WEEK 5

SQL – DOING SELECTS AND VIEWS

STUDENT OBJECTIVES

- Upon completion of this video, you should be able to:
 - View attributes and rows from one table
 - Join tables together and view their data
 - Create a view
 - Create an alias for a table or an attribute

Basic Queries:

SELECT AttrName[, AttrName] FROM TableName[, TableName] WHERE Condition;

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Example:

SELECT name FROM pet WHERE species = "Dog";

or

SELECT FROM pet, owner WHERE pet.ownerid=owner.ownerid;

(this is a join)
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SELECT * FROM owner, per WHERE ownered = personered.

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Creating Views:

CREATE VIEW ViewName AS SELECT AttrName[, AttrName] FROM TableName[,TableName] WHERE Condition;

Example: View is for the use that you'll repently using

CREATE VIEW ownersandpets AS SELECT firstname, lastname, name FROM pet, owner WHERE owner.ownerid=pet.ownerid;

SELECT * FROM ownersandpets;

QUESTION: What is a view and why do we need views?

A searchable object that doesn't STORE data like a table but allows you to query it like a table, a virtual table (retrieves data from the real tables that are being combined together)

Tuple Variables and Aliases

- Used for long tables or to change column names within the same table.
- For example, consider this table:

CREATE TABLE emp (ssn CHAR(3), name VARCHAR(20), salary INT, supervisorssn CHAR(3), PRIMARY KEY(ssn), FOREIGN KEY(supervisorssn) REFERENCES emp(ssn));

NOW do this query in sql: Find all employee bosses and their workers.



mysql> SELECT * FROM emp;

mysql> SELECT e.name AS "Supervisor Name", e2.name AS
"Employee Name" FROM emp e, emp e2 WHERE
e.ssn=e2.supervisorssn;

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