Netezza SQL

Class Outline

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**Description:** In this course, participants will learn Netezza SQL that they can use every day in their Netezza environment. Participants will learn a wide array of Netezza SQL ranging from simple commands to advanced procedures.

**Objectives:** At the completion of this course, participants will have the knowledge to be able to use Netezza SQL in their Netezza environment.

**Topics:**

- Basic SQL Functions
- The WHERE Clause
- Distinct Vs Group By
- Review
- Aggregation Function
- Join Functions
- Date Functions
- OLAP Functions
- Temporary Tables
- Sub-query Functions
- Substrings and Positioning Functions
- Interrogating the Data
- View Functions
- Set Operators Functions
- Data Manipulations
- Tables, DDL, and Data Types
- Statistical Aggregate Functions
- Stored Procedure Functions
- Nexus Query Chameleon
Audience: This course is designed for all users of Netezza.

Prerequisites: None

Duration: 1-2 Days

Outline:

Chapter 1 – Basic SQL Functions

Introduction

SELECT * (All Columns) in a Table

Fully Qualifying a Database, Schema and Table

SELECT Specific Columns in a Table

Commas in the Front or Back?

Using Good Form

Using the Best Form for Writing SQL

Place your Commas in front for better Debugging Capabilities

Sort the Data with the ORDER BY Keyword

ORDER BY Defaults to Ascending

Use the Name or the Number in your ORDER BY Statement

Two Examples of ORDER BY using Different Techniques

Changing the ORDER BY to Descending Order

NULL Values sort First in Ascending Mode (Default)

NULL Values sort Last in Descending Mode (DESC)

Major Sort vs. Minor Sorts
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Multiple Sort Keys using Names vs. Numbers
Sorts are Alphabetical, NOT Logical
Using A CASE Statement to Sort Logically
How to ALIAS a Column Name
A Missing Comma can by Mistake become an Alias
Using Limit to bring back a Sample
Comments using Double Dashes are Single Line Comments
Comments for Multi-Lines
Comments for Multi-Lines As Double Dashes Per Line
A Great Technique for Comments to Look for SQL Errors

Chapter 2 – The WHERE Clause
The WHERE Clause limits Returning Rows
Using a Column ALIAS throughout the SQL
Double Quoted Aliases are for Reserved Words and Spaces
Character Data needs Single Quotes in the WHERE Clause
Character Data needs Single Quotes, but Numbers Don't
NULL means UNKNOWN DATA so Equal (=) won't Work
Use IS NULL or IS NOT NULL when dealing with NULLs
NULL is UNKNOWN DATA so NOT Equal won't Work
Use IS NULL or IS NOT NULL when dealing with NULLs
Using Greater Than Or Equal To (>=)
AND in the WHERE Clause
Troubleshooting AND
OR in the WHERE Clause
Troubleshooting OR
OR must utilize the Column Name Each Time
Troubleshooting Character Data
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Using Different Columns in an AND Statement
Quiz – How many rows will return?
Answer to Quiz – How many rows will return?
What is the Order of Precedence?
Using Parentheses to change the Order of Precedence
Using an IN List in place of OR
The IN List is an Excellent Technique
IN List vs. OR brings the same Results
Using a NOT IN List
A Technique for Handling Nulls with a NOT IN List
A Better Technique for Handling Nulls with a NOT IN List
BETWEEN is Inclusive
BETWEEN Works for Character Data
LIKE uses Wildcards Percent '%' and Underscore '_'
LIKE command Underscore is Wildcard for one Character
LIKE Command Works Differently on Char Vs Varchar
Troubleshooting LIKE Command on Character Data
Introducing the TRIM Command
Quiz – What Data is Left Justified and What is Right?
Numbers are Right Justified and Character Data is Left
Answer – What Data is Left Justified and What is Right?
An Example of Data with Left and Right Justification
A Visual of CHARACTER Data vs. VARCHAR Data
Use the TRIM command to remove spaces on CHAR Data
TRIM Eliminates Leading and Trailing Spaces
Escape Character in the LIKE Command changes Wildcards
Escape Characters Turn off Wildcards in the LIKE Command
Quiz – Turn off that Wildcard
Chapter 3 – Distinct Vs Group By
The Distinct Command
Distinct vs. GROUP BY
Rules of Thumb for DISTINCT Vs GROUP BY
Quiz – How many rows come back from the Distinct?
Answer – How many rows come back from the Distinct?

Chapter 4 – Review
Testing Your Knowledge 1
Testing Your Knowledge 2
Testing Your Knowledge 3
Testing Your Knowledge 4
Testing Your Knowledge 5
Testing Your Knowledge 6
Testing Your Knowledge 7

Chapter 5 – Aggregation Function
Quiz – You calculate the Answer Set in your own Mind
Answer – You calculate the Answer Set in your own Mind
The 3 Rules of Aggregation
There are Five Aggregates
Quiz – How many rows come back?
Troubleshooting Aggregates
GROUP BY when Aggregates and Normal Columns Mix
GROUP BY Delivers one row per Group
GROUP BY Dept_No or GROUP BY 1 the same thing
Aggregates and Derived Data
Limiting Rows and Improving Performance with WHERE
WHERE Clause in Aggregation limits unneeded Calculations
Keyword HAVING tests Aggregates after they are Totaled
Keyword HAVING is like an Extra WHERE Clause for Totals
Getting the Average Values Per Column
Average Values Per Column For all Columns in a Table
Three types of Advanced Grouping
GROUP BY Grouping Sets
GROUP BY Rollup
GROUP BY Rollup Result Set
GROUP BY Cube
GROUP BY CUBE Result Set
GROUP BY CUBE Result Set
Testing Your Knowledge
Testing Your Knowledge
Testing Your Knowledge
Testing Your Knowledge
Testing Your Knowledge
Final Answer to Test Your Knowledge on Aggregates

Chapter 6 – Join Functions
A two-table join using Non-ANSI Syntax
A two-table join using Non-ANSI Syntax with Table Alias
Aliases and Fully Qualifying Columns
A two-table join using Non-ANSI Syntax
Both Queries have the same Results and Performance
Quiz – Can You Finish the Join Syntax?
Answer to Quiz – Can You Finish the Join Syntax?
Quiz – Can You Find the Error?
Answer to Quiz – Can You Find the Error?
Quiz – Which rows from both tables Won't Return?
Answer to Quiz – Which rows from both tables Won't Return?
LEFT OUTER JOIN
LEFT OUTER JOIN Example and Results
RIGHT OUTER JOIN
RIGHT OUTER JOIN Example and Results
FULL OUTER JOIN
FULL OUTER JOIN Example and Results
Which Tables are the Left and Which are the Right?
Answer - Which Tables are the Left and Which are the Right?
INNER JOIN with Additional AND Clause
ANSI INNER JOIN with Additional AND Clause
ANSI INNER JOIN with Additional WHERE Clause
OUTER JOIN with Additional WHERE Clause
OUTER JOIN with Additional AND Clause
OUTER JOIN with Additional AND Clause Example
Quiz – Why is this Considered an INNER JOIN?
The DREADED Product Join
The DREADED Product Join
The Horrifying Cartesian Product Join
The ANSI Cartesian Join will ERROR
Quiz – Do these Joins Return the Same Answer Set?
Answer – Do these Joins Return the Same Answer Set?
The CROSS JOIN
The CROSS JOIN Answer Set
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The Self Join
The Self Join with ANSI Syntax
Quiz – Will both queries bring back the same Answer Set?
Answer – Will both queries bring back the same Answer Set?
Quiz – Will both queries bring back the same Answer Set?
Answer – Will both queries bring back the same Answer Set?

How would you Join these two tables?
How would you Join these two tables? You Can't....Yet!
An Associative Table is a Bridge that Joins Two Table
Quiz – Can you Write the 3-Table Join?
Answer to Quiz – Can you Write the 3-Table Join?
Answer – Can you Write the 3-Table Join to ANSI Syntax?
Quiz – Can you Place the ON Clauses at the End?
Answer – Can you Place the ON Clauses at the End?

The 5-Table Join – Logical Insurance Model
Quiz - Write a Five Table Join Using ANSI Syntax
Answer - Write a Five Table Join Using ANSI Syntax
Quiz – Write a Five Table Join Using Non-ANSI Syntax
Answer - Write a Five Table Join Using Non-ANSI Syntax
Quiz –Re-Write this putting the ON clauses at the END
Answer –Re-Write this putting the ON clauses at the END

The Nexus Query Chameleon Writes the SQL for Users.

Chapter 7 – Date Functions
Date, Time, and Timestamp Keywords
Add or Subtract Days from a date
The to_char command
Conversion Functions
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Conversion Function Templates
Conversion Function Templates Continued
Formatting A Date
A Summary of Math Operations on Dates
Using a Math Operation to find your Age in Years
Find What Day of the week you were Born
The ADD_MONTHS Command
Using the ADD_MONTHS Command to Add 1-Year
Using the ADD_MONTHS Command to Add 5-Years
Date Related Functions
The EXTRACT Command
EXTRACT from DATES and TIME
EXTRACT with DATE and TIME Literals
EXTRACT of the Month on Aggregate Queries
A Side Title example with Reserved Words as an Alias
Implied Extract of Day, Month, and Year
DATE_PART Function
DATE_PART Function using an ALIAS
DATE_TRUNC Function
DATE_TRUNC Function using TIME
MONTHS_BETWEEN Function
MONTHS_BETWEEN Function in Action
ANSI TIME
ANSI TIMESTAMP
Netezza TIMESTAMP Function
Netezza TO_TIMESTAMP Function
Netezza NOW() Function
Netezza TIMEOFDAY Function
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Netezza AGE Function
Time Zones
Setting Time Zones
Using Time Zones
Intervals for Date, Time, and Timestamp
Using Intervals
Troubleshooting The Basics of a Simple Interval
Interval Arithmetic Results
A Date Interval Example
A Time Interval Example
A - DATE Interval Example
A Complex Time Interval Example using CAST
A Complex Time Interval Example using CAST
The OVERLAPS Command
An OVERLAPS Example that Returns No Rows
The OVERLAPS Command using TIME
The OVERLAPS Command using a NULL Value

Chapter 8 – OLAP Functions
How ANSI Moving SUM Handles the Sort
Quiz – How is that Total Calculated?
Answer to Quiz – How is that Total Calculated?
Moving SUM every 3-rows Vs a Continuous Average
Partition By Resets an ANSI OLAP
The ANSI Moving Window is Current Row and Preceding
How ANSI Moving Average Handles the Sort
Quiz – How is that Total Calculated?
Answer to Quiz – How is that Total Calculated?
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Quiz – How is that 4th Row Calculated?
Answer to Quiz – How is that 4th Row Calculated?

Moving Average every 3-rows Vs a Continuous Average
Partition By Resets an ANSI OLAP
Moving Difference using ANSI Syntax
Moving Difference using ANSI Syntax with Partition By
RANK using ANSI Syntax Defaults to Ascending Order
Getting RANK using ANSI Syntax to Sort in DESC Order
RANK() OVER and PARTITION BY
RANK() OVER And LIMIT
PERCENT_RANK() OVER
PERCENT_RANK() OVER with 14 rows in Calculation
PERCENT_RANK() OVER with 21 rows in Calculation
Quiz – What Causes the Product_ID to Reset?
Answer to Quiz – What Cause the Product_ID to Reset?
COUNT OVER for a Sequential Number
Troubleshooting COUNT OVER
Quiz – What caused the COUNT OVER to Reset?
Answer to Quiz – What caused the COUNT OVER to Reset?
The MAX OVER Command
MAX OVER  with PARTITION BY Reset
Troubleshooting MAX OVER
The MIN OVER Command
Troubleshooting MIN OVER
Quiz – Fill in the Blank
Answer to Quiz – Fill in the Blank
The Row_Number Command
Quiz – How did the Row_Number Reset?
Quiz – How did the Row_Number Reset?

Standard Deviation Functions Using STDDEV / OVER

Standard Deviation Functions and STDDEV / OVER Syntax

STDDEV / OVER Example

Variance Functions Using VARIANCE / OVER

VARIANCE / OVER Syntax

Using VARIANCE with PARTITION BY Example

Using FIRST_VALUE and LAST_VALUE

Using FIRST_VALUE

Using LAST_VALUE

Using LAG and LEAD

Using LEAD

Using LEAD With and Offset of 2

Using LAG

Using LAG With an Offset of 2

**Chapter 9 – Temporary Tables**

There are Three Types of Temporary Tables

CREATING A Derived Table

Naming the Derived Table

Aliasing the Column Names in The Derived Table

Multiple Ways to Alias the Columns in a Derived Table

CREATING A Derived Table using the WITH Command

Naming the Derived Table Columns using WITH

The Same Derived Query shown Three Different Ways

Most Derived Tables Are Used To Join To Other Tables

Our Join Example With A Different Column Aliasing Style

Column Aliasing Can Default For Normal Columns
Our Join Example With The WITH Syntax
Quiz - Answer the Questions
Answer to Quiz - Answer the Questions
Clever Tricks on Aliasing Columns in a Derived Table
An Example of Two Derived Tables in a Single Query
Syntax For Creating A Temporary Table
Creating and Populating a Temporary Table
A Temporary Table in Action
A Temporary Table Can Be Used Again and Again
Alternative CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE Option
A CTAS Temp Table to Improve Zone Map Selectivity
Creating a Temp Table as a Cluster Based Table (CBT)
What Are External Tables?
External Tables Data Loading Formats
External Table Log Files
External Table Syntax
Exporting Data Off of Netezza into an External Table
Importing Data Into Netezza Using an External Table
What is the Problem Here?

Chapter 10 – Sub-query Functions
An IN List is much like a Subquery
An IN List Never has Duplicates – Just like a Subquery
An IN List Ignores Duplicates
The Subquery
How a Basic Subquery Works
The Final Answer Set from the Subquery
Quiz- Answer the Difficult Question
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Answer to Quiz- Answer the Difficult Question
Should you use a Subquery of a Join?
Quiz- Write the Subquery
Answer to Quiz- Write the Subquery
Quiz- Write the More Difficult Subquery
Answer to Quiz- Write the More Difficult Subquery
Quiz- Write the Subquery with an Aggregate
Answer to Quiz- Write the Subquery with an Aggregate
Quiz- Write the Correlated Subquery
Answer to Quiz- Write the Correlated Subquery

The Basics of a Correlated Subquery
The Top Query always runs first in a Correlated Subquery
The Bottom Query runs Last in a Correlated Subquery
Quiz- Who is coming back in the Final Answer Set?
Answer- Who is coming back in the Final Answer Set?

Correlated Subquery Example vs. a Join with a Derived Table
Quiz- A Second Chance To Write a Correlated Subquery
Answer - A Second Chance to Write a Correlated Subquery
Quiz- A Third Chance To Write a Correlated Subquery
Answer - A Third Chance to Write a Correlated Subquery
Quiz- Last Chance To Write a Correlated Subquery
Answer – Last Chance to Write a Correlated Subquery

Correlated Subquery that Finds Duplicates
Quiz- Write the NOT Subquery
Answer to Quiz- Write the NOT Subquery

Quiz- Write the Subquery using a WHERE Clause
Answer - Write the Subquery using a WHERE Clause
Quiz- Write the Subquery with Two Parameters
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Answer to Quiz - Write the Subquery with Two Parameters
How the Double Parameter Subquery Works
More on how the Double Parameter Subquery Works
Quiz – Write the Triple Subquery
Answer to Quiz – Write the Triple Subquery
Quiz – How many rows return on a NOT IN with a NULL?
Answer – How many rows return on a NOT IN with a NULL?
How to handle a NOT IN with Potential NULL Values
IN is equivalent to =ANY
Using a Correlated Exists
How a Correlated Exists matches up
The Correlated NOT Exists
The Correlated NOT Exists Answer Set
Quiz – How many rows come back from this NOT Exists?
Answer – How many rows come back from this NOT Exists?

Chapter 11 - Substrings and Positioning Functions

The LOWER Function
The UPPER Function
CHARACTER_LENGTH
OCTET_LENGTH
TRIM for Troubleshooting the CHARACTERS Command
The TRIM Command trims both Leading and Trailing Spaces
Trim and Trailing is Case Sensitive
Trim and Trailing works if Case right
Trim Combined with the CHARACTERS Command
How to TRIM only the Trailing Spaces
How to TRIM Trailing Letters
How to TRIM Trailing Letters and use CHARACTER_Length
LTRIM Function
RTRIM Function
BTRIM Function
The SUBSTRING Command
How SUBSTRING Works with NO ENDING POSITION
Using SUBSTRING to move Backwards
How SUBSTRING Works with a Starting Position of -1
How SUBSTRING Works with an Ending Position of 0
An Example using SUBSTRING, TRIM, and CHAR Together
SUBSTRING and SUBSTR are equal, but use different syntax
The POSITION Command finds a Letters Position
STRPOS Function
The POSITION And STRPOS Do The Same Thing
SUBSTRING and POSITION Used Together In An UPDATE
The POSITION Command is brilliant with SUBSTRING
Quiz – Name that SUBSTRING Starting and For Length
Answer to Quiz – Name that Starting and For Length
Using the SUBSTRING to Find the Second Word On
Quiz – Why Did only one Row Return
Answer to Quiz – Why Did only one Row Return
Concatenation
Concatenation and SUBSTRING
Four Concatenations Together
Troubleshooting Concatenation
Miscellaneous Character Functions - ASCII
Miscellaneous Character Functions - CHR
Miscellaneous Character Functions - INITCAP
Chapter 12 – Interrogating the Data

NVL Syntax
NVL Example
NVL Is Often Used With Calculations
Comparisons of NVL
A Real-World NVL Example
NVL2 Syntax
NVL2 Example
NVL2 Syntax
A Real-World NVL2 Example
DECODE Syntax
DECODE Example
A Real-World DECODE Example
Quiz – Fill in the Answers for the NULLIF Command
Quiz – Fill in the Answers for the NULLIF Command
The COALESCE Command
The COALESCE Answer Set
The Coalesce Quiz
Answer – The Coalesce Quiz
The Basics of CAST (Convert And STore)
Some Great CAST (Convert And Store) Examples
Some Great CAST (Convert And Store) Examples
Some Great CAST (Convert And Store) Examples
Netezza SQL Class Outline

Round Function
Round Function Continued
The Basics of the CASE Statements
The Basics of the CASE Statement shown Visually
Valued Case Vs. A Searched Case
Quiz - Valued Case Statement
Answer - Valued Case Statement
Quiz - Searched Case Statement
Answer - Searched Case Statement
Quiz - When NO ELSE is present in CASE Statement
Answer - When NO ELSE is present in CASE Statement
When an ELSE is present in CASE Statement
When NO ELSE is present in CASE Statement
When an Alias is NOT used in a CASE Statement
When an Alias is NOT used in a CASE Statement
Combining Searched Case and Valued Case
A Trick for getting a Horizontal Case
Nested Case
Put a CASE in the ORDER BY

Chapter 13 – View Functions
Creating a Simple View
Basic Rules for Views
Views sometimes CREATED for Formatting or Row Security
Another Way to Alias Columns in a View CREATE
Resolving Aliasing Problems in a View CREATE
Resolving Aliasing Problems in a View CREATE
Resolving Aliasing Problems in a View CREATE
CREATING Views for Complex SQL such as Joins
WHY certain columns need Aliasing in a View
Using a WHERE Clause When Selecting From a View
Altering A Table
Altering A Table After a View has been Created
A View that Errors After An ALTER
Troubleshooting a View

Chapter 14 – Set Operators Functions
Rules of Set Operators
INTERSECT Explained Logically
INTERSECT Explained Logically
UNION Explained Logically
UNION Explained Logically
UNION ALL Explained Logically
UNION Explained Logically
EXCEPT Explained Logically
EXCEPT Explained Logically
Minus Explained Logically
Minus Explained Logically
Testing Your Knowledge
Testing Your Knowledge
An Equal Amount of Columns in both SELECT List
Columns in the SELECT list should be from the same Domain
The Top Query handles all Aliases
The Bottom Query does the ORDER BY (a Number)
Great Trick: Place your Set Operator in a Derived Table
UNION Vs UNION ALL
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Using UNION ALL and Literals
A Great Example of how EXCEPT works
USING Multiple SET Operators in a Single Request
Changing the Order of Precedence with Parentheses
Using UNION to be same as GROUP BY GROUPING SETS
Using UNION to be same as GROUP BY ROLLUP
Using UNION to be the same as GROUP BY Cube
Using UNION to be same as GROUP BY Cube

Chapter 15 – Data Manipulations
Netezza Transactions
BEGIN Command
COMMIT Command
What Happens on a Transaction Error?
Can I See My Uncommitted Changes?
Until the Commit Others Can't See Your Changes?
ROLLBACK Command
ROLLBACK Command in ACTION
INSERT Command
INSERT With Keyword Null
A Different Syntax for the INSERT Statements
These Three Statements are the Same
A Third Way of Doing an INSERT
Netezza Has Implemented the Default Values Clause
INSERT/SELECT
INSERT/SELECT Examples
Another Syntax for the INSERT/SELECT
INSERT/SELECT Used To CREATE A Data Mart
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UPDATE
An UPDATE In Action
An UPDATE With Multiple WHERE and AND Clauses
An UPDATE With Multiple WHERE and AND Clauses
UPDATE Using A Subquery
UPDATE Using A Subquery
UPDATE Using A Subquery
UPDATE Using A Join
DELETE
Two DELETE Examples
DELETE Through a Subquery or Join
DELETE Through a Subquery And A Join Examples
Multi-Statement Example
How to Undo A Delete
A Delete Example Query
How to Undo a Delete
How to Undo a Delete In Action

Chapter 16 – Tables, DDL, and Data Types
CREATE TABLE Syntax
Viewing the DDL
Netezza Tables - Distribution Key or Random Distribution
Table CREATE Examples with 4 different Distribution Keys
The Worst Mistake You Can Make For A Distribution Key
Good things to know about Table and Object Names
Netezza Data Types
Netezza Data Types in More Detail
Netezza Data Type Extensions
Reserved Names Within A Table

How To Query and See Non-Active Rows

Column Attributes

Constraints

Constraints

Column Level Constraint Example

Defining Constraints at the Table Level

Utilizing Default Values for a Table

CTAS (Create Table AS)

CTAS Facts

Using the CTAS (Create Table AS) Table For Co-Location

Altering a CTAS Table to Rename It

FPGA Card and Zone Maps – The Netezza Secret Weapon

How A CTAS with ORDER BY Improves Queries

A CTAS Major Sort Benefits over the Minor Sort

Altering A Table

Altering a Table Examples

Drop Table, Truncate, and Delete Compared

Creating and Dropping a Netezza Database

How to Determine the Database you are in?

Netezza Users

Altering a Netezza User

Reserved Words to find out about a User

Chapter 17 – Statistical Aggregate Functions

The Stats Table

The STDDEV_POP Function

A STDDEV_POP Example
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The STDDEV_SAMP Function
A STDDEV_SAMP Example

The VAR_POP Function
A VAR_POP Example

The VAR_SAMP Function
A VAR_SAMP Example

Using GROUP BY
A Great Query Example

Chapter 18 – Stored Procedure Functions

Netezza Stored Procedures
Creating and Executing a Stored Procedure
Creating a Stored Procedure
Netezza Provides Multiple Ways to Run the Stored Procedure
You Can Have Multiple BEGIN and END statements
How to Declare and Set a Variable
Declaring a Variable With A Value
Input Parameters
Input Parameters Using Character Data
Calling a Procedure With Multiple Input Parameters
CREATE OR REPLACE Procedure
IF THEN ELSE IF Techniques
An Easier Way for IF THEN ELSE is ELSIF or ELSEIF
Using Loops in Stored Procedures
Using Loops with Different EXIT strategies
Looping With The WHILE Statement
Stored Procedure Workshop
Stored Procedure Workshop
Netezza SQL Class Outline

Using FOR to Loop

Chapter 19 – Nexus Query Chameleon

The Old Nexus Logo
The New Nexus Logo
Watch the Video on the new Nexus Super Join Builder
How to Customize your System Tree View
Introducing the new Nexus Super Join Builder
Define your Joins and tell Nexus to "Add and Remember Me"
Nexus knows what Tables Join together
Nexus Presents Tables and their columns in Color
Nexus Builds your SQL Automagically
Nexus can Cube a Table and Join to Everything Possible
Nexus can Cube a Table and Join to Everything Possible
The Cube SQL created Automagically
Manipulate the Columns with the Columns Tab
Single Click and ORDER BY using the Sort Tab
Using the Joins Tab of Nexus
The SQL Tab reflects the changes we make in all other Tabs
WHERE Tab shows Tables Indexes
The Answer Set Tab shows the Results
The Answer Set Tab shows the Results
The Answer Set Tab shows the Results
The Answer Set Tab shows the Results
The Metadata Tab shows Metadata
Nexus Makes a View look like a Table
Nexus Joins Views to other Views in seconds
Nexus can Cube a View and Join to all other related Views
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Nexus Cubes Views in Seconds
The Cube SQL created on Views is done Automagically
Views with the Underlying Indexes of the Base Tables
WHERE Tab shows Views Underlying Base Table Indexes
After an Answer Set Returns, you can do many things
After an Answer Set Returns, Perform OLAP Calculations
After an Answer Set Returns, you can Graph and Chart
Custom Joins With Nexus
Users Who Want to Load the Model
Users Who Want to Load the Model (Continued)
How Custom Joins Will Look in the Super Join Builder
Loading an ERwin Mode
Loading an ERwin Model (Continued)
Attaching The ERwin Model
Attaching The ERwin Model (Continued)
Managing The ERwin Model (Continued)
Saving an Answer Set in another Format
Sandbox – How to Create a Sandbox (1 of 5)
Sandbox - Join Answer Sets from different Systems (2 of 5)
Sandbox - Join Answer Sets from different Systems (3 of 5)
Sandbox - Join Answer Sets from different Systems (4 of 5)
Sandbox - Join Answer Sets from different Systems (5 of 5)
Convert Netezza DDL to Another Database Vendor
Replicate Data from One Netezza System to Another