

Re: Advanced query issue

Source:

<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Access/microsoft.public.access.queries/2006-04/msg01947.html>

- *From:* DavidAtCaspian <DavidAtCaspian@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Thu, 27 Apr 2006 08:59:02 -0700
-

It looks to me then that you cannot actually link the tables as they are since the keys are different.

If you do have a direct one to one match, I'd be sorely tempted to cheat!!

Add another "long" field to each table.

Use two initial queries to put the tables in the order you want (A, B, C by the looks of it) as the recordset in a bit of code that just puts numbers in the new field. (Increasing by one each time). You may even get away with just adding an autonumber field.

Do this with both tables, and then write a query linking just by your new field.

(Once the tables are in the right order, you really want to link by sequential record number if I understand properly.)

OR

have a translation table which effectively links the text (if it can be done).

So that the text from table A is in one field (1), and that from B - field

2 (Table c)

then you want

a.A = b.A, a.B = b.B, a.C = C.1, b.C = C.2

Though this only works if the text is itself unique within each table, OR if the translation is always the same. So probably fails due to several empty C fields in table a.

OR

write some code to give you a 'proper'unique key.

again, write queries to put the two tables in the order you want, and add your NewKey field.

then set rsA for the table a query, and rsB for the table b one.

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from there on in a simple loop can add the same key to both tables

```
counter = 1
```

```
do until rsA.Eof
```

```
rsA.MoveFirst
```

```
rsB.MoveFirst
```

```
rsA.Edit
```

```
rsA![NewKey] = counter
```

```
rsA.update
```

```
rsB.Edit
```

```
rsB![newKey] = counter
```

```
rsB.Update
```

```
rsA.MoveNext
```

```
rsB.MoveNext
```

```
counter = counter + 1
```

```
Loop
```

Any good??

"Alexankius" wrote:

the first query results in the right number of rows but a.c is empty.

the second query results in a huge number of rows where either a.c or b.c have a value. Should i "group/distinct" this to get distinct rows with both a.c and b.c values?

"Michel Walsh" wrote:

Hi,

```
SELECT b.a, b.b, a.c, b.c
FROM tablea As a RIGHT JOIN tableb as b
ON a.a=b.a AND a.b=b.b
```

should do. That assumes tableb has all the possible occurrence of the two fields being compared. If not, have:

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```
SELECT a, b FROM tableA
UNION ALL
SELECT a, b FROM tableB
```

saved as queryC, then

```
SELECT c.a, c.b, a.c, b.c
FROM (queryC as c LEFT JOIN tablea as a ON c.a=a.a AND c.b=a.b)
LEFT JOIN tableb as b ON c.a=b.a AND c.b=b.b
```

Does the result sounds good?

Vanderghast, Access MVP

"Alexankius" <Alexankius@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news:B91226E6-D1F7-472E-83ED-925B42F385C3@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

yep, table A could also have
1,1,"oranges"

quick example:
Table A
PrimaryKey1a, 1,1,"oranges"
PrimaryKey1b,1,1,"Whatever"

Table B
Primarykey2a,1,1,"oranges"
Primarykey2b,1,1,"whateverr"

we want to link PrimaryKey1 to PrimaryKey2
in this case
PrimaryKey1a=PrimaryKey2a and
PrimaryKey1b=PrimaryKey2b

"DavidAtCaspian" wrote:

So Table A could also have
1,1, "Oranges"

or/ and 1,1, "Whateverr" ???

"Alexankius" wrote:

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Hi,
thanks for the reply.
To answer your questions
the unique identifier of each
table is jointly
columns a,b and c.

Whereas columns a and b
are numbers and therefore
are 'matchable'
column c
contains words. For
example we may have the
following:

A, B, C -- These are
Columns
1,1,"Whatever" --Table A
1,1,"Whatever" -- Table B

I cant link the above as the
two words are not identical.

So, I want a new table with
columns a.a, a.b, a.c, b.c

To get this the only way i
can think of is to group by
A,B then sort
the
C's. At this stage
presumably as the C's are in
alphabetical order they
should match each other on
a one to one basis. And at
this stage create
a
table with a.a , a.b, a.c and
b.c. In excel this is very
easy but if
you have
more than 65k rows it
becomes an issue.

The issue really is how to
match words that are not
exactly spelt the
same
way...

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If you need an example pls
let me know.

"Michel Walsh" wrote:

Hi,

Can you
define what
you mean
by "linking"
the two
tables, in
this
context?

Do you
mean to get,
as result, a
table with 3
columns, A,
B, and C,
with
records
from table
a, plus the
records in
table b not
in table a?

If
any
merge of
that kind is
involved,
you need a
UNION
query. If
this is as
I
described,
then

```
SELECT A,  
B, C FROM  
tablea  
UNION  
ALL
```

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```
SELECT  
b.A, b.B,  
b.C FROM  
tableb As b  
LEFT JOIN  
tablea As a  
ON  
b.A=a.A  
WHERE  
a.A is  
NULL
```

would do.
Note the
second
select is the
query about
finding
unmatched
records. I
also used
UNION
ALL, since
there is no
dup.
UNION
ALL is
faster
than
UNION
since
UNION
removes
dup, but
that is at the
cost of extra
work.

Hoping it
may help,
Vanderghast,
Access
MVP

"alex"
<alex@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
wrote in
message

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news:CAA97DC8-97F5-4FBD-9C6A-8266BFB164BF@xxxxxxxxxx

Hail
all,

Suppose
we
have
2
tables
(20
rows
each)
as
follows:

Table
a
with
Columns
A,
B
and
C
and
an
Index
Table
b
with
Columns
A,
B
and
C
and
an
Index

Columns
A
&
B
contain
numbers.
A
ranges
from
1
to
50
while

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B
ranges
from
1
to
1000.
Column
C
contains
words.

Each
record
in
Table
A
matches
uniquely
another
record
in
Table
B.
At
the
moment
there
is
no
link
between
the
tables.

The
question
is
how
to
link
the
2
tables.

If
we
run
a
select
query
(per

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table)
Grouping
by
A
&
B
and
Count
the
C's,
this
count
is
identical
to
both
tables.
i.e.
the
data
essentially
is
the
same.

So
the
query
that
i
though
of
is
Group
by
A
&
B
and
sort
Alphabetically
the
C's.
Then
copy
one
index
to
the
other,
thus

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linking
the
two
tables.

But
i
can't
make
it
happen..

any
suggestions
much
appreciated.