

## 61A Lecture 33

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## Announcements

## Joining Tables

## Reminder: John the Patriotic Dog Breeder



```
create table parents as
select "abraham" as parent, "barack" as child union
select "abraham"      , "clinton"      union
select "delano"       , "herbert"      union
select "fillmore"    , "abraham"     union
select "fillmore"    , "delano"      union
select "fillmore"    , "grover"      union
select "eisenhower"  , "fillmore";
```

### Parents :

Parent	Child
abraham	barack
abraham	clinton
delano	herbert
fillmore	abraham
fillmore	delano
fillmore	grover
eisenhower	fillmore

## Joining Two Tables

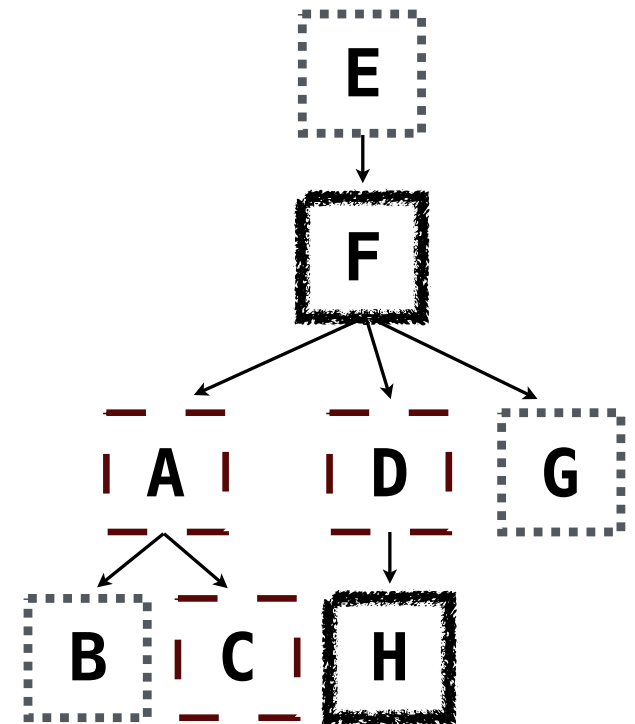
Two tables **A** & **B** are joined by a comma to yield all combos of a row from **A** & a row from **B**

```
create table dogs as
  select "abraham" as name, "long" as fur union
  select "barack"      , "short"      union
  select "clinton"    , "long"      union
  select "delano"     , "long"      union
  select "eisenhower" , "short"     union
  select "fillmore"   , "curly"     union
  select "grover"     , "short"     union
  select "herbert"    , "curly";
```

```
create table parents as
  select "abraham" as parent, "barack" as child union
  select "abraham"      , "clinton"  union
  ...;
```

Select the parents of curly-furred dogs

```
select parent from parents, dogs
  where child = name and fur = "curly";
```



(Demo)

## Aliases and Dot Expressions

## Joining a Table with Itself

Two tables may share a column name; dot expressions and aliases disambiguate column values

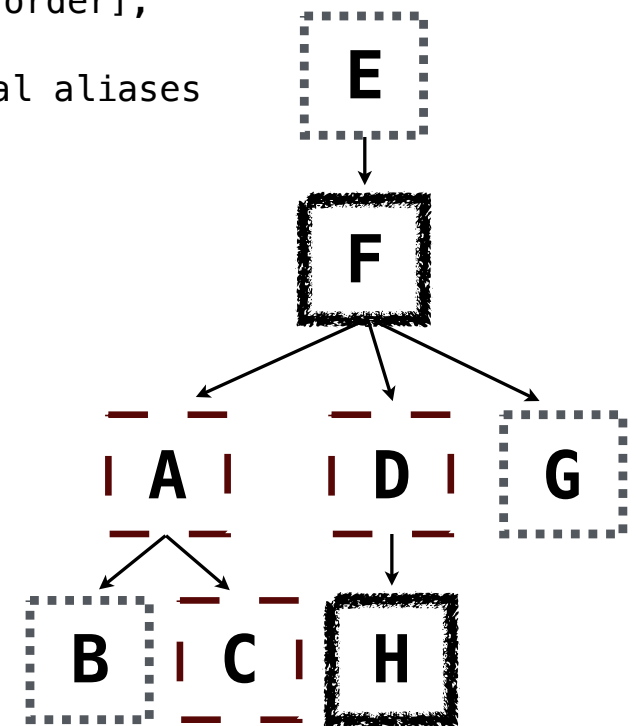
```
select [columns] from [table] where [condition] order by [order];
```

[table] is a comma-separated list of table names with optional aliases

Select all pairs of siblings

```
select a.child as first, b.child as second  
from parents as a, parents as b  
where a.parent = b.parent and a.child < b.child;
```

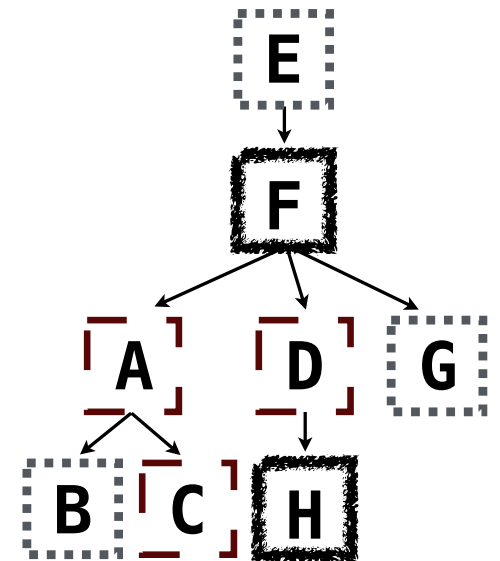
First	Second
barack	clinton
abraham	delano
abraham	grover
delano	grover



## Example: Grandparents

Which select statement evaluates to all grandparent, grandchild pairs?

- 1 `select a.grandparent, b.child from parents as a, parents as b where b.parent = a.child;`
- 2 `select a.parent, b.child from parents as a, parents as b where a.parent = b.child;`
- 3 `select a.parent, b.child from parents as a, parents as b where b.parent = a.child;`
- 4 `select a.grandparent, b.child from parents as a, parents as b where a.parent = b.child;`
- 5 None of the above





## Joining Multiple Tables

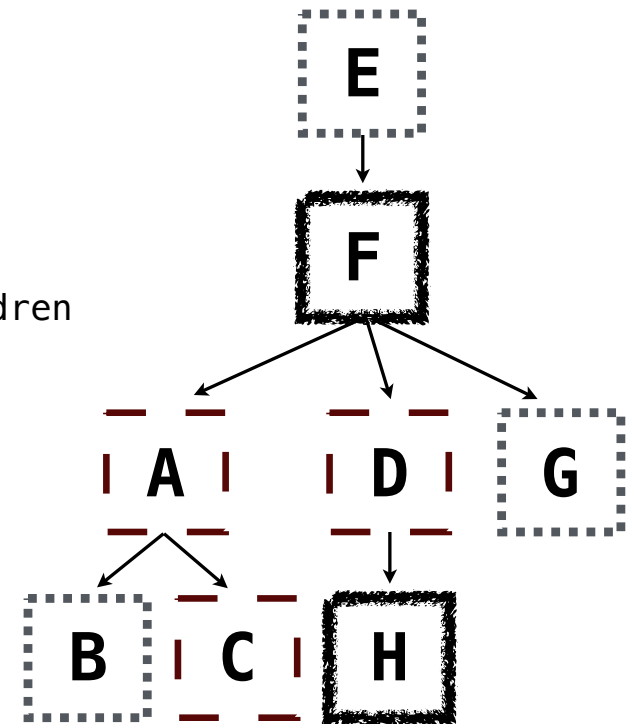
Multiple tables can be joined to yield all combinations of rows from each

```
create table grandparents as
  select a.parent as granddog, b.child as granpup
  from parents as a, parents as b
  where b.parent = a.child;
```

Select all grandparents with the same fur as their grandchildren

Which tables need to be joined together?

```
select granddog from grandparents, dogs as c, dogs as d
  where granddog = c.name and
  granpup = d.name and
  c.fur = d.fur;
```



Example: Dog Triples

## Fall 2014 Quiz Question (Slightly Modified)

Write a SQL query that selects all possible combinations of three different dogs with the same fur and lists each triple in *inverse* alphabetical order

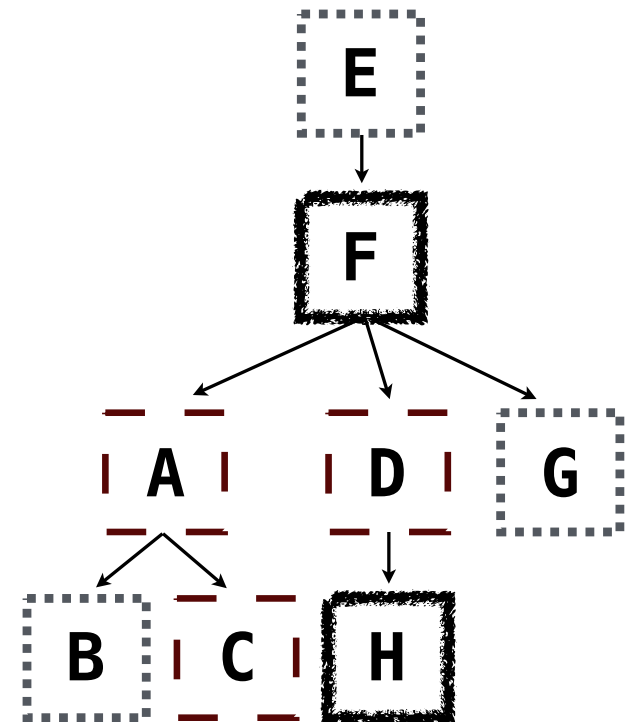
```
create table dogs as
  select "abraham" as name, "long" as fur union
  select "barack"      , "short"      union
  ...;

create table parents as
  select "abraham" as parent, "barack" as child union
  select "abraham"      , "clinton"  union
  ...;
```

Expected output:

```
delano|clinton|abraham
grover|eisenhower|barack
```

(Demo)



## Numerical Expressions

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Expressions can contain function calls and arithmetic operators

```
[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
```

```
select [columns] from [table] where [expression] order by [expression];
```

Combine values: +, -, \*, /, %, and, or

Transform values: abs, round, not, -

Compare values: <, <=, >, >=, <>, !=, =

(Demo)

## String Expressions

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String values can be combined to form longer strings



```
sqlite> select "hello," || " world";  
hello, world
```

Basic string manipulation is built into SQL, but differs from Python



```
sqlite> create table phrase as select "hello, world" as s;  
sqlite> select substr(s, 4, 2) || substr(s, instr(s, " ")+1, 1) from phrase;  
low
```

Strings can be used to represent structured values, but doing so is rarely a good idea



```
sqlite> create table lists as select "one" as car, "two,three,four" as cdr;  
sqlite> select substr(cdr, 1, instr(cdr, ",")-1) as cadr from lists;  
two
```

(Demo)