#10 SQL

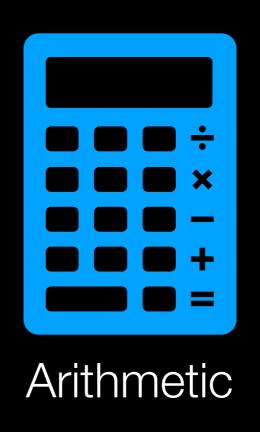
TA: Jerry Chen (jerry.c@berkeley.edu)

A SQL query walks into a bar. It approaches two tables and asks them: "mind if I join you?"

Today is a special day...

Scheme due date!









Storage



Structured Query Language

A declarative language — describe what you want

- Obviously, someone (maybe you!) has to implement the "how to do it" part beforehand
- A common way (but not the only way!) of working with databases

MiSc

Sqlite is case-insensitive, so instead of:

SELECT * FROM records WHERE salary > 0;

You could do:

SeLeCT * FroM reCORDs WherE SALARY > 0;

MiSc

Sqlite is case-insensitive, so instead of:

SELECT * FROM records WHERE salary > 0;

You could do:

SeLeCT * FroM reCORDs WherE SALARY > 0;

•

Please don't

How to create tables

```
SELECT [cols] FROM [tables]
WHERE [condition] ORDER BY [criteria];
```

Joins

The information you need is split across multiple tables Combine them using **joins**

Query Problem Solving

Now you're thinking with joins

(1) Where is my data coming from? **SELECT** [cols] FROM [tables] WHERE [conditions]; (2) Which joins make sense? (3) Anything else to filter on? (4) What columns to keep?

```
1 CREATE TABLE colour AS
2   SELECT "apple" AS fruit, "red" AS colour UNION
3   SELECT "banana" , "yellow";
4
5 CREATE TABLE radiation AS
6   SELECT "apple" AS fruit, 0 AS rads UNION
7   SELECT "banana" , 3250;
8
```

Fruit	Colour	Fruit	Rads
apple	red	apple	0
apple	red	banana	3250
banana	yellow	apple	0
banana	yellow	banana	3250

Fruit	Colour	Fruit	Rads
apple	red	apple	0
apple	red	banana	3250
banana	yellow	apple	0
banana	yellow	banana	3250

Fruit	Colour	Fruit	Rads
apple	red	apple	0
apple	red	banana	3250
banana	yellow	apple	0
banana	yellow	banana	3250

Fruit	Colour	Fruit	Rads
apple	red	apple	0
αρρίο	red	Бапапа	0250
barraria	y chov v	αρρίο	9
banana	yellow	banana	3250