

Cairo University Faculty of Computers and Artificial Intelligence Information Systems Department

Database I, Year 2022/ 2023 Lab - 3 DML 1 (Select Statement) DML 2 (Joins)

Part (1) DML1 (Select Statement)

SELECT *

FROM [dbo].[products]

WHERE categoryid=1 or categoryid=2

Simple Select Statements	Example 1: (using northwind database):
SELECT <column list=""></column>	(using northwina adtabase).
FROM	❖ Retrieve all information of all products
[WHERE <condition>]</condition>	
	SELECT *
	FROM [dbo].[products]
Example 2:	Example 3:
Retrieve Product id and Product name of all products	Get all PRODUCTS where their names contain the letter H
SELECT ProductID, ProductName	SELECT *
FROM products	FROM products
, mom products	where ProductName like '%h%'
Example 4: (Using DISTINCT Keyword)	
❖ Get all unique CATOGRIES of the products	
SELECT DISTINCT CategoryID FROM [dbo].[products]	
❖ Get all PRODCUTS where their Category is either 1 or 2	

Another way:
SELECT *
FROM [dbo].[products]
WHERE categoryid IN (1,2)

Part (2) DML 2 (Joins)

SQL Joins:

SQL Joins are used to fetch/retrieve data from two or more data tables, based on a join condition. A join condition is a relationship among some columns in the data tables that take part in SQL join. Basically, database tables are related to each other with keys. We use this keys relationship in SQL Joins.

Types of Joins:

- o **Inner Join**: returns only those tuples that match the join condition.
- Outer Join:
 - **Left outer Join:** every tuple in the left table must appear in the result; if it does not have a matching tuple; it is padded with NULL values for the attributes of the right table.
 - **Right Outer Join:** every tuple in the right table must appear in the result; if it does not have a matching tuple, it is padded with NULL values for the attributes of the left table.
 - **FULL Outer Join:** Keeps all tuples in both the left and the right relations when no matching tuples are found, padding them with NULL values as needed.
- **Cross Join:** Specifies the CARTESIAN PRODUCT operation, it generates all possible tuple combinations.

Join Examples (Using Northwind DB):

Example 1:

Get the names, prices and names of companies that supply these products.

SELECT Products.ProductName,Products.UnitPrice,Suppliers.CompanyName
FROM Products inner join Suppliers
On Products.SupplierID = Suppliers.SupplierID
--OR
SELECT Products.ProductName,Products.UnitPrice,Suppliers.CompanyName
FROM Products, Suppliers

Example 2:

Get the names of products categories and the name of the company that supply these categories.

```
Select Categories.CategoryName,Suppliers.CompanyName from Categories inner join Products on Categories.CategoryID =Products.CategoryID inner join Suppliers on Products.SupplierID=Suppliers.SupplierID;
```

--OR

```
SELECT Categories.CategoryName, Suppliers.CompanyName
FROM Categories, Products, Suppliers
WHERE Suppliers.SupplierID = Products.SupplierID
AND Products.CategoryID = Categories.CategoryID
```

Example 3:

Get names of all the customers and if they place any orders show their order date.

```
SELECT Customers.CompanyName, Orders.OrderDate FROM Orders RIGHT OUTER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID
```

SELECT Customers.CompanyName, Orders.OrderDate FROM Customers LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID=Orders.CustomerID

Example 4:

Get names of all products and all categories ,showing which products belong to which categories if any:

```
SELECT Products.ProductName, Categories.CategoryName FROM Products FULL OUTER JOIN Categories
ON Products.CategoryID = Categories.CategoryID
```

Note: you need to insert a new Category and a new product to be able to know the changes at the results

INSERT INTO Categories (CategoryName) Values('New Category')

• INSERT INTO Products (ProductName, Discontinued) Values ('New Product',0)

Example 5:

Get all combinations of Products and Suppliers ,Mentioning the names of products and the suppliers.

Select Products.ProductName,Suppliers.CompanyName from Products CROSS JOIN Suppliers