## What's in the database?

**EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL** 



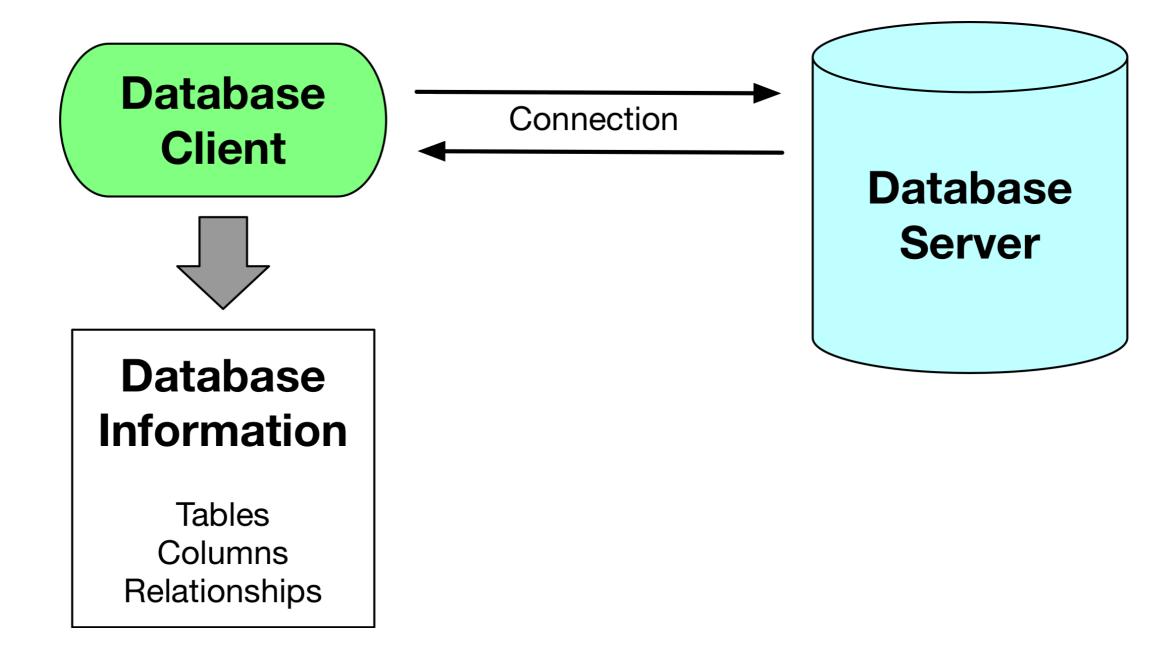
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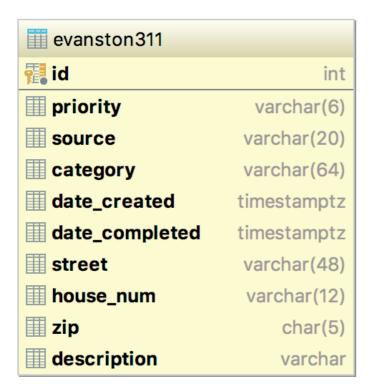


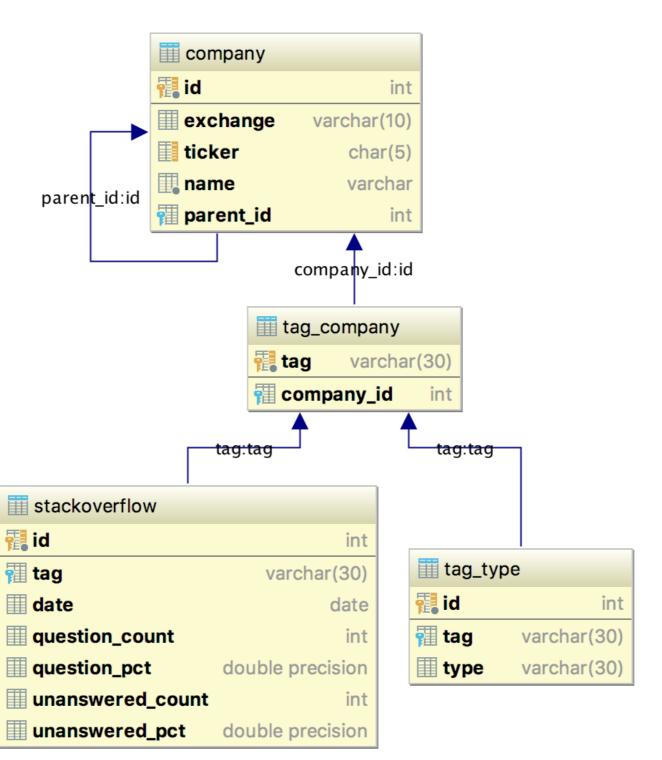
## **PostgreSQL**

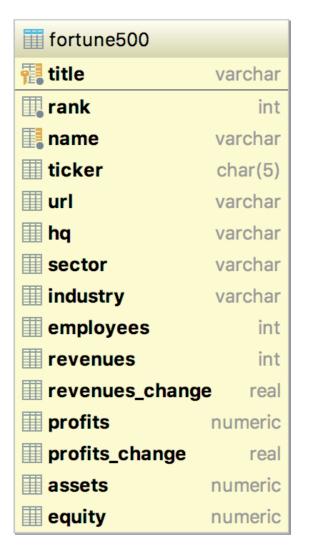


### Database client

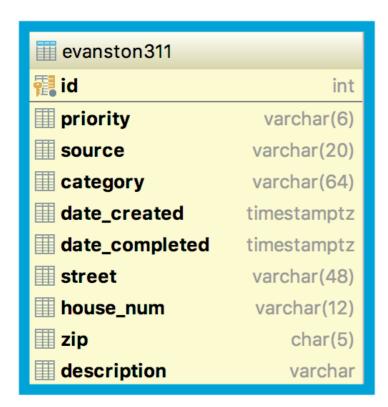


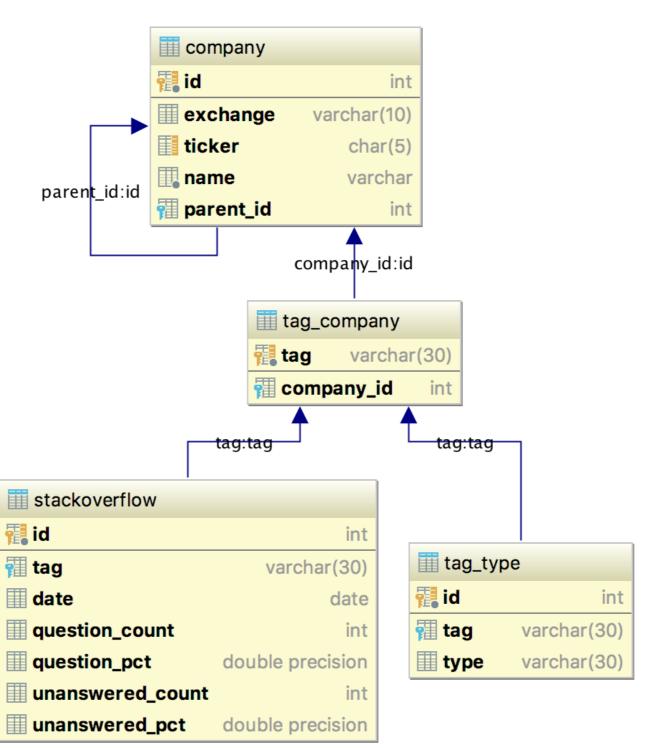


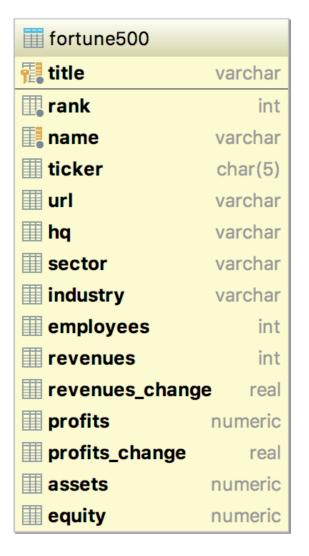




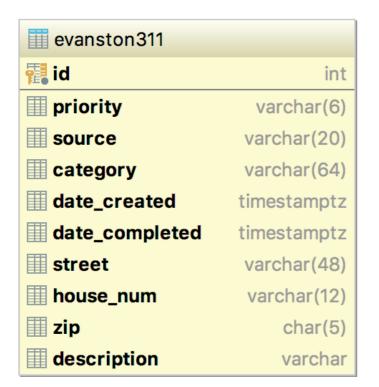


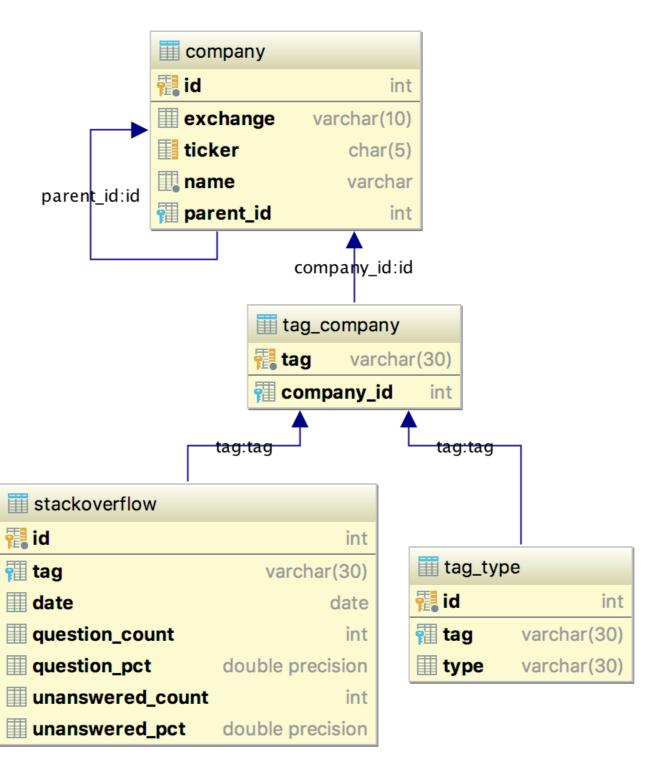


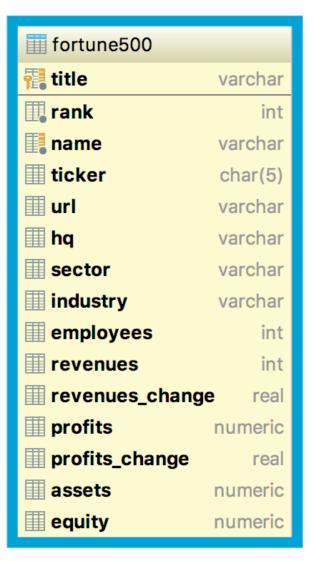




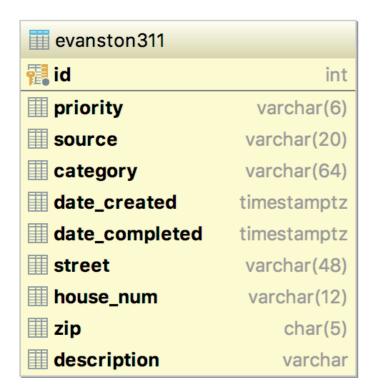


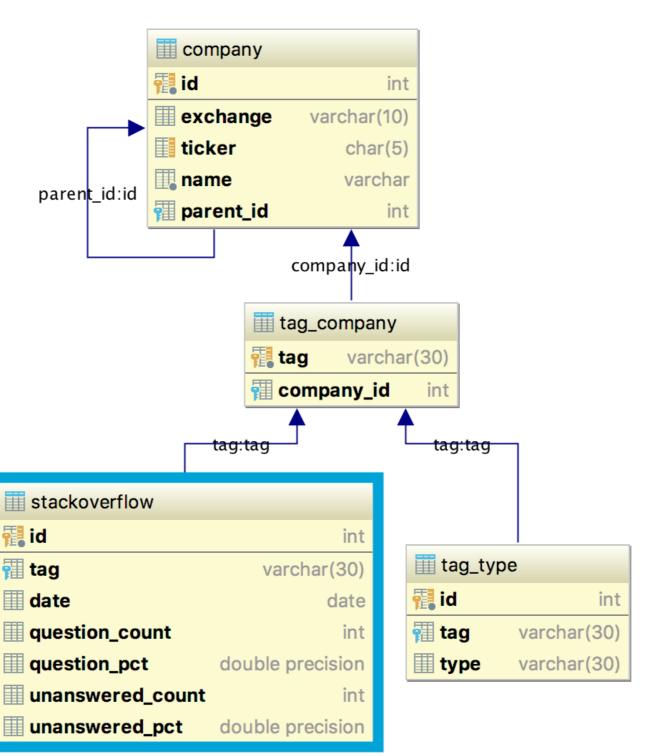


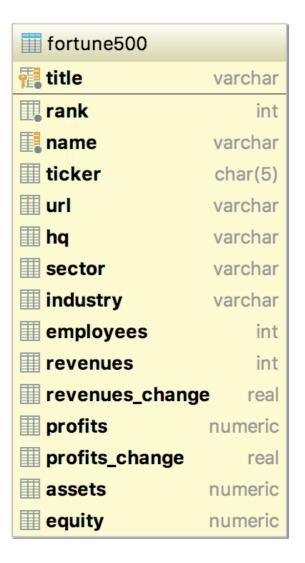




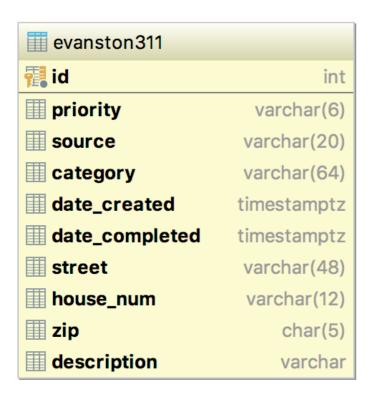


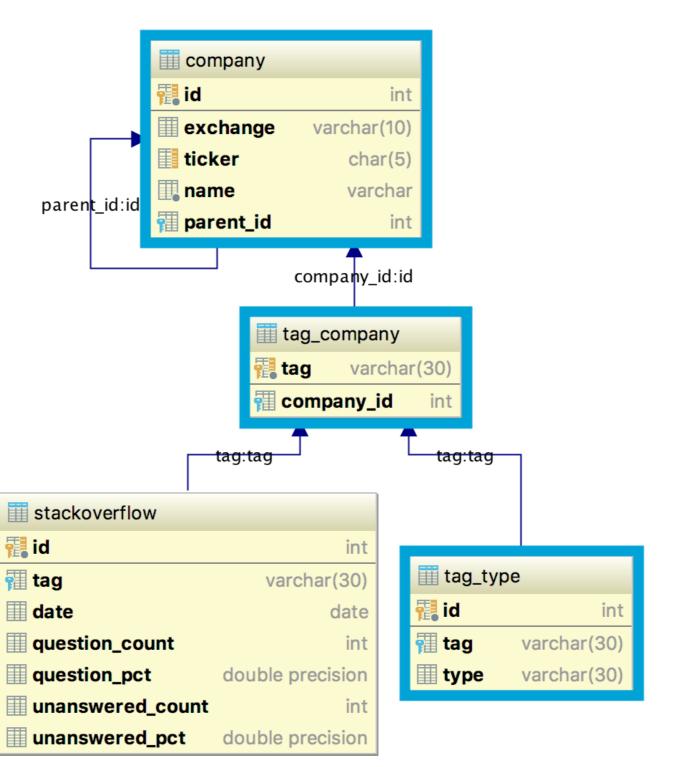


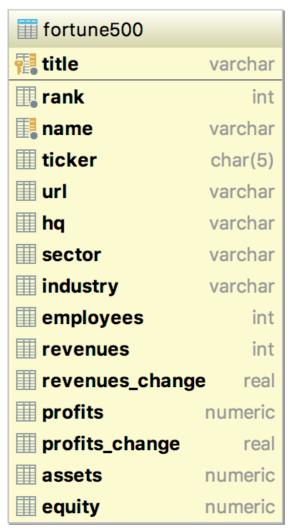














### Select a few rows

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

Code	Note
NULL	missing

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

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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

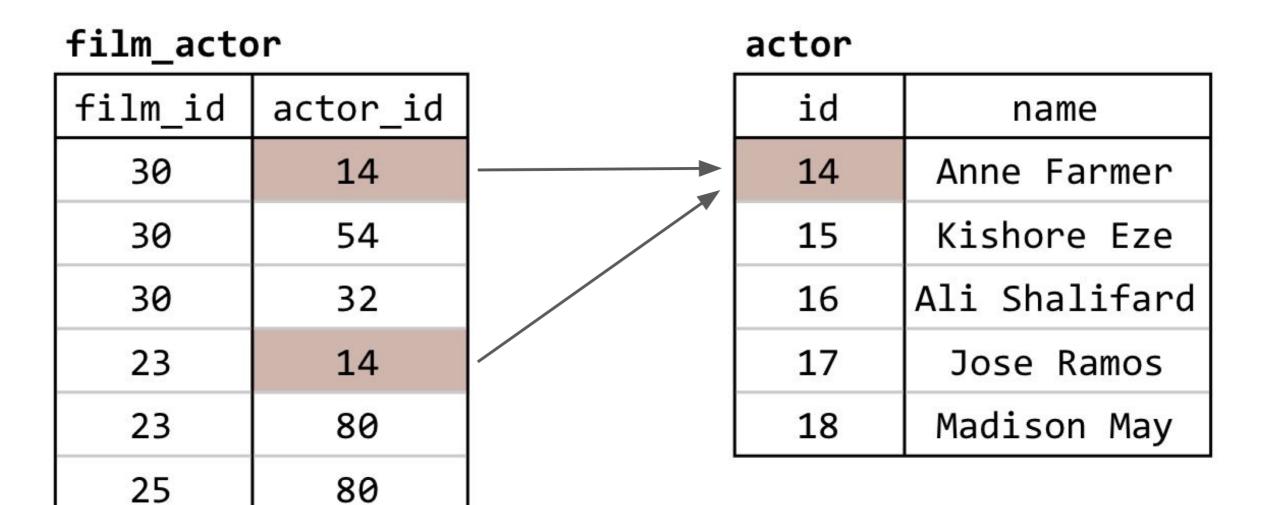
**EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL** 



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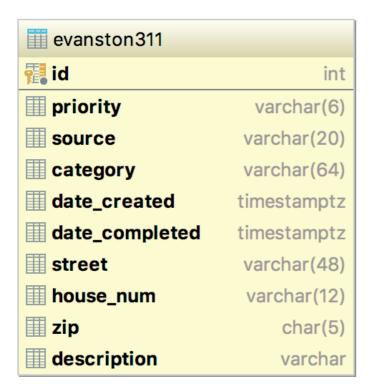


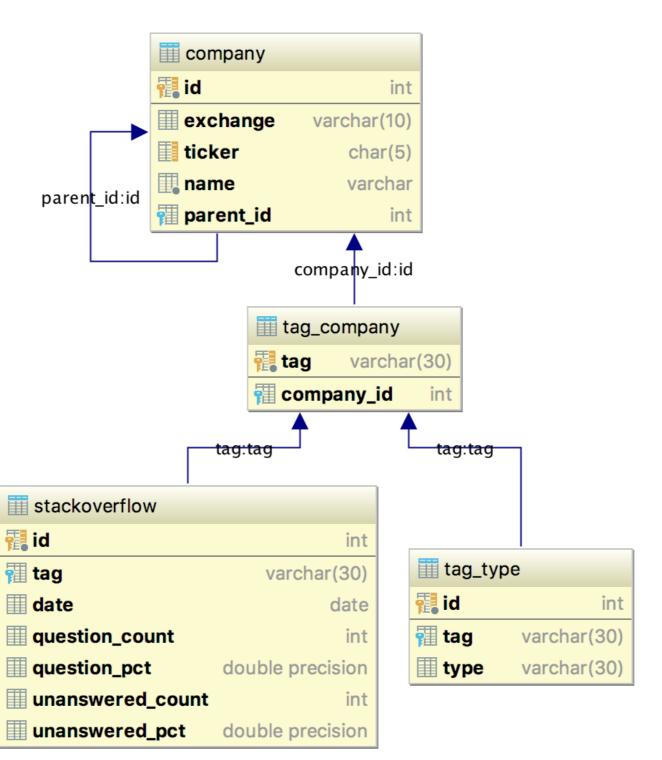
## Foreign keys

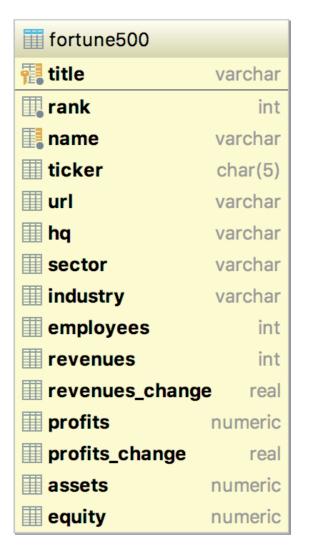


## Foreign keys

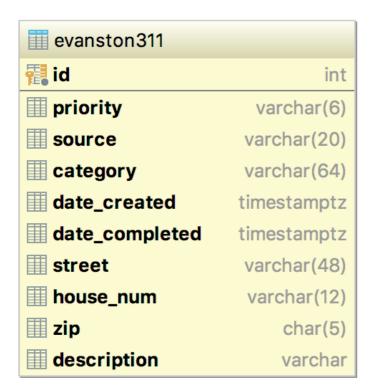
- Reference another row
  - In a different table or the same table
  - Via a unique ID
    - >> Primary key column containing unique, non-NULL values
- Values restricted to values in referenced column OR NULL

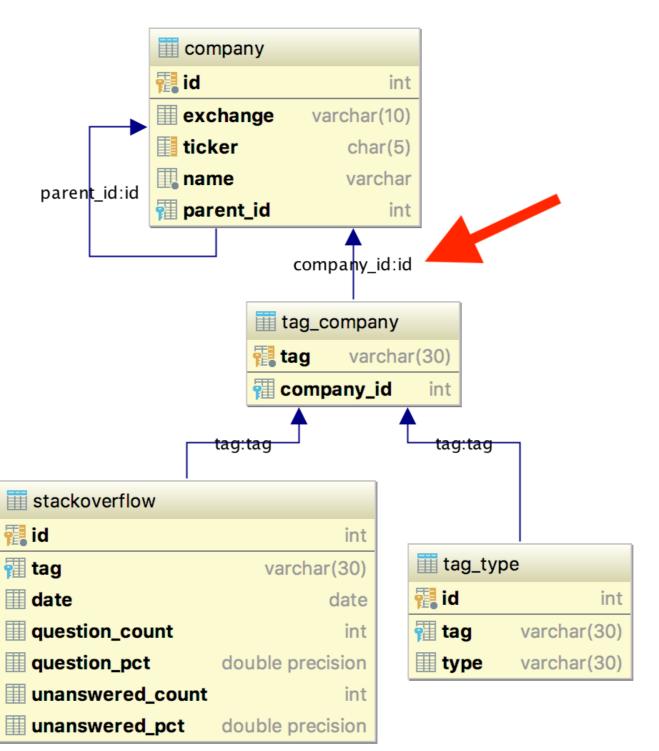


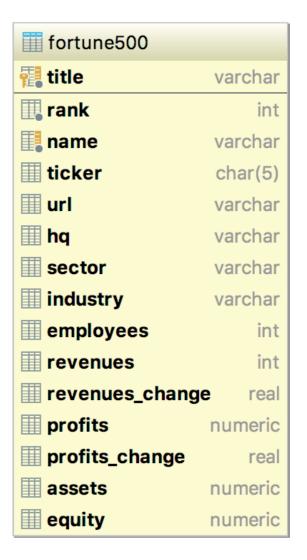




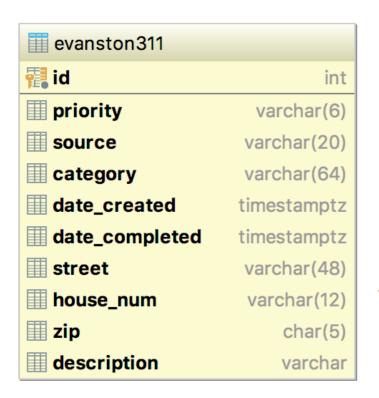


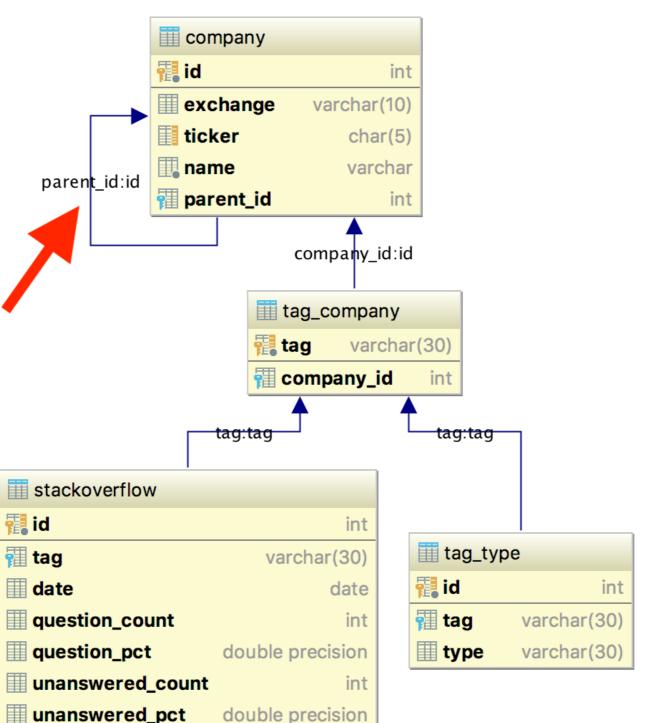






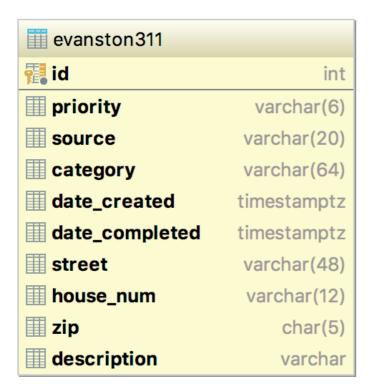


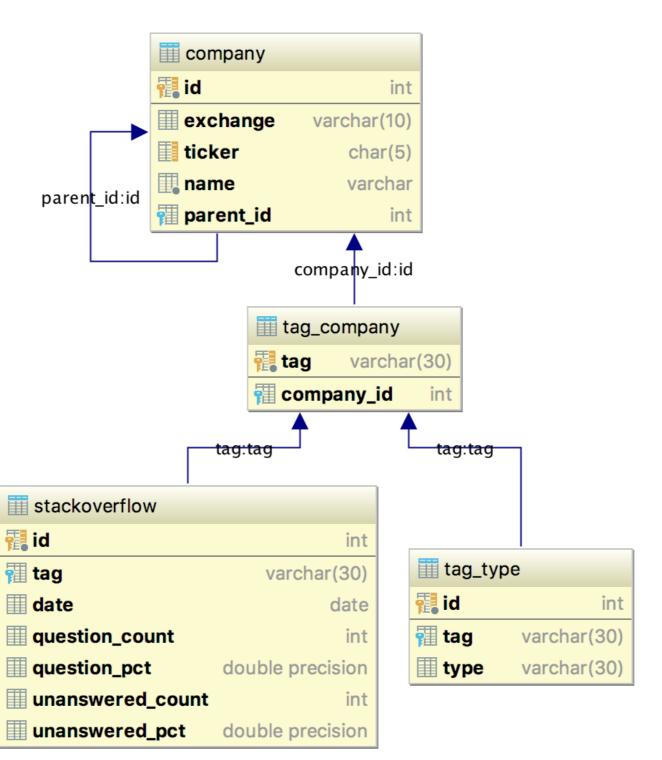


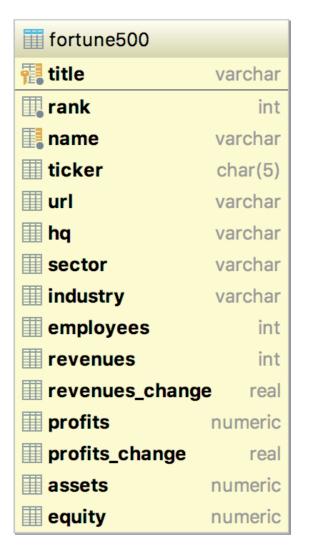


fortune500	
title title	varchar
<b>Tank</b>	int
name	varchar
ticker ticker	char(5)
<b>Ⅲ url</b>	varchar
Ⅲ hq	varchar
<b>sector</b>	varchar
industry	varchar
<b>employees</b>	int
<b>revenues</b>	int
mrevenues_change	e real
m profits	numeric
mprofits_change	real
<b>assets</b>	numeric
<b>equity</b>	numeric

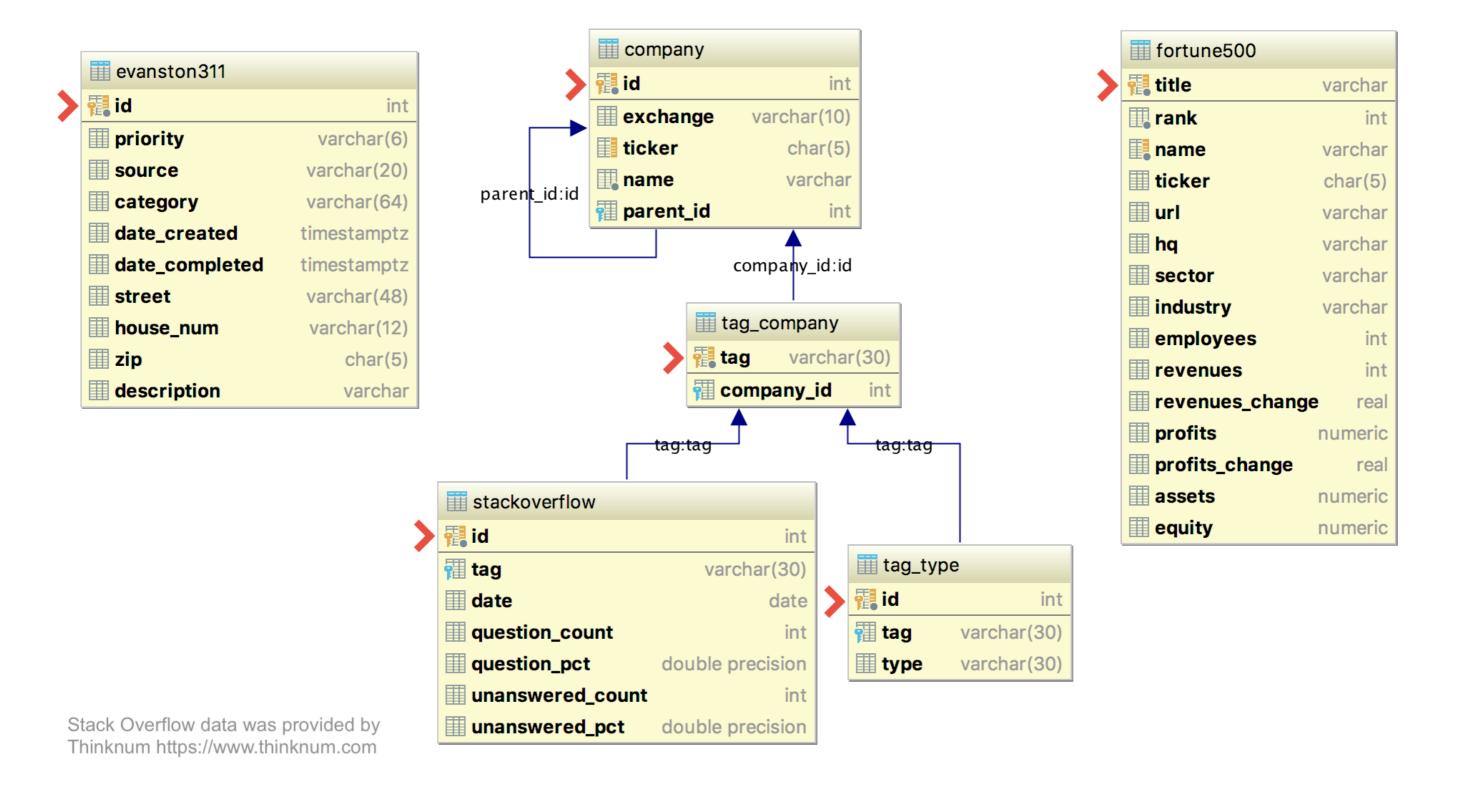












### Coalesce function

```
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
```



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# Time to keep exploring!

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



## Column Types and Constraints

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



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### 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!

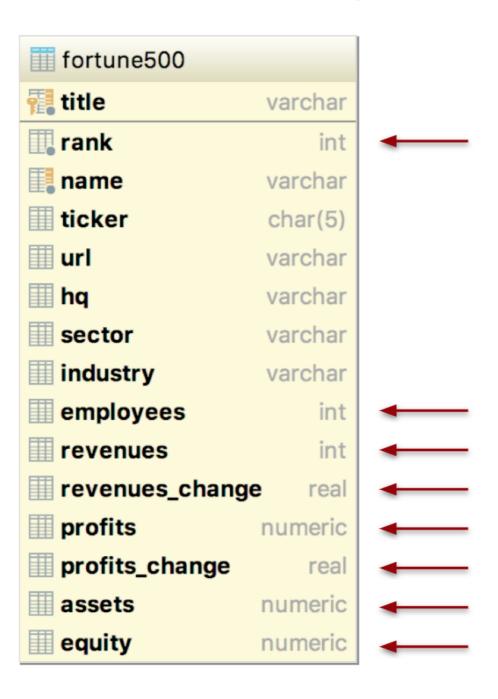
## Numeric types: PostgreSQL documentation

#### **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

