

# SQL - Joins and Aggregate functions

① - Joins

- Inner Joins
- Outer Joins
- Cross join

② Aggregate functions

- GROUP BY
- Built in functions

Gets all students in batch

"Shenlock Season 5";

Students

id | name | batchid

DCRC

Select

FROM

students

WHERE

Batch

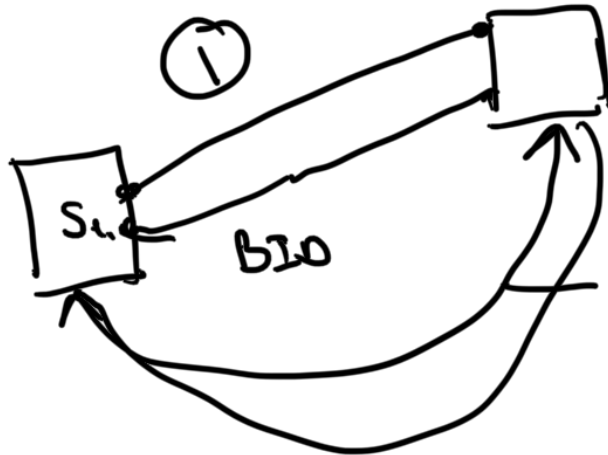
2 queries

↳ Get all batches with name  
Shenlock

+ BID

→ Get all students where  
Batch ID = BID

2 queries



Select students where BIO = 10

4 network calls  $250 \text{ ms} \times 4 = 1 \text{ S}$

## Joins

Student				
id	name	bio	batch_name	start_date



anomalies + normal violation

denormalising

So.

## Joins

→ whenever I want data from multiple tables

Students id | name

+

Batch b id | name | start-date

s.id	b.id	s.name	<u>b.name</u>	b.start-d.
1	1	John	<u>Sherlock</u>	3/10/

Join s

- Inner Join / Join

Student			Batch	
id	name	<u>bid</u>	id	name
✓ → 1	John	①	①	Sherlock
→ 2	Thon	②	②	Love → Thon

s.id	s.name	s.bid	b.id	<u>b.name</u>
→ 1	John	①	①	Sherlock
→ 2	Thon	②	②	Love → Thon

SELECT

s.id,

s.name,

b.id  
b.name

FROM

students s

INNER JOIN

batch b

ON

s.bid

= b.id

Inner join → Only get rows where  
bid = s.bid  
condition matches

M x N

→ For student in students

→ for batch in batch

if student.bid = batch.bid

then add to result

①

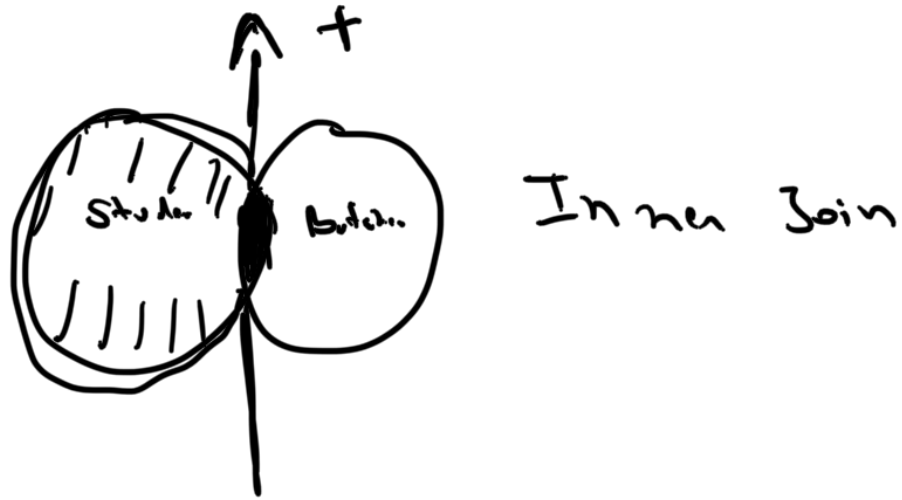
②

SID	bid	bid	name
1	3	1	Batch 1
2	1	2	Batch 2
3	2	3	Batch 3
4	4		

1. SID	1. BID	2. BID	2. BNAME
1	3	3	Batch 3

2	1	1	1	Batch
3	2	1	2	Batch 2
<del>4</del>				

### Outer joins



Students that are batches.

Inner Join

### Left outer Join

Sid	bid	bid	name
1	1	1	B1
2	2	2	B2
3	NULL	3	B3

Left table + match in y right table.

Sid | Bid | BName

1	1	B1
2	2	B2
3	NULL	NULL

for student in students:

for batch in batch:

if s.bid == b.id  
add to result

if s.bid == NULL  
add to result

5:53 - 6:00

10:30 ✓

Students

id	name	buddy-id
1	John	3
2	Thor	NULL
3	Tertia	2

Get all students and their buddy's name

s.id / s.name / buddy name.

→ Self join

Students with students

Students S1			Students S2		
s1id	name	buddyid		name	buddyid
1	John	3	1	John	3
2	Thu	NULL	2	Thu	NULL
3	Tasha	2	3	Tasha	2

ON

S1.buddyid = S2.id

SELECT

S1.first\_name

S2.first\_name

FROM

'students' s1

JOIN

'students' s2

ON

S1.buddyid



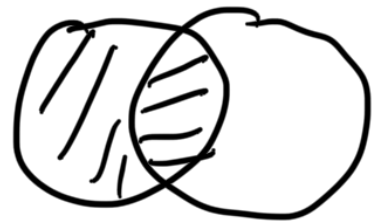
= S2.idj

# SELF - JOIN

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→ Inner Join → only matching rows

→ Left Join → matching + Left



→ Right Join

→ matching + Right



→ Self Join

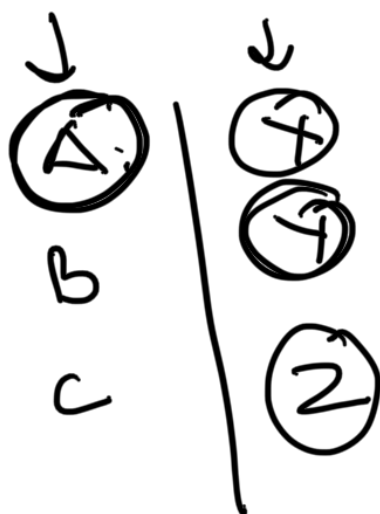
→ Inner join with same table

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Cross join

→ Cartesian product

→ dot product



(A, x), (A, y), (A, z)

(B, y), (B, z), (B, x)

Table1 x Table2

m x n  $\Rightarrow$  m x n

## CROSS JOIN

Select \*  
FROM  
students s  
CROSS JOIN  
batches b  
Where  
s.batch\_id = b.id;

Inner join

## Aggregation

→ Get the student with minimum ID

Student	
id	iq
1	100
2	120
3	90

Diagram showing a box labeled 'b' with an arrow pointing to the value 100 in the 'iq' column of the first row.

Select id, iq  
FROM students  
ORDER BY IQ ASC

# LIMIT 1;

id	iq
→ 1	120
→ 2	100
→ 3	80
→ 4	NULL

→ NULLS FIRST / LAST

→ WHERE iq is not null;

Aggregate function

→ rows → single value

→ MIN -

Select MIN (iq)

FROM

Students;

Aggregate built in function

- MIN
- MAX
- SUM
- COUNT
- AVG