Building Questions a Computer can Answer

Data 1050 Week 3: Joins & views in relational data

Overview

- Joins: 3 big ideas
- Joins: Code examples &/ PLC
- Views: 1 big idea
- Coming next
- tl;dl

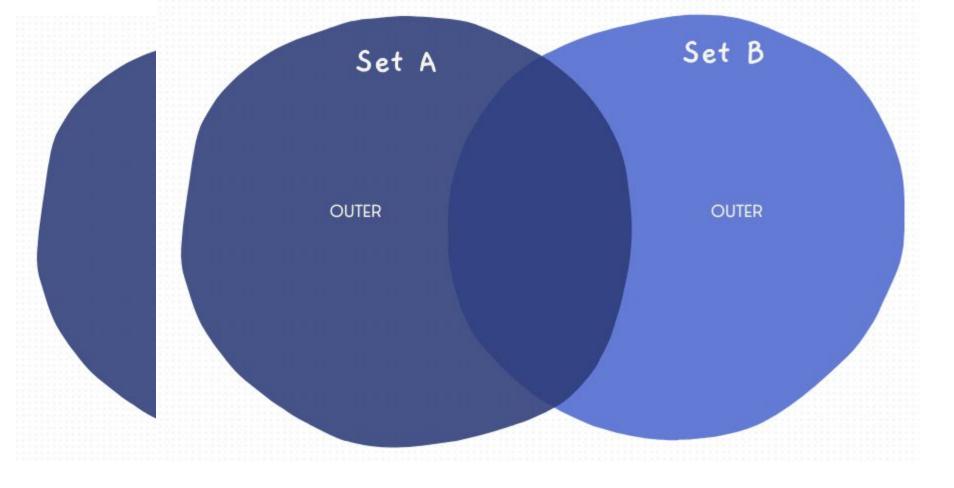
SQL is a *structured* (has rules) *language* (set of words) for building *queries* (asking questions)

Joins are a way to use relationships between

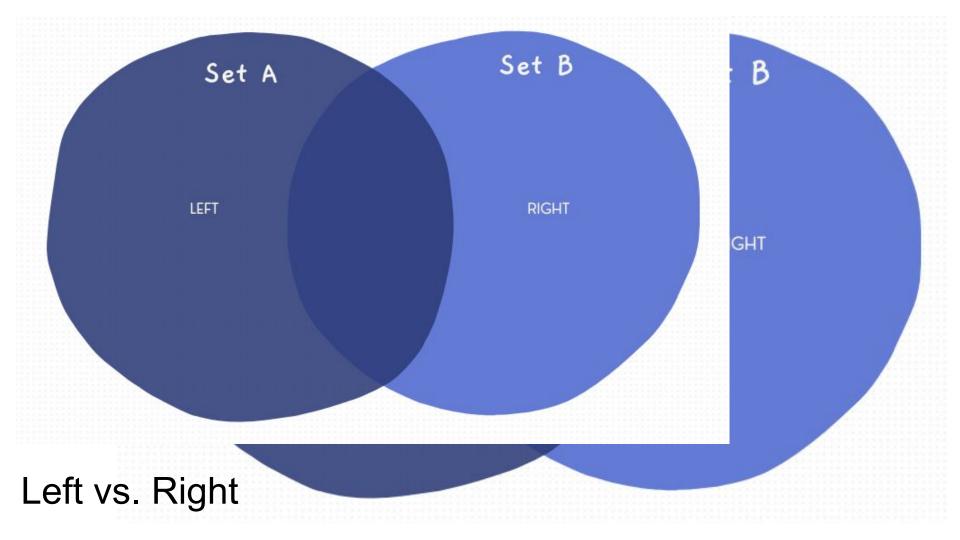
tables to ask better questions

and *location* (left & right) matter

The *relationship* (inner & outer)



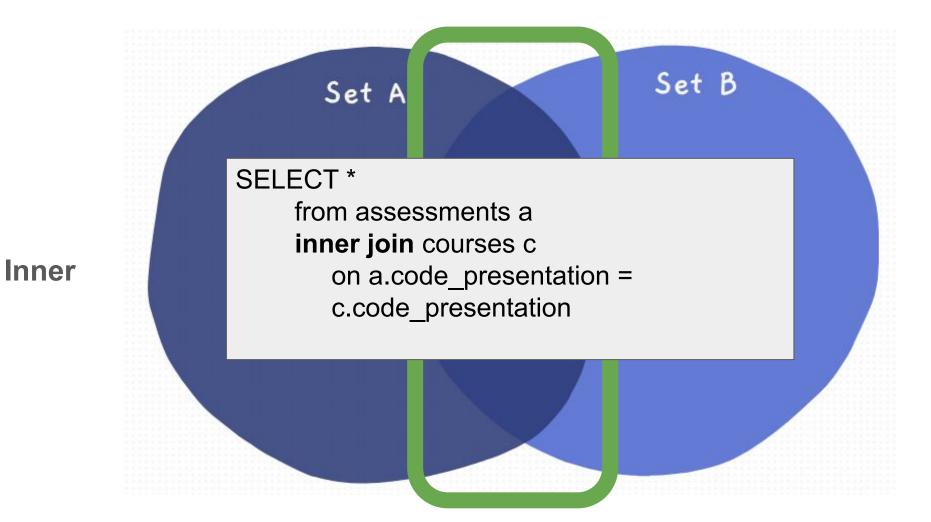
Inner vs. Outer



Examples

Set B Set A **SELECT*** from assessments a full outer join courses c on a.code_presentation = c.code_presentation

Full



Set B Set A **SELECT*** from assessments a left outer join courses c on a.code_presentation = c.code_presentation

Left

Set B Set A **SELECT*** from assessments a right outer join courses c on a.code_presentation = c.code_presentation

Right

Tables store data ...

Views store *questions*

Table vs. View

	code_module	code_presentation	id_assessment	assessment_type	date	weight	code_module	code_presentatio	n module_presentation_length
0	AAA	2013J	1752	TMA	19.0	10.0	AAA	2013	J 268
1	AAA	201	CREATE	or REPLA	CE			2013	J 268
2	AAA	201	VIEW vw_assessments AS				013	J 261	
3	AAA	201	<pre>SELECT * from assessments LEFT OUTER JOIN courses ON assessments.code_presentation</pre>					013	J 268
4	AAA	201						2013	J 268
5	AAA	201						013	J 261
6	AAA	001						tation 1013	J 268
7	AAA	201						. 111.3	J 268
8	AAA	201						2013	J 261
9	AAA	2013J	1753	TMA	54.0	20.0	EEE	2013	J 268

Coming Next

tl;dl