchar
ticker ticker	char(5)
Ⅲ url	varchar
Ⅲ hq	varchar
sector	varchar
industry	varchar
employees	int
revenues	int
mrevenues_change	e real
m profits	numeric
mprofits_change	real
assets	numeric
equity	numeric

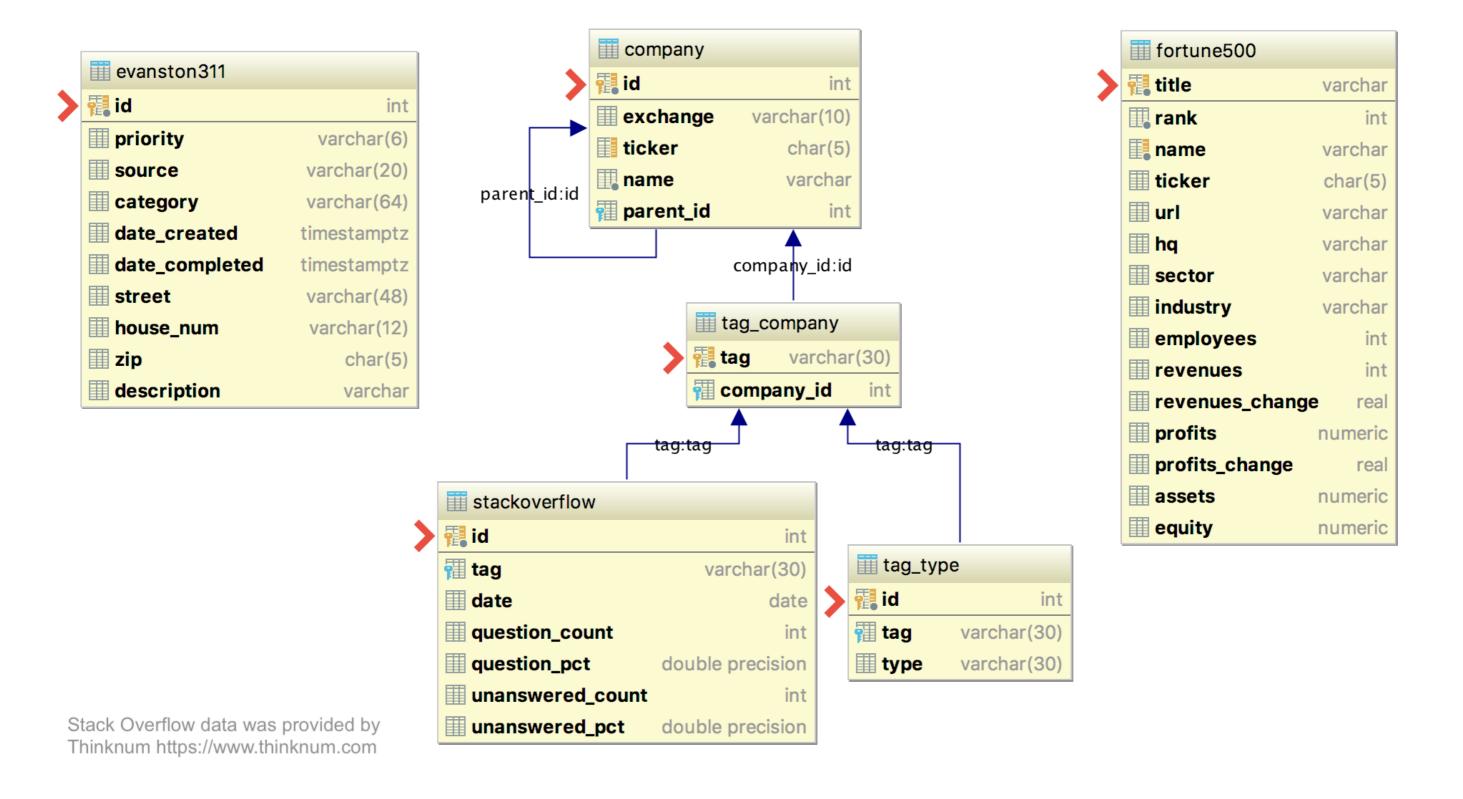












Coalesce function

```
coalesce(value_1, value_2 [, ...])
```

- Operates row by row
- Returns first non-NULL value

Coalesce function

```
SELECT *
  FROM prices;
 column_1 | column_2
                  10
       22 |
        3 |
                   4
SELECT coalesce(column_1, column_2)
  FROM prices;
 coalesce
       10
       22
```



3

Time to keep exploring!

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



Column Types and Constraints

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



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Data Scientist



Column constraints

- Foreign key: value that exists in the referenced column, or NULL
- Primary key: unique, not NULL
- Unique: values must all be different except for NULL
- Not null: NULL not allowed: must have a value
- Check constraints: conditions on the values
 - column1 > 0
 - o columnA > columnB

Data types

Common

- Numeric
- Character
- Date/Time
- Boolean

Special

- Arrays
- Monetary
- Binary
- Geometric
- Network Address
- XML
- JSON
- and more!

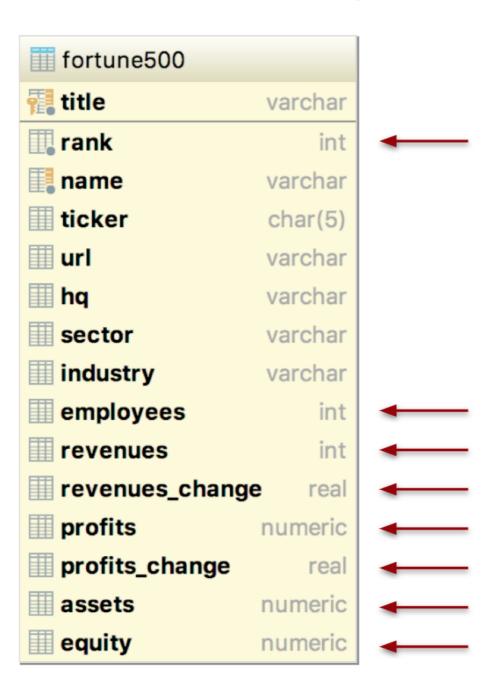
Numeric types: PostgreSQL documentation

Table 8-2. Numeric Types

Name	Storage Size	Description	Range
smallint	2 bytes	small-range integer	-32768 to +32767
integer	4 bytes	typical choice for integer	-2147483648 to +2147483647
bigint	8 bytes	large-range integer	-9223372036854775808 to +9223372036854775807
decimal	variable	user-specified precision, exact	up to 131072 digits before the decimal point; up to 16383 digits after the decimal point
numeric	variable	user-specified precision, exact	up to 131072 digits before the decimal point; up to 16383 digits after the decimal point
real	4 bytes	variable-precision, inexact	6 decimal digits precision
double precision	8 bytes	variable-precision, inexact	15 decimal digits precision
smallserial	2 bytes	small autoincrementing integer	1 to 32767
serial	4 bytes	autoincrementing integer	1 to 2147483647
bigserial	8 bytes	large autoincrementing integer	1 to 9223372036854775807



Types in entity relationship diagrams





Casting with CAST()

Format

```
-- With the CAST function

SELECT CAST (value AS new_type);
```

Examples

```
-- Cast 3.7 as an integer

SELECT CAST (3.7 AS integer);
```

4

```
-- Cast a column called total as an integer

SELECT CAST (total AS integer)

FROM prices;
```



Casting with ::

Format

```
-- With :: notation
SELECT value::new_type;
```

Examples

```
-- Cast 3.7 as an integer

SELECT 3.7::integer;

-- Cast a column called total as an integer

SELECT total::integer

FROM prices;
```

Time to practice!

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL

