

# Modeling Relational Data

## One to Many

Andy Catlin

## Modeling One-to-Many Relationships

### Different Types of JOINS

- Inner
- Left
- Right
- Full
- Cross

Springer Series in Statistics

Trevor Hastie  
Robert Tibshirani  
Jerome Friedman

# The Elements of Statistical Learning

Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction

Second Edition

 Springer

Springer Texts in Statistics

Gareth James  
Daniela Witten  
Trevor Hastie  
Robert Tibshirani

# An Introduction to Statistical Learning

with Applications in R

 Springer

Elements of Statistical Learning	Springer
Introduction to Statistical Learning	Springer

### **titles**

title_id (PK)
title
publisher_id (FK)

### **publishers**

publisher_id (PK)
publisher

### **titles**

title_id (PK)
title
publisher_id (FK)

### **publishers**

publisher_id (PK)
publisher

```
CREATE TABLE publishers
(
    publisher_id int PRIMARY KEY,
    publisher varchar(30) NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE titles
(
    title_id int PRIMARY KEY,
    title varchar(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    publisher_id int NULL REFERENCES
        publishers(publisher_id)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO publishers (publisher_id, publisher)
VALUES (1, 'Springer');
```

```
INSERT INTO publishers (publisher_id, publisher)
VALUES (2, 'O'Reilly');
```

```
INSERT INTO titles (title_id, title, publisher_id)
VALUES (1, 'Elements of Statistical Learning', 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO titles (title_id, title, publisher_id)
VALUES (2, 'Introduction to Statistical Learning', 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO titles (title_id, title, publisher_id)
VALUES (3, 'Easy Peasy Database Modeling', NULL);
```



```
INSERT INTO publishers (publisher_id, publisher)
VALUES (1, 'Springer');
```

```
INSERT INTO publishers (publisher_id, publisher)
VALUES (2, 'O'Reilly');
```

```
INSERT INTO titles (title_id, title, publisher_id)
VALUES (1, 'Elements of Statistical Learning', 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO titles (title_id, title, publisher_id)
VALUES (2, 'Introduction to Statistical Learning', 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO titles (title_id, title, publisher_id)
VALUES (3, 'Easy Peasy Database Modeling', NULL);
```

```
INSERT INTO publishers (publisher_id, publisher)
VALUES (1, 'Springer');
```

```
INSERT INTO publishers (publisher_id, publisher)
VALUES (2, 'O'Reilly');
```

```
INSERT INTO titles (title_id, title, publisher_id)
VALUES (1, 'Elements of Statistical Learning', 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO titles (title_id, title, publisher_id)
VALUES (2, 'Introduction to Statistical Learning', 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO titles (title_id, title, publisher_id)
VALUES (3, 'Easy Peasy Database Modeling', NULL);
```

```
SELECT t.title, p.publisher
FROM titles t
INNER JOIN publishers p
ON t.publisher_id = p.publisher_id;
```

Elements of Statistical Learning	Springer
Introduction to Statistical Learning	Springer

```
SELECT t.title, p.publisher
FROM titles t
LEFT JOIN publishers p
ON t.publisher_id = p.publisher_id;
```

Elements of Statistical Learning	Springer
Introduction to Statistical Learning	Springer
Easy Peasy Database Modeling	

```
SELECT t.title, p.publisher
FROM titles t
RIGHT JOIN publishers p
ON t.publisher_id = p.publisher_id;
```

title character varying(100)	publisher character varying(30)
Elements of Statistical Learning	Springer
Introduction to Statistical Learning	Springer
	O'Reilly

```
SELECT t.title, p.publisher
FROM titles t
FULL JOIN publishers p
ON t.publisher_id = p.publisher_id;
```

title character varying(100)	publisher character varying(30)
Elements of Statistical Learning	Springer
Introduction to Statistical Learning	Springer
Easy Peasy Database Modeling	
	O'Reilly

```
SELECT t.title, p.publisher  
FROM titles t  
CROSS JOIN publishers p;
```

<b>title</b> character varying(100)	<b>publisher</b> character varying(30)
Elements of Statistical Learning	Springer
Introduction to Statistical Learning	Springer
Easy Peasy Database Modeling	Springer
Elements of Statistical Learning	O'Reilly
Introduction to Statistical Learning	O'Reilly
Easy Peasy Database Modeling	O'Reilly

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You may be combining information from many tables. Each of the JOIN relationship needs to be analyzed, so that the data that is actually returned is the data that is expected to be returned.

Once you understand what data each type of JOIN returns, the challenging part is working with your “business user” to get clear on what data should be included in the report.

You may be combining information from many tables. Each of the JOIN relationship needs to be analyzed, so that the data that is actually returned is the data that is expected to be returned.

This is especially important, since the source data for a business report may have tables with millions of rows. Here, incorrect or undesired results may not be immediately obvious.