Practical 5 Part II

**What is a Join?**

A **JOIN** combines records from two or more tables using a related column.

**Types of Joins:**

1. **INNER JOIN** → Returns only matching records.

2. **LEFT JOIN** → Returns all records from the left table and matching records from the right table.

3. **RIGHT JOIN** → Returns all records from the right table and matching records from the left table.

4. **FULL OUTER JOIN** → Returns all records from both tables (not available in MySQL).

5. **CROSS JOIN** → Returns the Cartesian product of both tables. 6. **SELF JOIN** → Joins a table to itself.

**1. Customer Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** |
| customer\_id | NUMBER (PK) | PRIMARY KEY,  AUTO-INCREMENT |
| name | VARCHAR2(100) | NOT NULL |
| email | VARCHAR2(100) | UNIQUE |
| phone | VARCHAR2(15) | NOT NULL |
| address | VARCHAR2(255) | NULLABLE |

**2. Product Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** |
| product\_id | NUMBER (PK) | PRIMARY KEY |
| name | VARCHAR2(100) | NOT NULL |
| category | VARCHAR2(50) | NOT NULL |
| price | DECIMAL(10,2) | NOT NULL |
| stock\_quantity | INT | NOT NULL |

**3. Order\_Details Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** |
| order\_id | NUMBER (PK) | PRIMARY KEY |
| customer\_id | NUMBER (FK) | FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Customer(customer\_id) |
| order\_date | DATE | NOT NULL |
| total\_amount | DECIMAL(10,2) | NOT NULL |

**4. Order\_Item Table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** |
| order\_id | NUMBER (FK) | FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Order\_Details(order\_id) |
| product\_id | NUMBER (FK) | FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Product(product\_id) |
| quantity | INT | NOT NULL |
| subtotal | DECIMAL(10,2) | NOT NULL |

**5. Employee Table**

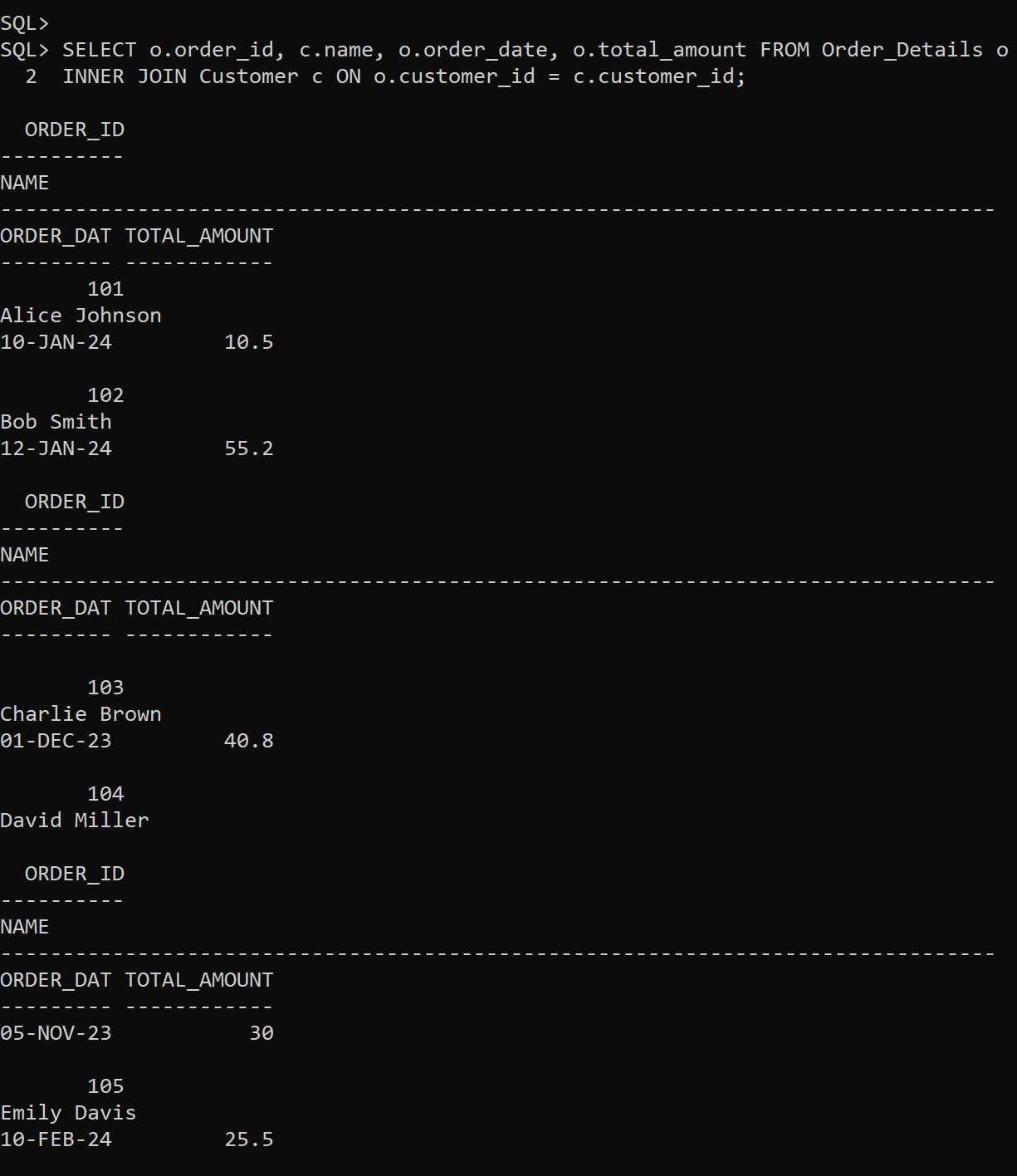
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| employee\_id | NUMBER (PK) | PRIMARY KEY |
| name | VARCHAR2(100) | NOT NULL |
| role | VARCHAR2(50) | NOT NULL |
| salary | DECIMAL(10,2) | NOT NULL |
| hire\_date | DATE | NOT NULL |

**Examples of Joins**

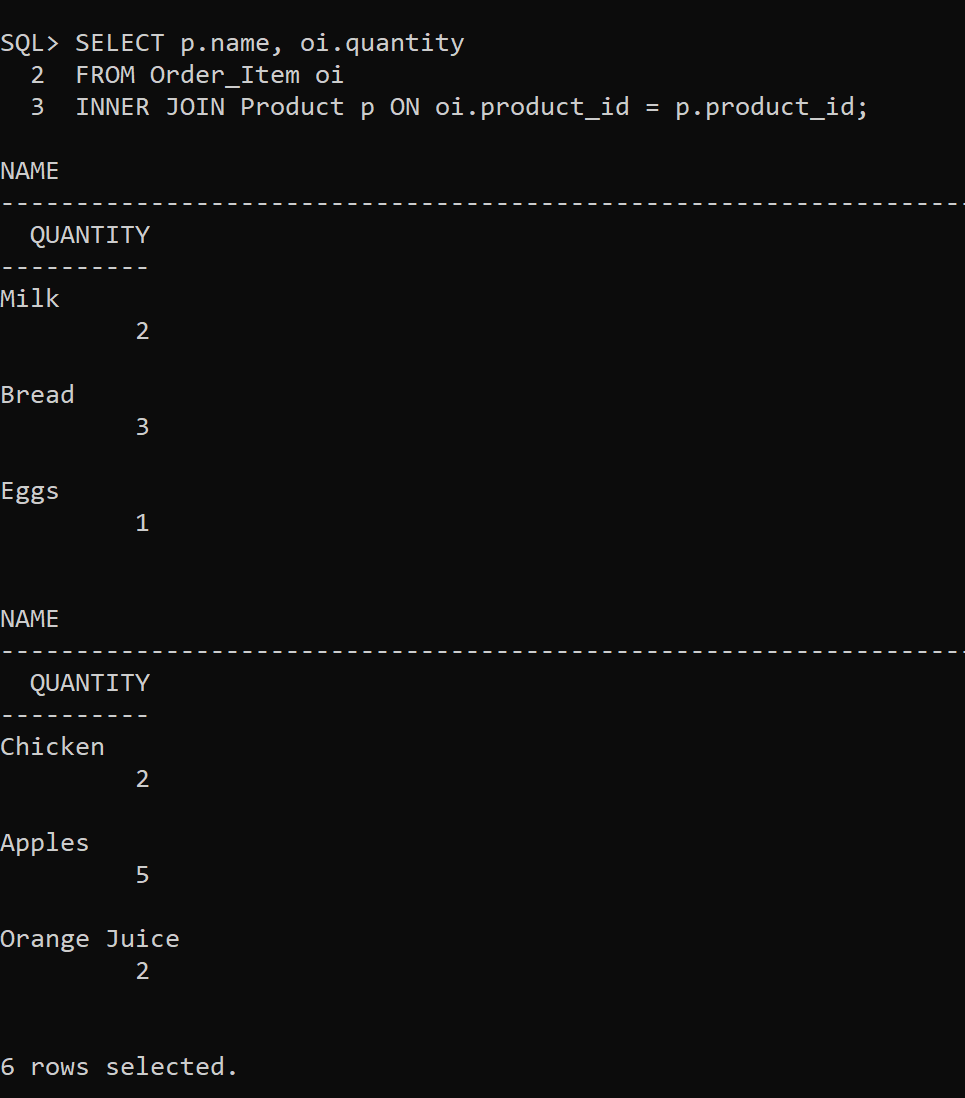
**INNER JOIN: Get order details with customer names**

SELECT o.order\_id, c.name, o.order\_date, o.total\_amount FROM Order\_Details o

INNER JOIN Customer c ON o.customer\_id = c.customer\_id; 

**INNER JOIN: Retrieve product names and their order quantities** SELECT p.name, oi.quantity

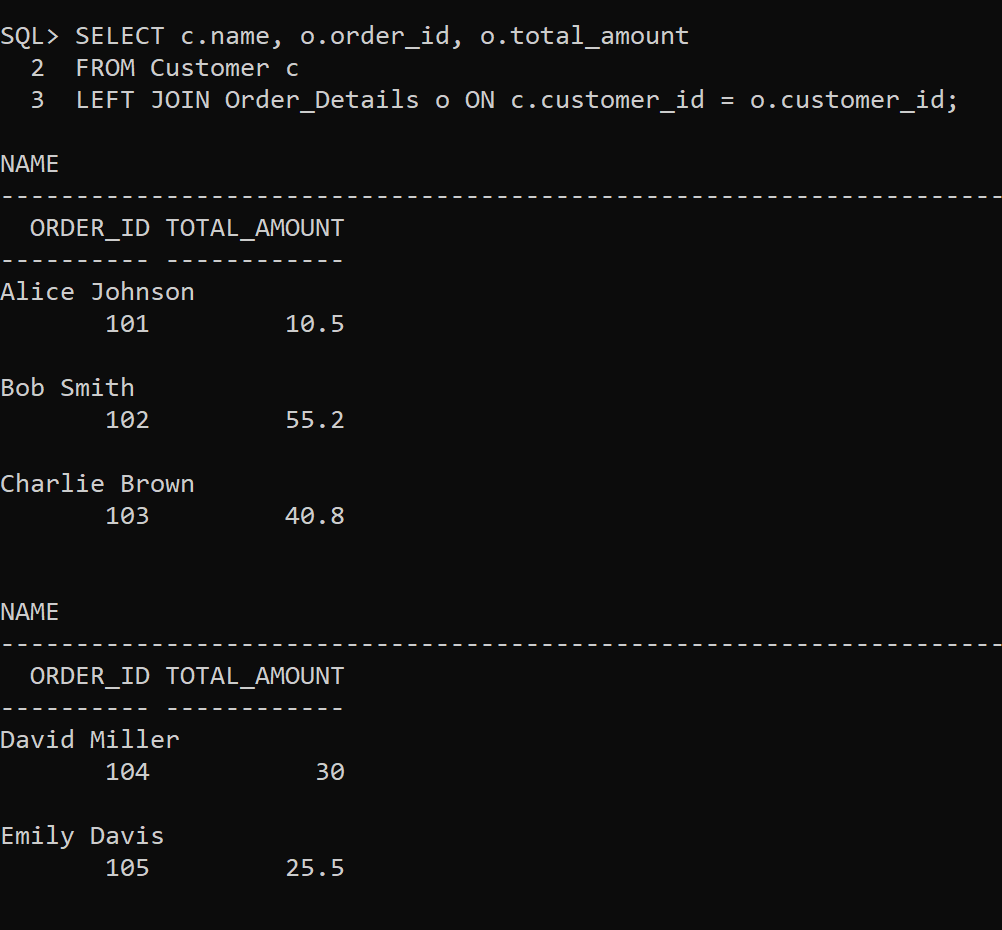
FROM Order\_Item oi

INNER JOIN Product p ON oi.product\_id = p.product\_id; 

**LEFT JOIN: Get all customers and their orders (including those who never ordered)**

SELECT c.name, o.order\_id, o.total\_amount

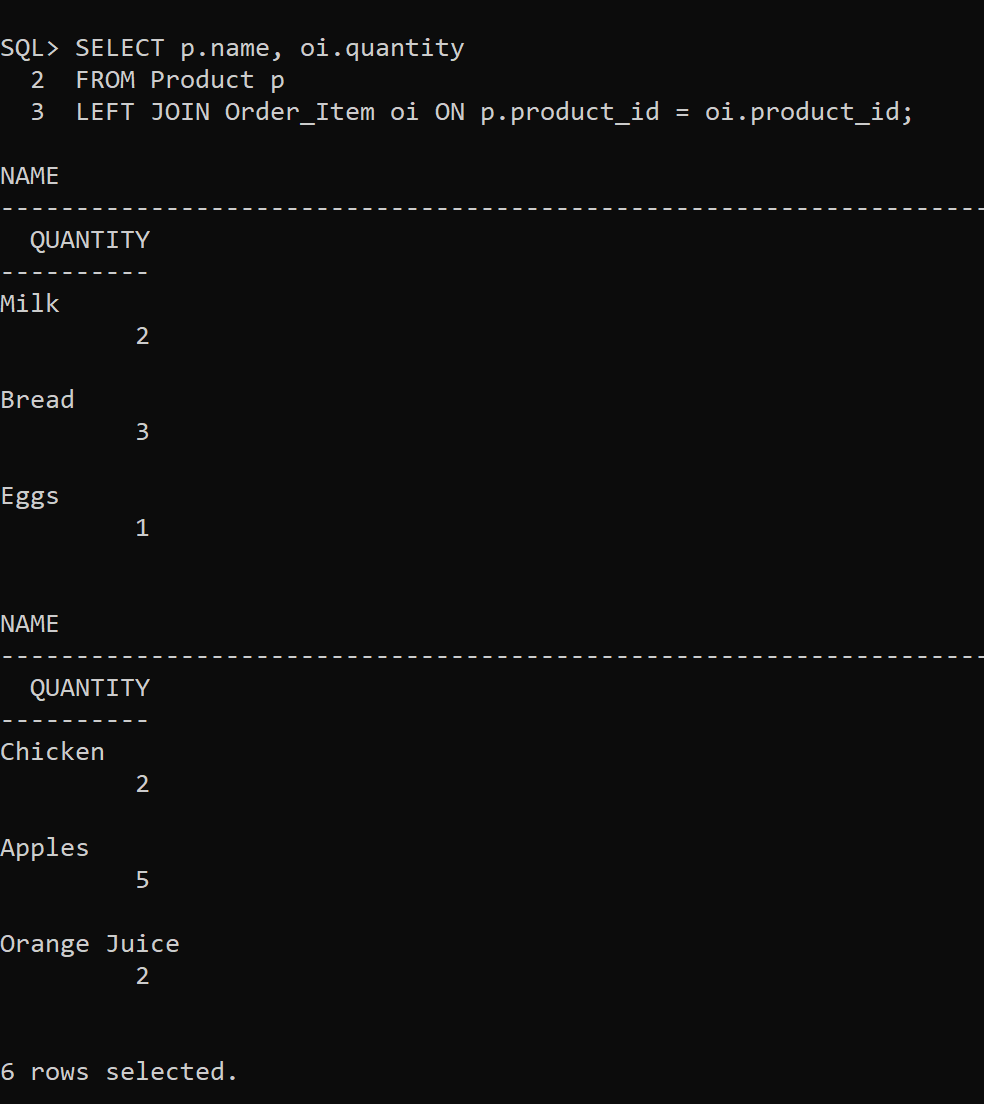
FROM Customer c

LEFT JOIN Order\_Details o ON c.customer\_id = o.customer\_id; 

**LEFT JOIN: Retrieve all products and their order details (including those not ordered yet)**

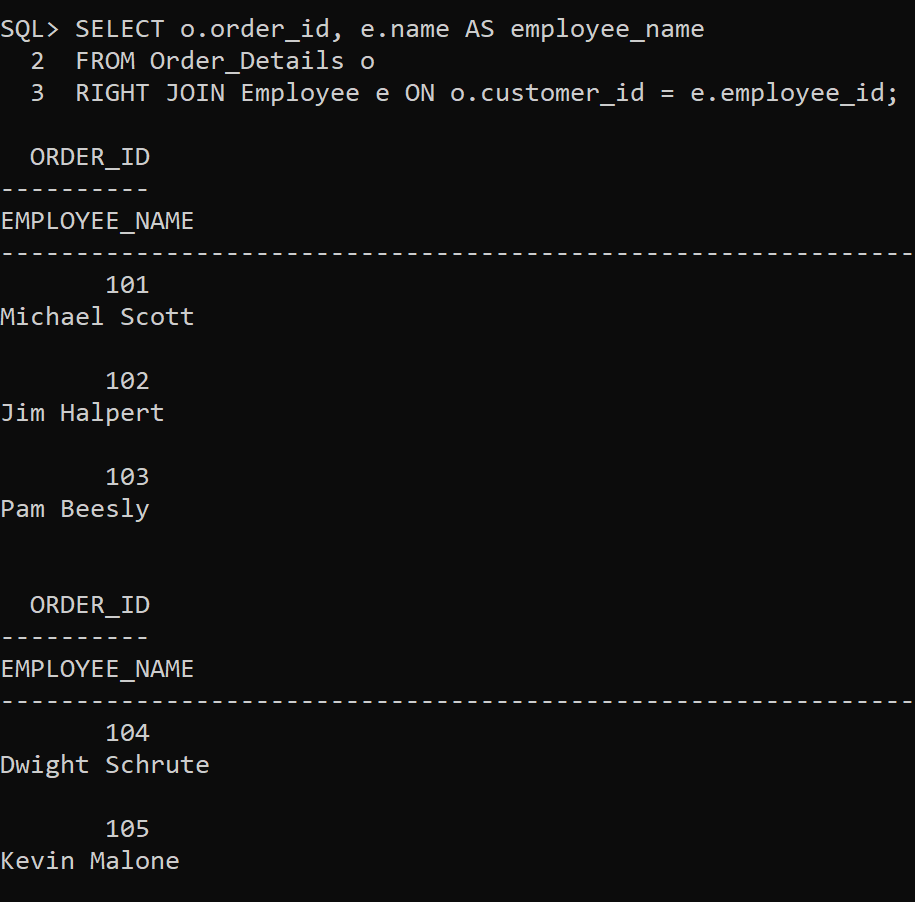
SELECT p.name, oi.quantity

FROM Product p

LEFT JOIN Order\_Item oi ON p.product\_id = oi.product\_id; 

**RIGHT JOIN: Get all orders with or without employee assigned** SELECT o.order\_id, e.name AS employee\_name

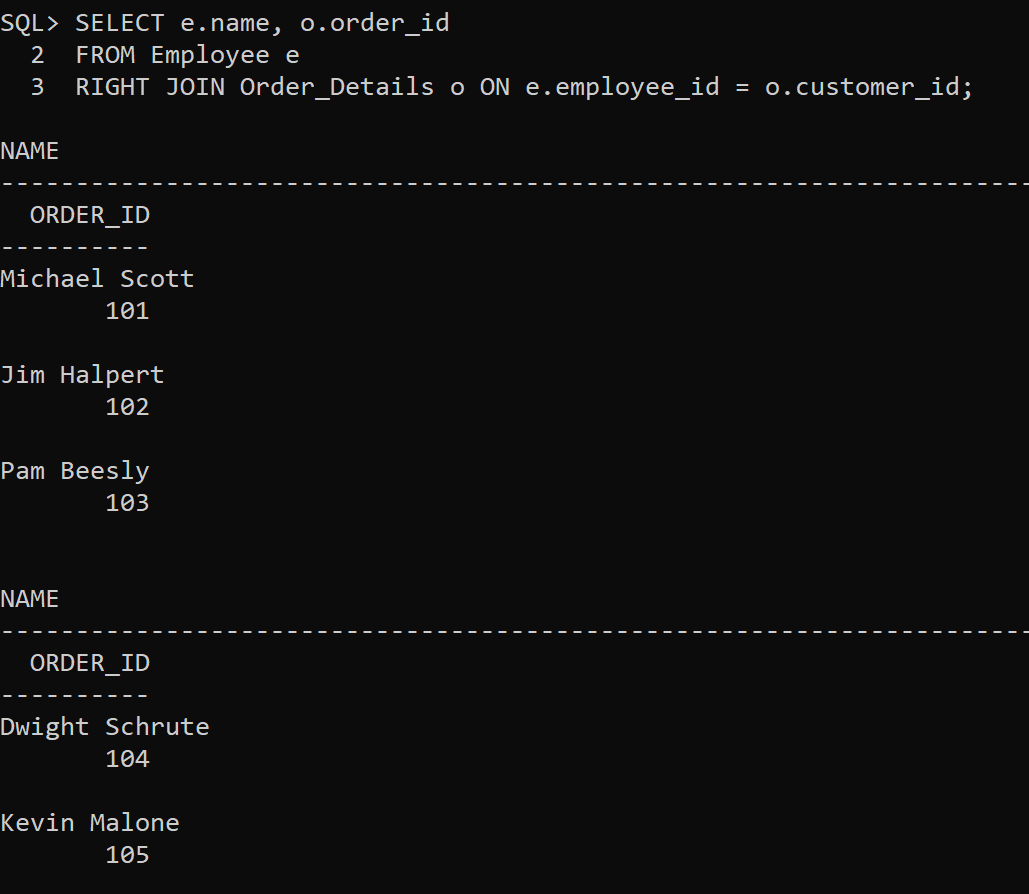
FROM Order\_Details o

RIGHT JOIN Employee e ON o.customer\_id = e.employee\_id; 

**RIGHT JOIN: Retrieve employees who processed orders**

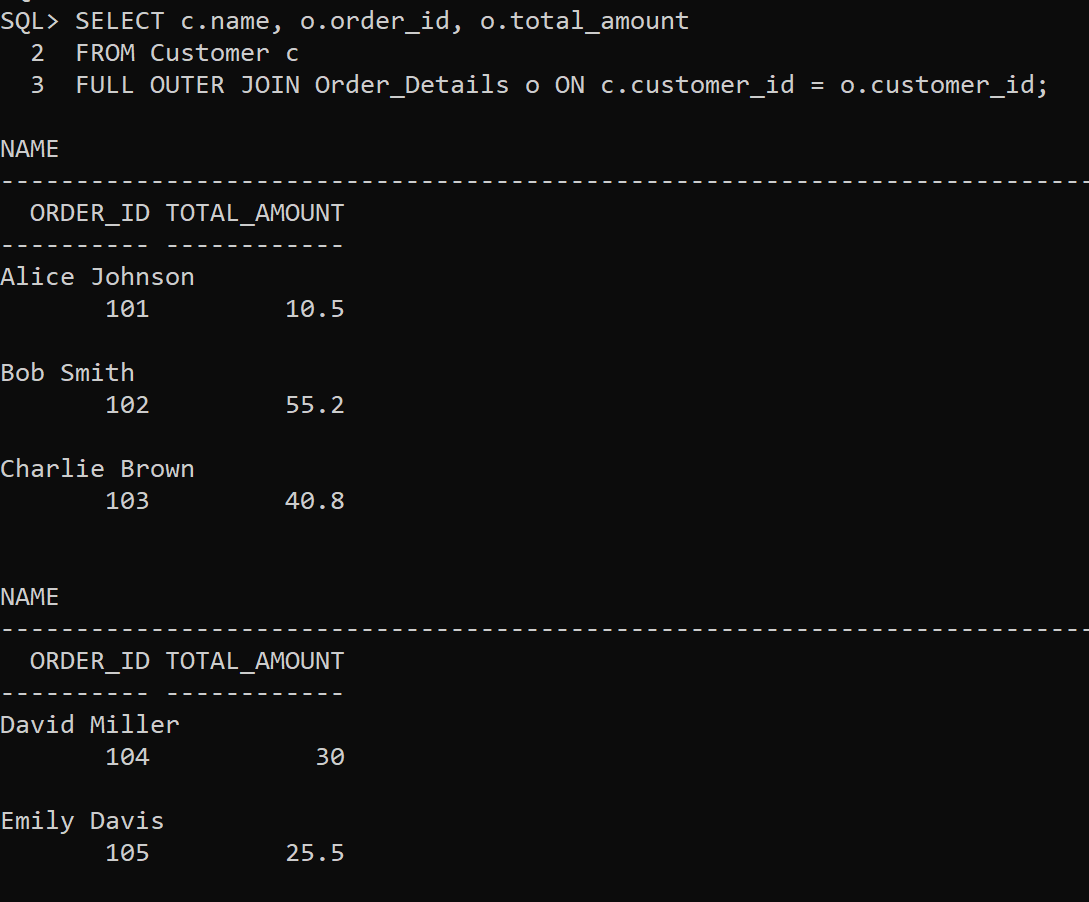
SELECT e.name, o.order\_id

FROM Employee e

RIGHT JOIN Order\_Details o ON e.employee\_id = o.customer\_id; 

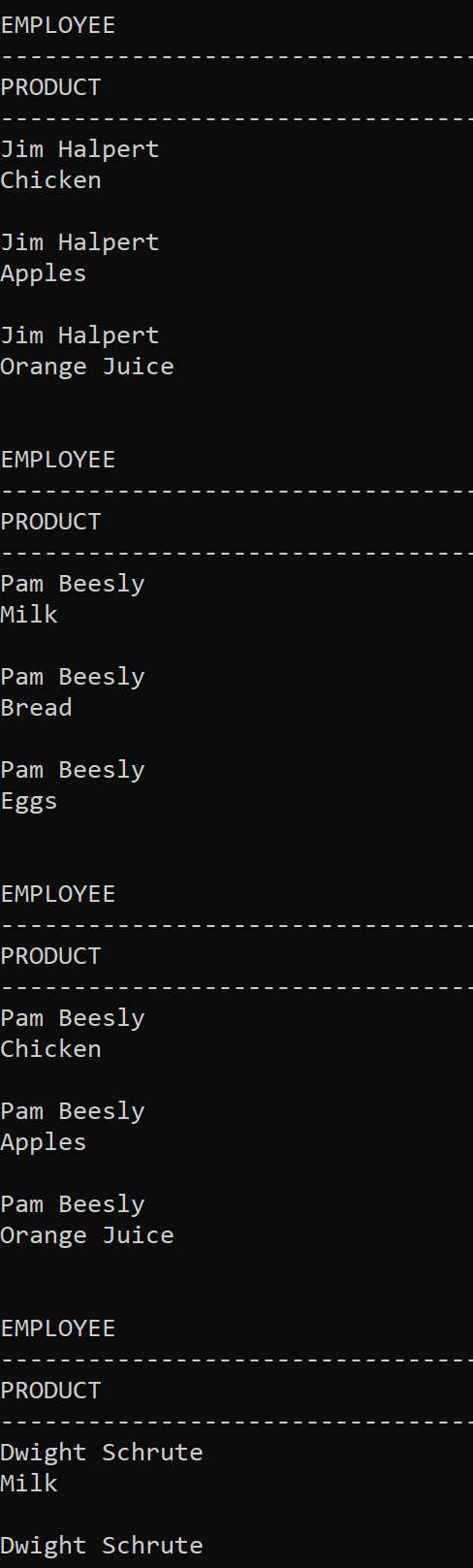
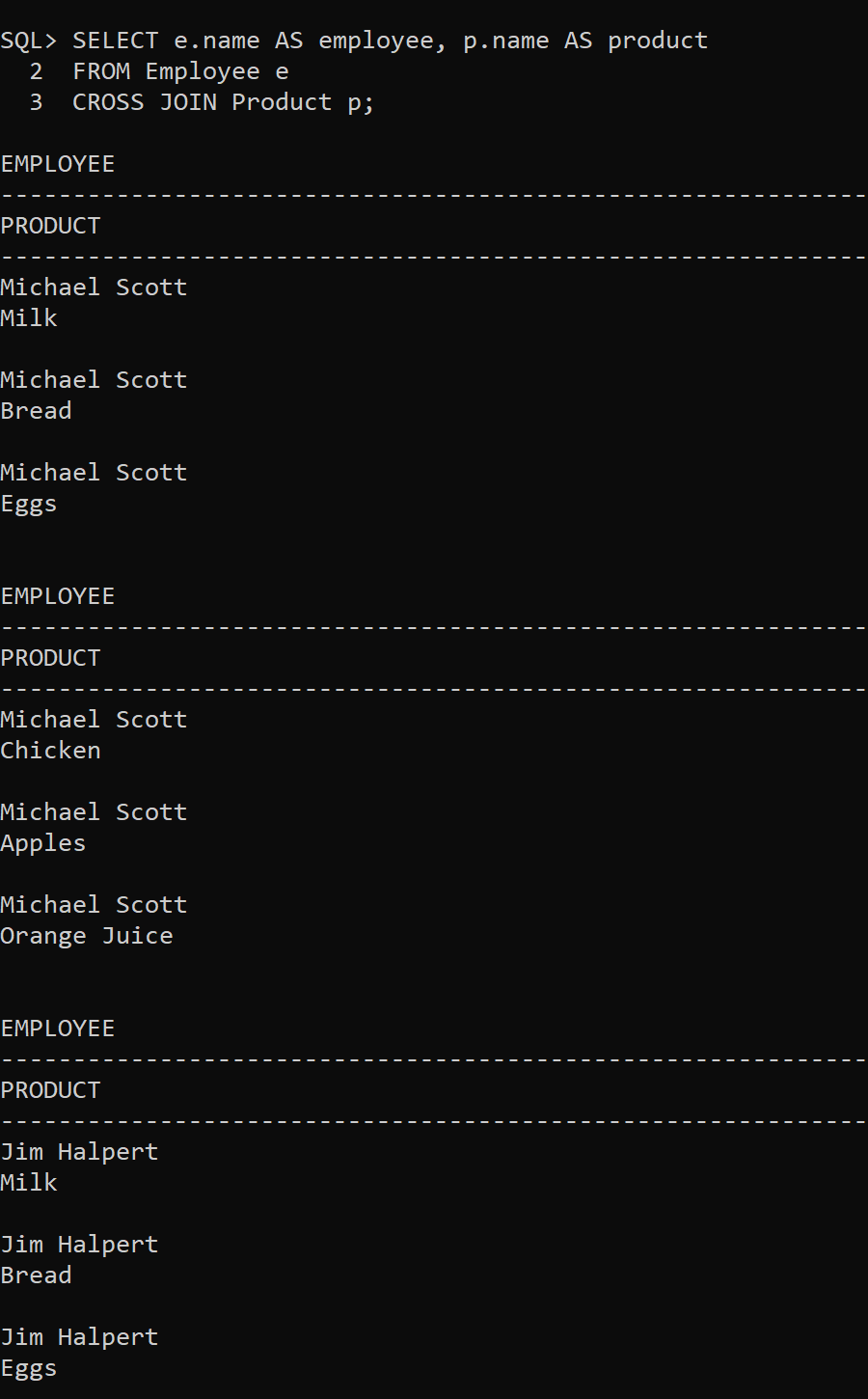
**FULL OUTER JOIN: Get all customers and orders (Oracle SQL only)** SELECT c.name, o.order\_id, o.total\_amount

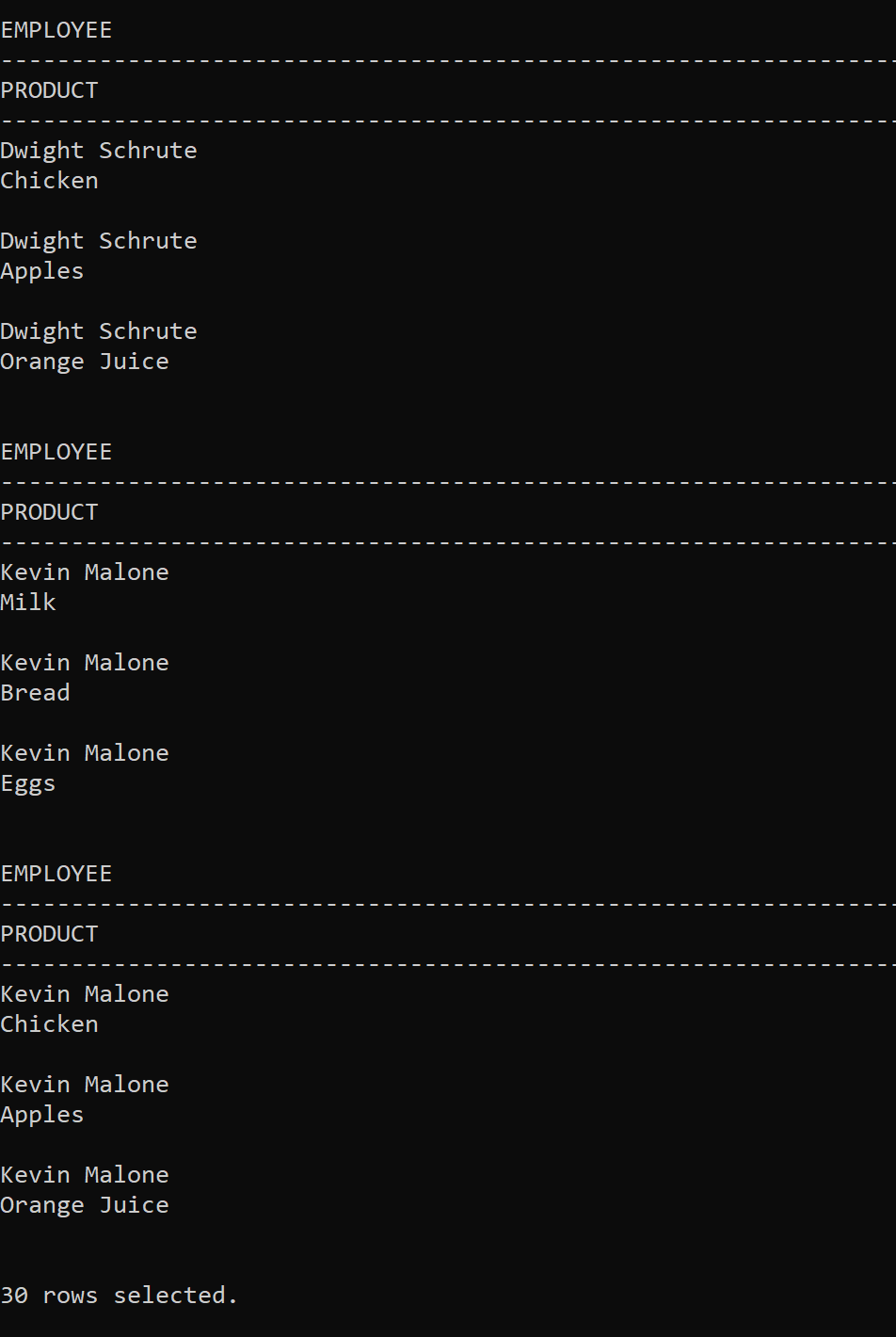
FROM Customer c

FULL OUTER JOIN Order\_Details o ON c.customer\_id = o.customer\_id; 

**CROSS JOIN: Show all possible employee-product assignments** SELECT e.name AS employee, p.name AS product

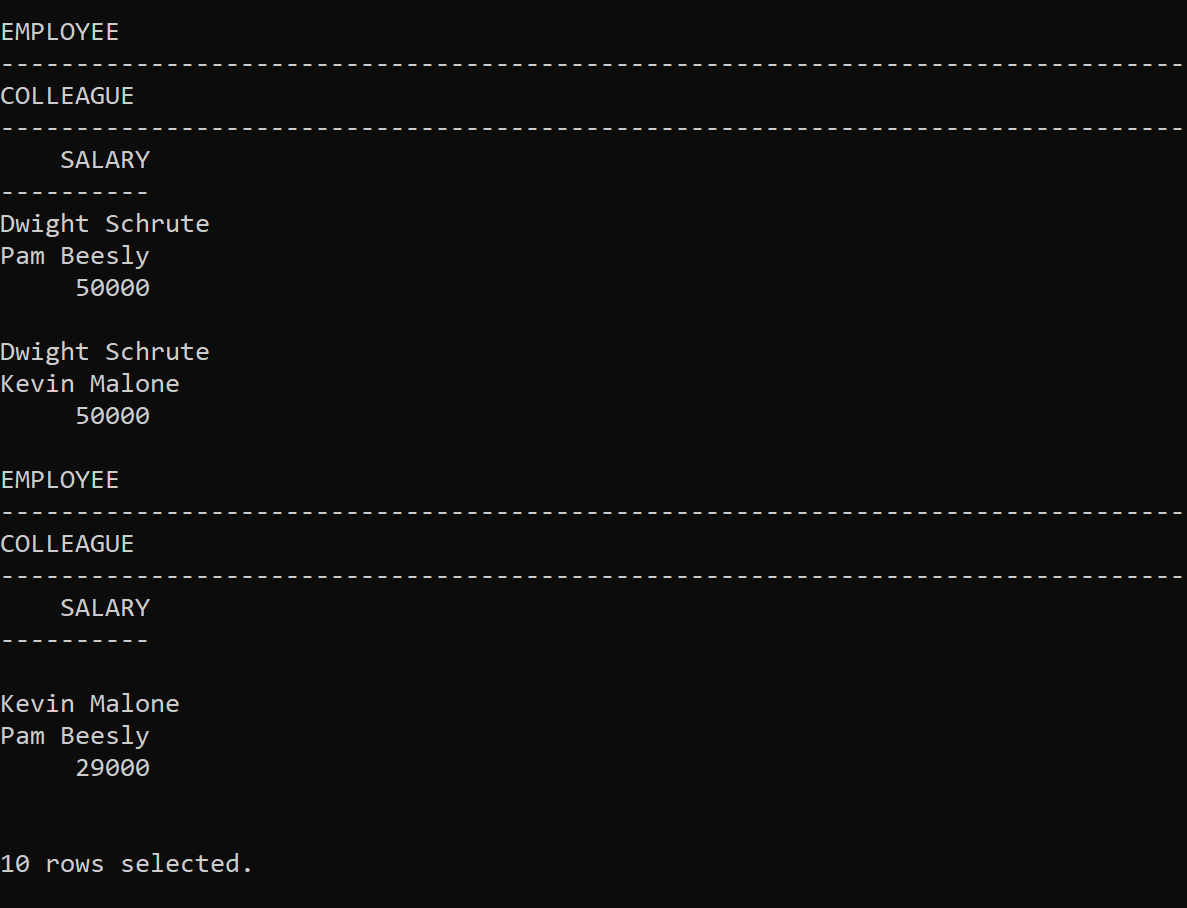
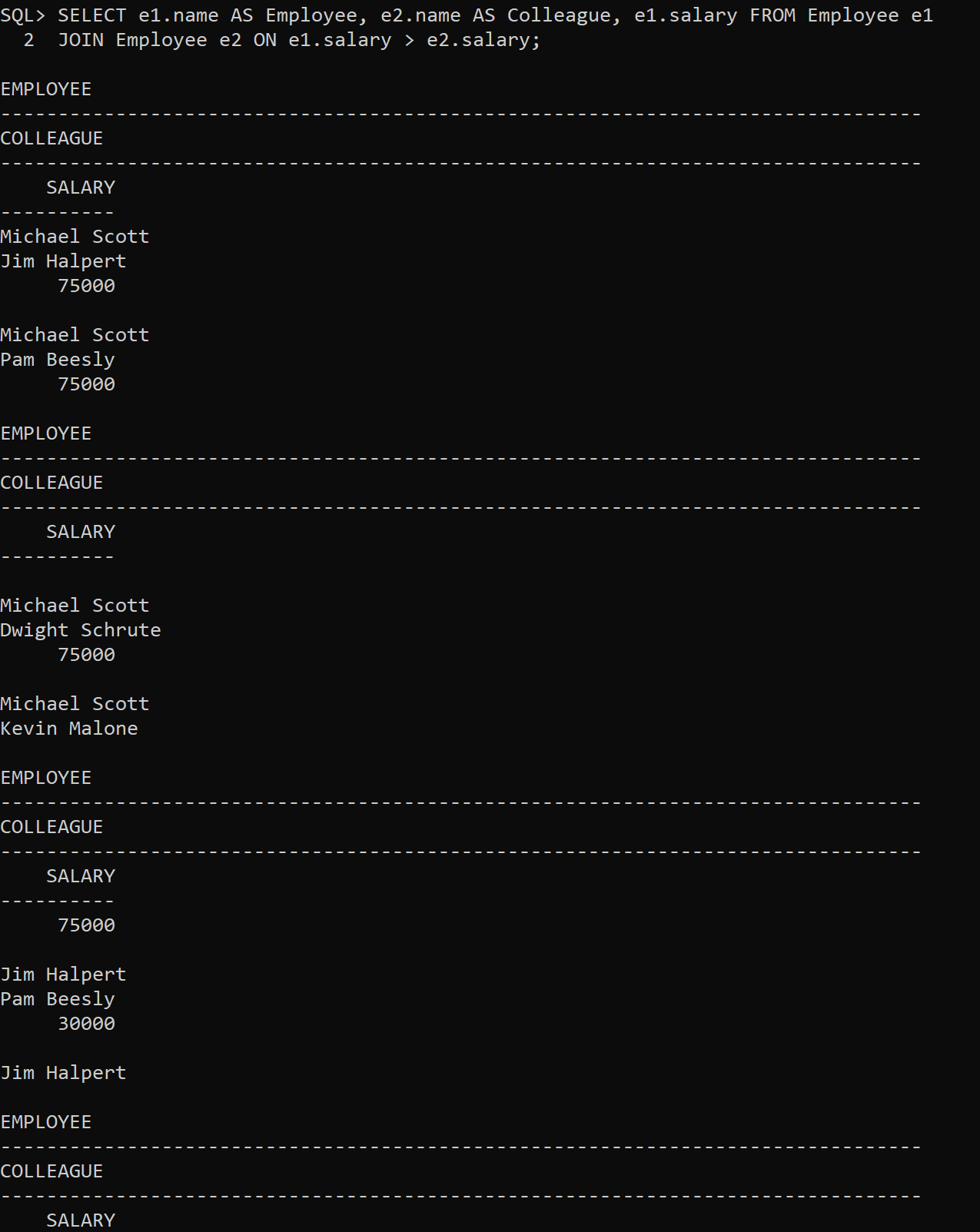
FROM Employee e

CROSS JOIN Product p; 

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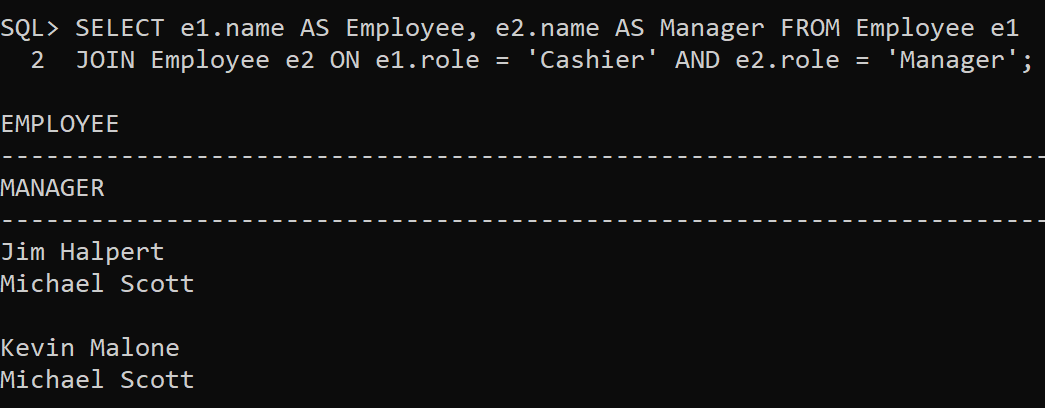
**SELF JOIN: Find employees earning more than their colleagues**

SELECT e1.name AS Employee, e2.name AS Colleague, e1.salary FROM Employee e1

JOIN Employee e2 ON e1.salary > e2.salary; 

**SELF JOIN: Find employees working under the same manager**

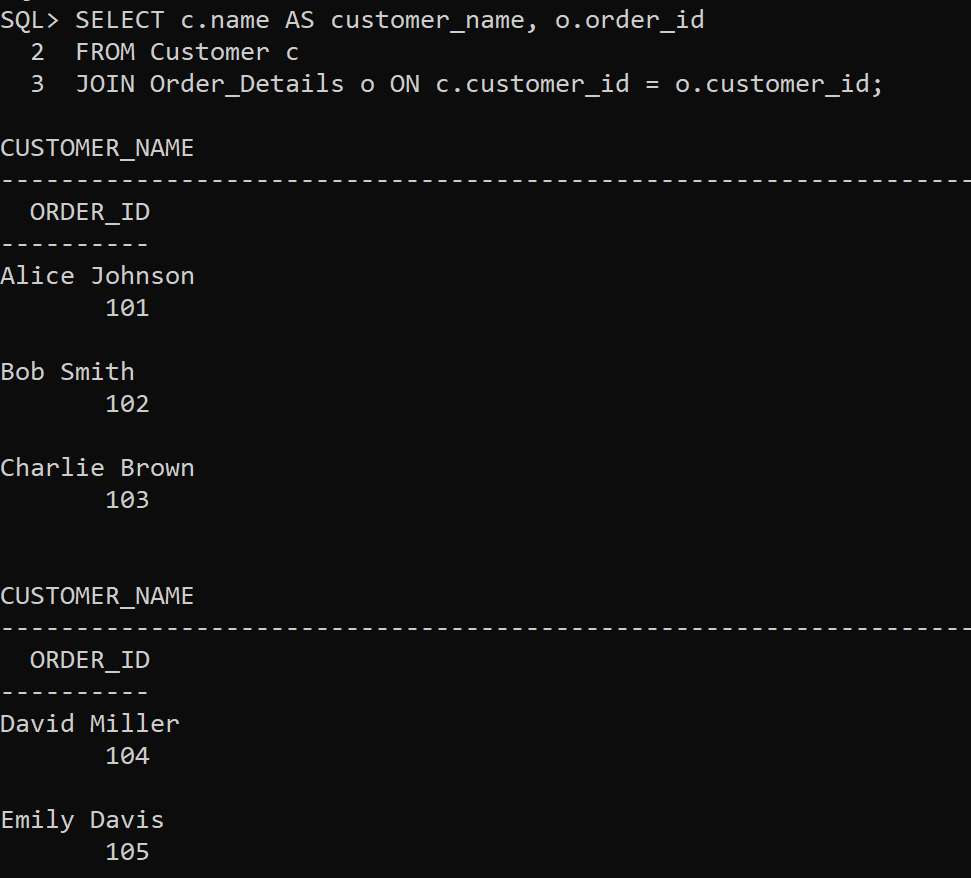
SELECT e1.name AS Employee, e2.name AS Manager FROM Employee e1

JOIN Employee e2 ON e1.role = 'Cashier' AND e2.role = 'Manager'; 

**Joins Tasks**

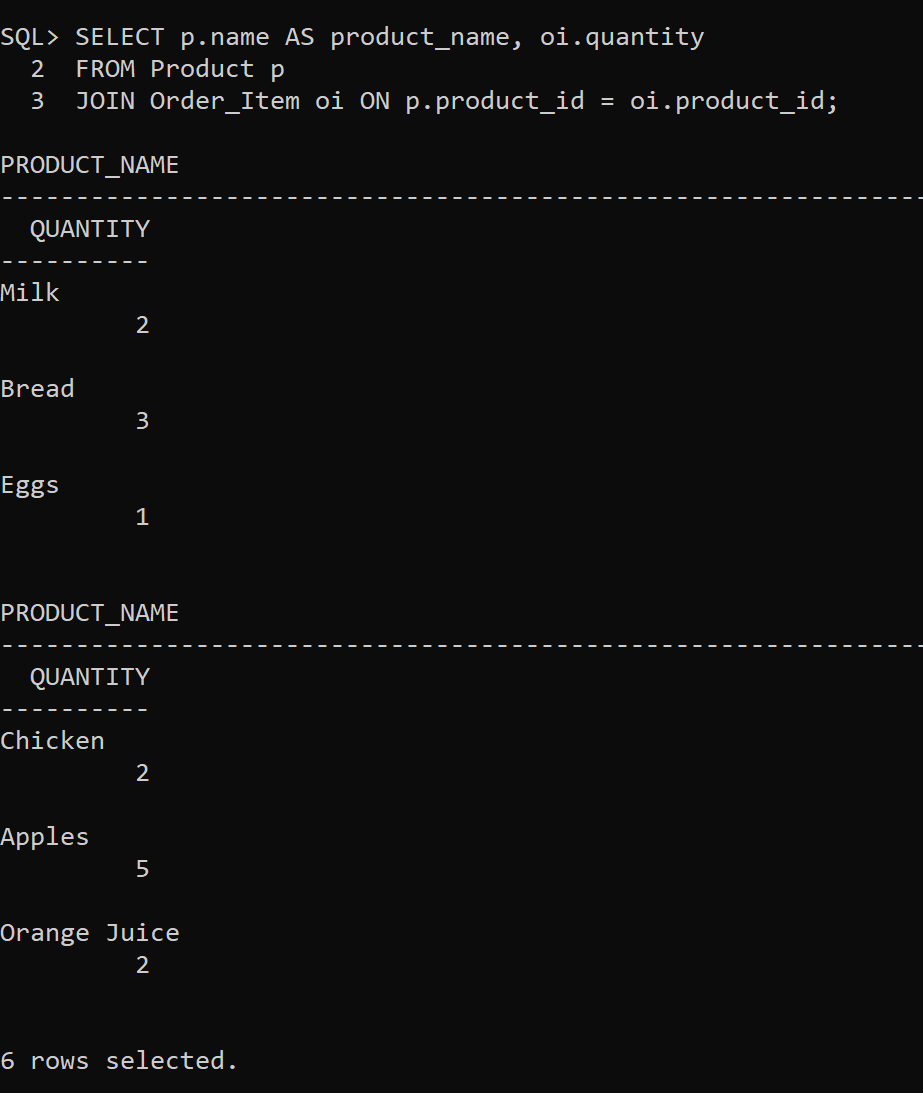
1. Retrieve **customer names** along with their orders.

**Join Type**: **INNER JOIN**



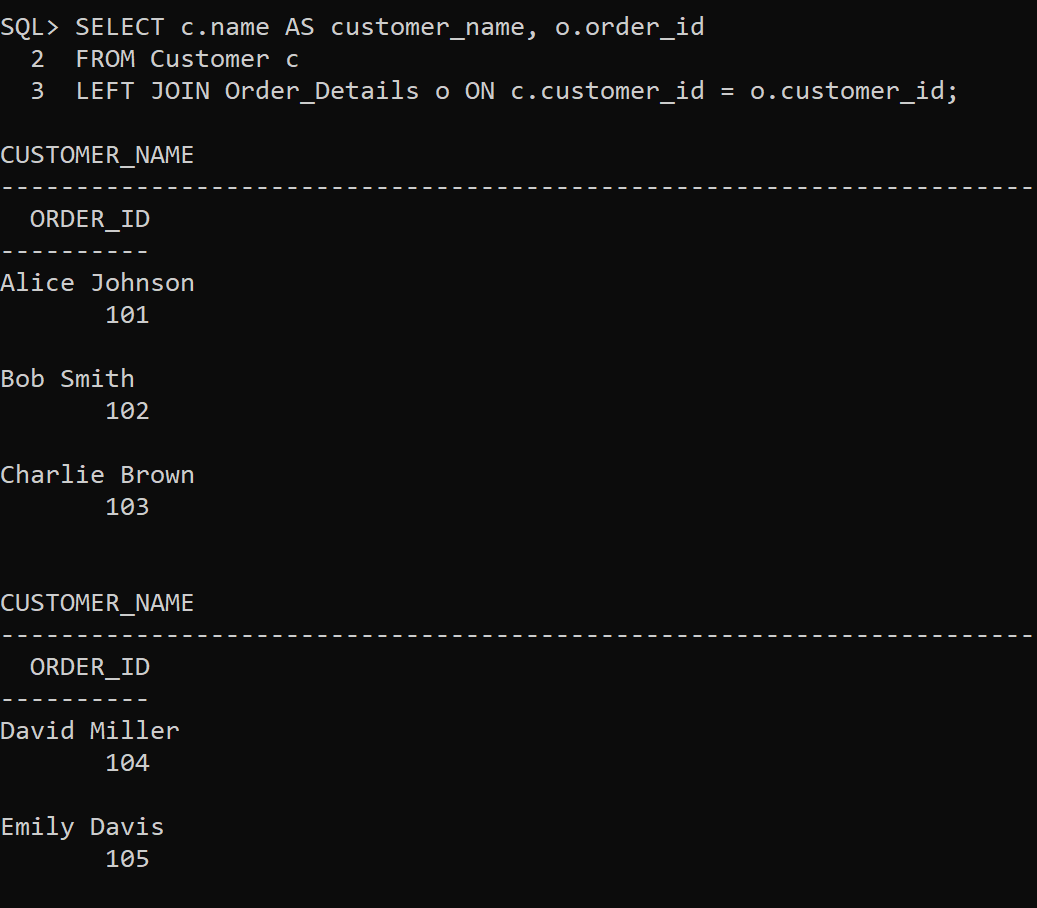
2. Show **product names** and their **order quantities**.

**Join Type**: **INNER JOIN**



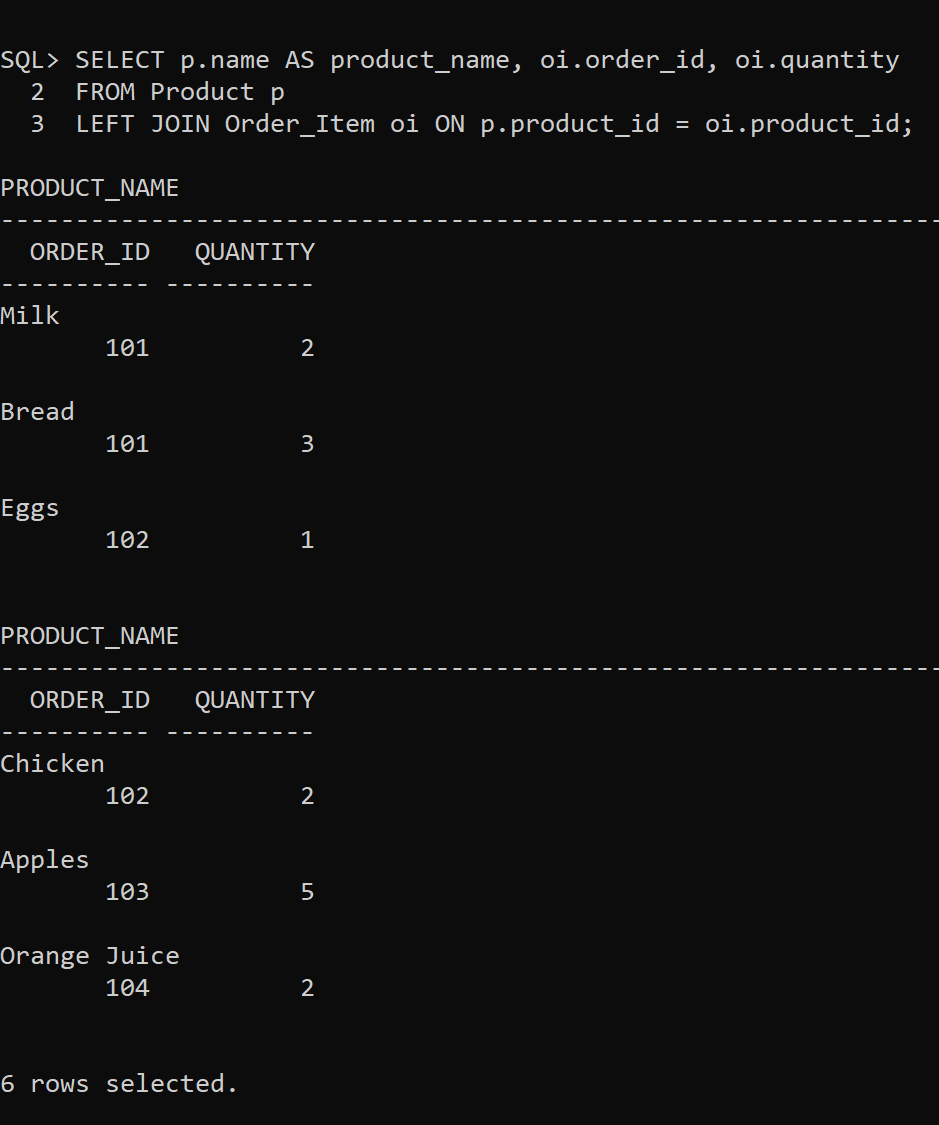
3. List all customers and their orders (**including those who never ordered**).

**Join Type**: **LEFT JOIN**



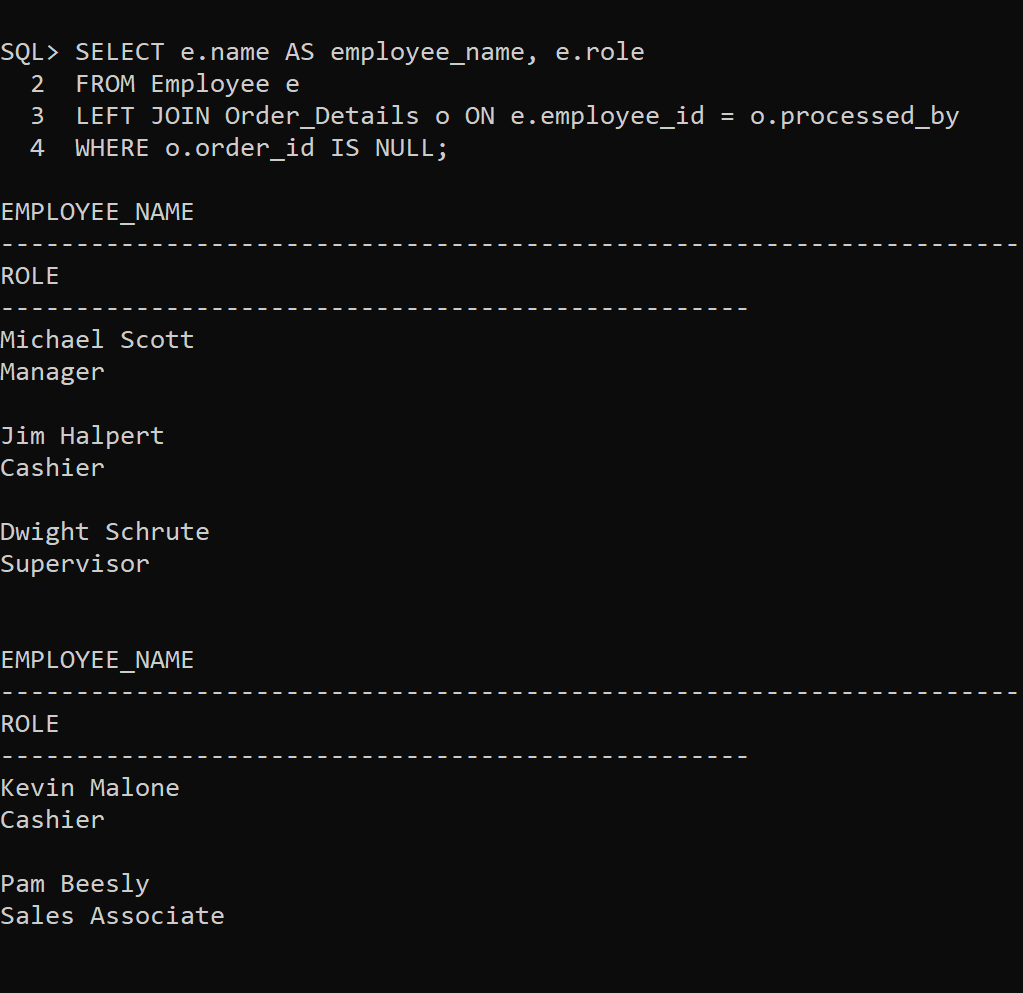
4. Retrieve **all products and their order details** (**including those not ordered yet**).

**Join Type**: **LEFT JOIN**



5. Find employees who have **processed orders**.

**Join Type**: **INNER JOIN**

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