

8.3.1 Joining two tables, aggregates with GROUP BY, and choosing SQL data types

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 38 marks

KEY WORDS inner join • data type • query • join
• foreign key

Objective

Choose SQL field types and build queries from their input data to their output. Sheet 8.3 introduces DDL and single-table DML; this sheet develops two-table joins and grouped results.

You must be able to:

- create a table definition with attributes of appropriate data types: CHARACTER, VARCHAR(n), BOOLEAN, INTEGER, REAL, DATE, TIME
- create a database, add a **primary key** and add a **foreign key**, and change a table definition with ALTER TABLE
- write an SQL script to query data held in at most **two** tables, using INNER JOIN
- use SUM, COUNT, AVG, GROUP BY and ORDER BY in a query

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows a **method** that a question later on this sheet needs.

The two tables used throughout hold members and their current loans:

```
MEMBER(MemberID, Name, JoinDate, Active)
LOAN(LoanID, MemberID, BookTitle, LoanDate, Fine)
```

MemberID is the primary key of MEMBER and a foreign key in LOAN.

■ Choosing the data type

A `CREATE TABLE` question gives a mark for the types as well as for the structure, and the type has to suit what the field actually holds.

Type	Use it for	The trap
INTEGER	a count, an ID, a whole number	not for a phone number or a postcode: leading zeros are lost and no arithmetic is ever done on them
REAL	a measurement, a price, an average	
VARCHAR(<i>n</i>)	text of varying length, up to <i>n</i> characters	the usual right answer for a name or a title
CHARACTER (CHAR(<i>n</i>))	text of a fixed length, such as a two-letter code	wastes space on anything variable
BOOLEAN	a field with exactly two states – yes/no, true/false	use this when the attribute represents true or false
DATE	a calendar date	stores dates for date comparisons and calculations; <code>VARCHAR</code> stores characters
TIME	a time of day	

■ Building the structure

```
CREATE DATABASE Library;

CREATE TABLE MEMBER (
  MemberID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(50),
  JoinDate DATE,
  Active BOOLEAN
);

CREATE TABLE LOAN (
  LoanID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
  MemberID INTEGER,
  BookTitle VARCHAR(100),
  LoanDate DATE,
  Fine REAL,
  FOREIGN KEY (MemberID) REFERENCES MEMBER(MemberID)
);
```

- The **foreign key** line names the field in **this** table, then the table and field it points at. Both halves are needed.
- To add a key to a table that already exists, use ALTER TABLE:

```
ALTER TABLE LOAN ADD FOREIGN KEY (MemberID) REFERENCES MEMBER(MemberID);
```

ALTER TABLE also adds a column: ALTER TABLE MEMBER ADD Email VARCHAR(100);

■ Worked example: trace matching rows

MEMBER	
MemberID	Name
1	Mei
2	Lin
3	Lin

LOAN			
LoanID	MemberID	BookTitle	Fine
1	1	Orbit	0
2	1	River	2
3	2	Sky	4

An **INNER JOIN** pairs rows when its **ON** condition is true. Here use the foreign key MemberID in LOAN and the primary key MemberID in MEMBER. Not every SQL join must compare keys, but this design uses the key relationship.

```
SELECT M.Name, L.BookTitle
FROM MEMBER M INNER JOIN LOAN L
  ON M.MemberID = L.MemberID
WHERE L.Fine > 0;
```

First match each loan to its member. Then keep rows whose Fine exceeds zero. Finally display Name and BookTitle. An **alias**, such as M for MEMBER, shortens a table name; qualifying fields also removes ambiguity when both tables contain MemberID.

Matched rows before WHERE			
MemberID	Name	BookTitle	Fine
1	Mei	Orbit	0
1	Mei	River	2
2	Lin	Sky	4

Result after WHERE Fine > 0	
Name	BookTitle
Mei	River
Lin	Sky

■ Worked example: group by the member's identity

An **aggregate function** combines values: COUNT counts, SUM totals, and AVG finds the mean. This query counts current loans per member who has at least one loan:

```
SELECT M.MemberID, M.Name, COUNT(L.LoanID) AS NumLoans
FROM MEMBER M INNER JOIN LOAN L
  ON M.MemberID = L.MemberID
GROUP BY M.MemberID, M.Name
ORDER BY NumLoans DESC;
```

GROUP BY MemberID, Name		
MemberID	Name	NumLoans
1	Mei	2
2	Lin	1

Member 3 has no matching loan.
An INNER JOIN omits that member.

Group by the identifier as well as the name: two different members can both be called Lin. Each selected field outside an aggregate appears in **GROUP BY**. Member 3 has no matching loan, so this INNER JOIN does not include that member. **SELECT COUNT(*) FROM LOAN**; instead gives one total, 3, for the whole loan table.

To compute the mean fine on the displayed three loans, add 0, 2 and 4 and divide by 3: **AVG(Fine)** returns 2. **SUM(Fine)** returns 6. These functions use values, whereas **COUNT** counts rows/non-null values.

Write the clauses in this order: **SELECT**, **FROM** with **INNER JOIN . . . ON**, **WHERE**, **GROUP BY**, **ORDER BY**. **WHERE** filters individual rows before grouping. A comma-separated two-table **FROM** with no matching condition produces every pairing; an explicit **INNER JOIN** missing **ON** may instead be rejected as invalid SQL.

2 Practice

Now use the methods above.

2.1 Give an appropriate SQL data type for each of these fields.

[4]

- (a) **Active** – whether a member’s card is still valid
- (b) **JoinDate** – the date a member joined
- (c) **Fine** – an amount of money owed, such as 2.50
- (d) **BookTitle** – the title of a book

(a) (b) (c) (d)

2.2 Write the SQL statement that creates a database called **Library**.

[1]



Library

2.3 Write the SQL statement that adds **MemberID** in **LOAN** as a foreign key referring to **MEMBER**, given that both tables already exist. [2]

MEMBER	
MemberID	Name

LOAN	
LoanID	MemberID

2.4 Write an SQL query that gives the **total number of loans** in the **LOAN** table. [2]

LOAN		
LoanID	MemberID	BookTitle

2.5 State the order in which these clauses must be written in a query: **GROUP BY**, **SELECT**, **WHERE**, **FROM**, **ORDER BY**. [2]

2.6 Use the worked **MEMBER** and **LOAN** data. List the **MemberID** and **BookTitle** pairs that remain when **Fine** $\geq$ 4. State the **COUNT** of those rows and their **SUM** of **Fine**. [3]

LOAN			
LoanID	MemberID	BookTitle	Fine
1	1	Orbit	0
2	1	River	2
3	2	Sky	4

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Write SQL (DDL) to create the table **LOAN** with the fields **LoanID**, **MemberID**, **BookTitle**, **LoanDate** and **Fine**.

LoanID is the primary key and **MemberID** is a foreign key referring to **MEMBER**. Choose an appropriate data type for every field. [5]

LOAN

LoanID	MemberID	BookTitle	LoanDate	Fine

3.2 Write an SQL query that lists the **name** of each member together with the **titles** of the books they currently have on loan. [4]

MEMBER

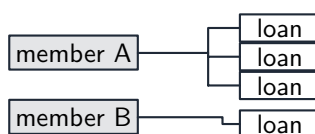
MemberID	Name

LOAN

MemberID	BookTitle



3.3 Write an SQL query that gives, for each member, their **MemberID**, **name** and **number of current loans** (include members with at least one loan), with the busiest member first. [4]

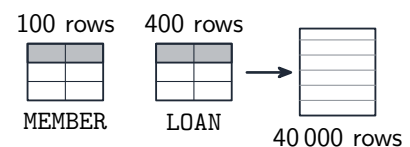


3.4 Write an SQL query that gives the **average fine** owed by members who joined before 1 January 2024. [3]

MEMBER		LOAN	
MemberID	JoinDate	MemberID	Fine

3.5 A student writes this query and is surprised that it returns 40,000 rows, when **MEMBER** holds 100 rows and **LOAN** holds 400. Every loan references an existing member.

```
SELECT M.Name, L.BookTitle
FROM MEMBER M, LOAN L;
```



Explain what is wrong and write the corrected query. [3]

3.6 Table **Result**(**ClassID**, **Mark**) holds examination marks. Write SQL to output each class ID and its average mark, highest average first. Explain what **ON DELETE CASCADE** would do if these rows referenced a **Class** table and a class were deleted. [5]

Result

ClassID	Mark
10A	72
10B	65
10A	58
10C	81
10B	77