**Discussion Question: SQL**

For this module's discussion board assignment respond to **one**the following topics:

1. If a table column name conflicts with a SQL keyword, how would you mark it as a column name? Provide an example.
2. What is the difference between the WHERE and HAVING clause? Provide an example of when you might use each.

Within MySQL, some keywords distinguish how the database operates and determine where data is entered. For the best outcome, we should make sure we understand the properties each keyword used with result in. The WHERE and HAVING clauses serve different purposes. According to Forta (2018), WHERE clauses “filter before data is grouped” while HAVING clauses “filter after data is grouped.” Because of this, we cannot use the clauses interchangeably.

When utilizing update or delete, if no WHERE clause is included, the changes will be reflected in all the rows within a table. So, without a WHERE clause, we can easily delete every row if we are not careful. Of course, there are circumstances when deleting or updating every cell is the desired outcome. A HAVING statement would not have the same effect when updating or deleting since it does not involve grouping.

WHERE Clause Example:

SELECT price

FROM ProductID

WHERE ProductID = 3124

HAVING Clause Example:

SELECT ProductID, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSales

FROM ProductSales

GROUP BY ProductID

HAVING SUM(SaleAmount) > 70

**Reference**

Forta, B. (2018). *SQL in 10 Minutes a Day, Sams Teach Yourself*. Pearson Education (Us. https://platform.virdocs.com/read/1347763/4/#/4/2/6,/1:0,/1:0

1. Explain what a view is, how they work, and when they should be used. Take a look at movies tables. Create at least one view that would be useful, explain why it would be useful, and provide the SQL for that view.
2. Explain what a stored procedure is, how they work, and when they should be used. Take a look at movies tables. Create at least one stored procedure that would be useful, explain why it would be useful, and provide the SQL for that stored procedure.

***Before you submit your thread, put your name in the subject line.***

**Assignment Requirements and Grading:**

1. An initial post is due by **Thursday, 11:59 p.m. CST**.
2. For the initial post to be considered substantive, it should fully cover the topic(s) being presented. Single-sentence definitions or responses will not be awarded points.
3. Submit your post by clicking on the **Assignment Link** above, then **Create Thread**. You must create a thread in order to view your peers' posts. Tip: Create your post in a Word document and then copy and paste your work into the thread.
4. A minimum of three (3) responses, **to the original threads of other students**,, of 100-200 words each are due by **Sunday, 11:59 p.m., CST**.
5. To view the rubric grading criteria, click on the following link: [Discussion Board Grading Rubric](https://content.bellevue.edu/cst/csd/rubricdbv3.pdf).

**(50 points)**

Samir, you did a really great job of answering the question you selected for this module. I like your example of sorting through candy and think you did a good job of explaining it. I also chose to focus on the same topics, so reading your example to see a different way to utilize the WHERE and HAVING clauses was intriguing. I am glad you mentioned how the WHERE clause occurs before grouping while HAVING is after grouping. This is an important distinction between the two. I found our book by Forta to be a beneficial guide when answering this question.

Jacob, you did an excellent job on your discussion post! You thoroughly explained your answer. You are correct that there are ways to include keywords without having them run as a function so they can be placed as column names. I like how you included that although we can use a reserved keyword as a column name, it is still not recommended due to its confusion and potential to raise errors. I like how you included the BrainStation website from this year. Sometimes, I find it difficult to find more current information that pairs well with our readings and lessons.

Cindy, you did an accurate job of explaining the difference between the WHERE and HAVING clause. I thought it was interesting learning that the clauses, or at least these two clauses, cannot be used in place of another. I think it is important to mention that without the inclusion of a WHERE clause when we add other clauses, it may apply to all the rows within a table. So, if you do not wish to change, alter, or delete all the rows, it is vital to include a WHERE clause. This would not work the same as a HAVING clause.