Hands-on Lab: Working with Multiple Tables

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Write SQL queries that access more than one table

- Compose queries that access multiple tables using a nested statement in the WHERE clause

- Build queries with multiple tables in the FROM clause

- Write Implicit Join queries with join criteria specified in the WHERE clause

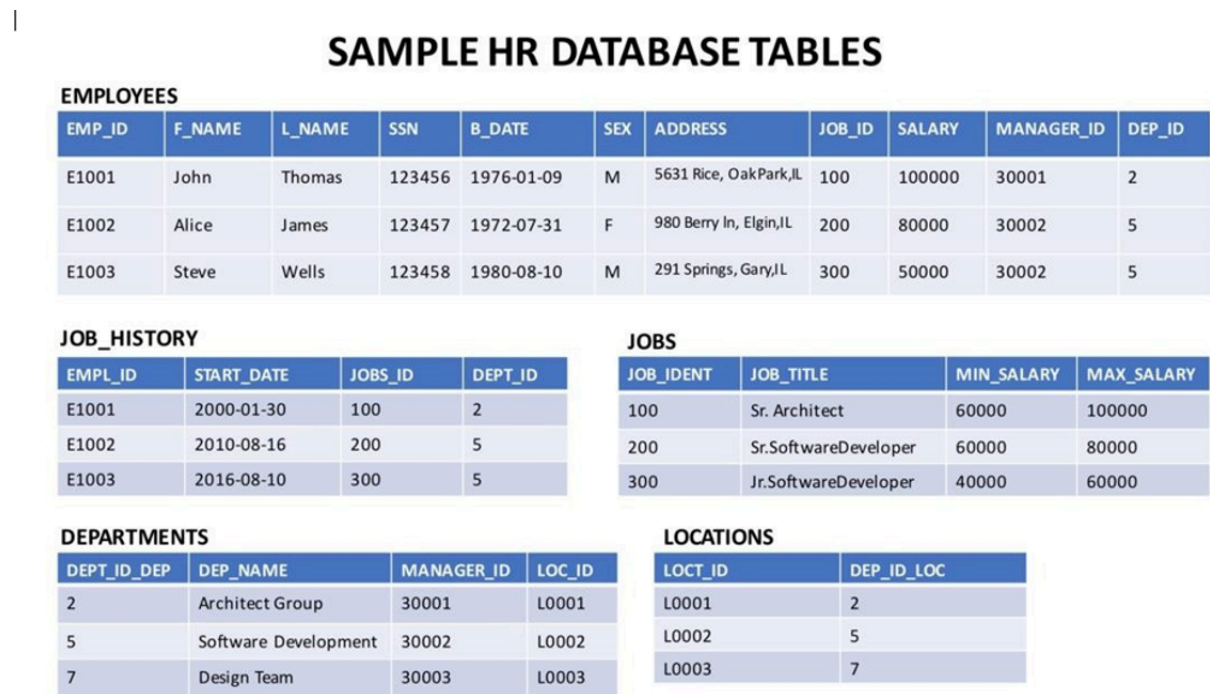- Specify aliases for table names and qualify column names with table aliases

In this lab, you will complete SQL practice problems that will provide hands-on experience with SQL queries that access multiple tables. You will be:

- Accessing Multiple Tables with Sub-Queries

- Accessing Multiple Tables with Implicit Joins

Database used in this lab

The database used in this lab is internal. You will be working on a sample HR database. This HR database schema consists of 5 tables called **EMPLOYEES**, **JOB_HISTORY**, **JOBS**, **DEPARTMENTS** and **LOCATIONS**.

Each table has a few rows of sample data. The following diagram shows the tables for the HR database:

SAMPLE HR DATABASE TABLES

EMPLOYEES

EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	SSN	B_DATE	SEX	ADDRESS	JOB_ID	SALARY	MANAGER_ID	DEP_ID
E1001	John	Thomas	123456	1976-01-09	M	5631 Rice, OakPark,IL	100	100000	30001	2
E1002	Alice	James	123457	1972-07-31	F	980 Berry ln, Elgin,IL	200	80000	30002	5
E1003	Steve	Wells	123458	1980-08-10	M	291 Springs, Gary,IL	300	50000	30002	5

JOB_HISTORY

EMPL_ID	START_DATE	JOBS_ID	DEPT_ID
E1001	2000-01-30	100	2
E1002	2010-08-16	200	5
E1003	2016-08-10	300	5

JOBS

JOB_IDENT	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY	MAX_SALARY
100	Sr. Architect	60000	100000
200	Sr.SoftwareDeveloper	60000	80000
300	Jr.SoftwareDeveloper	40000	60000

DEPARTMENTS

DEPT_ID_DEP	DEP_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOC_ID
2	Architect Group	30001	L0001
5	Software Development	30002	L0002
7	Design Team	30003	L0003

LOCATIONS

LOCT_ID	DEP_ID_LOC
L0001	2
L0002	5
L0003	7

Accessing multiple tables with sub-queries

Let us see some examples of queries requiring multiple table access using sub-queries.

1. Retrieve only the EMPLOYEES records corresponding to jobs in the JOBS table.

For such a question, you can implement the sub-query in the WHERE clause, such that the overlapping column of JOD ID can identify the required entries.

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB_ID IN (SELECT JOB_IDENT FROM JOBS);
```

The expected output would look as shown below.

			EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	SSN	B_DATE	SEX	ADDRESS	JOB_ID	SALARY	MANAGER_ID	DEP_ID
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1001	John	Thomas	123456	1976-09-01	M	5631 Rice, OakPark,IL	100	100000.00	30001	2
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1002	Alice	James	123457	1972-07-31	F	980 Berry ln, Elgin,IL	200	80000.00	30002	5
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1003	Steve	Wells	123458	1980-10-08	M	291 Springs, Gary,IL	300	50000.00	30002	5
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1004	Santosh	Kumar	123459	1985-07-20	M	511 Aurora Av, Aurora,IL	400	60000.00	30004	5
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1005	Ahmed	Hussain	123410	1981-04-01	M	216 Oak Tree, Geneva,IL	500	70000.00	30001	2
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1006	Nancy	Allen	123411	1978-06-02	F	111 Green Pl, Elgin,IL	600	90000.00	30001	2
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1007	Mary	Thomas	123412	1975-05-05	F	100 Rose Pl, Gary,IL	650	65000.00	30003	7
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1008	Bharath	Gupta	123413	1985-06-05	M	145 Berry Ln, Naperville,IL	660	65000.00	30003	7
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1009	Andrea	Jones	123414	1990-09-07	F	120 Fall Creek, Gary,IL	234	70000.00	30003	7
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	E1010	Ann	Jacob	123415	1982-03-30	F	111 Britany Springs,Elgin,IL	220	70000.00	30004	5

1. Retrieve JOB information for employees earning over $70,000.

For this example, retrieve the details from the JOBS table, which has common IDs with those available in the EMPLOYEES table, provided the salary in the EMPLOYEES table is greater than $70,000. You can write the query as:

1. SELECT JOB_TITLE, MIN_SALARY, MAX_SALARY, JOB_IDENT

2. FROM JOBS

3. WHERE JOB_IDENT IN (select JOB_ID from EMPLOYEES where SALARY > 70000);

The expected output would look as shown below.

			JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY	MAX_SALARY	JOB_IDENT
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	Sr. Architect	60000.00	100000.00	100
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	Sr.Software Developer	60000.00	80000.00	200
☐	🖉 Edit	⬓ Copy ⊖ Delete	Lead Architect	70000.00	100000.00	600

Accessing multiple tables with Implicit Joins

Let us see some examples of queries that require access of multiple tables using Implicit Joins.

1. Retrieve only the EMPLOYEES records corresponding to jobs in the JOBS table.

The same question as before, but now we will use Implicit Join to retrieve the required information. For this, you will combine the tables based on job IDs. Using the following query for this:

1. `SELECT *`

2. `FROM EMPLOYEES, JOBS`

3. `WHERE EMPLOYEES.JOB_ID = JOBS.JOB_IDENT;`

The expected output is shown below.

Showing rows 0 - 9 (10 total, Query took 0.0006 seconds.)

`select * from EMPLOYEES, JOBS where EMPLOYEES.JOB_ID = JOBS.JOB_IDENT`

☐ Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▾ Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	SSN	B_DATE	SEX	ADDRESS	JOB_ID	SALARY	MANAGER_ID	DEP_ID	JOB_IDENT	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY	MAX_SALARY
E1001	John	Thomas	123456	1976-09-01	M	5631 Rice, OakPark,IL	100	100000.00	30001	2	100	Sr. Architect	60000.00	100000.00
E1002	Alice	James	123457	1972-07-31	F	980 Berry ln, Elgin,IL	200	80000.00	30002	5	200	Sr.Software Developer	60000.00	80000.00
E1003	Steve	Wells	123458	1980-10-08	M	291 Springs, Gary,IL	300	50000.00	30002	5	300	Jr.Software Developer	40000.00	60000.00
E1004	Santosh	Kumar	123459	1985-07-20	M	511 Aurora Av, Aurora,IL	400	60000.00	30004	5	400	Jr.Software Developer	40000.00	60000.00
E1005	Ahmed	Hussain	123410	1981-04-01	M	216 Oak Tree, Geneva,IL	500	70000.00	30001	2	500	Jr. Architect	50000.00	70000.00
E1006	Nancy	Allen	123411	1978-06-02	F	111 Green Pl, Elgin,IL	600	90000.00	30001	2	600	Lead Architect	70000.00	100000.00
E1007	Mary	Thomas	123412	1975-05-05	F	100 Rose Pl, Gary,IL	650	65000.00	30003	7	650	Jr. Designer	60000.00	70000.00
E1008	Bharath	Gupta	123413	1985-06-05	M	145 Berry Ln, Naperville,IL	660	65000.00	30003	7	660	Jr. Designer	60000.00	70000.00
E1009	Andrea	Jones	123414	1990-09-07	F	120 Fall Creek,	234	70000.00	30003	7	234	Sr. Designer	70000.00	90000.00

1. Redo the previous query using shorter aliases for table names.

Note that the tables in question can be assigned shorter aliases. This is especially helpful in cases where specific columns are to be accessed from different tables. The query would be modified to:

1. `SELECT *`

2. `FROM EMPLOYEES E, JOBS J`

3. `WHERE E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_IDENT;`

The output would look like:

Notice that the two queries are giving the same response.

1. In the previous query, retrieve only the Employee ID, Name, and Job Title.

Notice that Job Title is a column of the JOBS table, and other details are coming from the EMPLOYEES table. The two tables will be joined on Job ID. The query would be as follows:

1. SELECT EMP_ID,F_NAME,L_NAME, JOB_TITLE

2. FROM EMPLOYEES E, JOBS J

3. WHERE E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_IDENT;

The output would look as shown below.

1. Redo the previous query, but specify the fully qualified column names with aliases in the SELECT clause.

The column names can also be prefixed with table aliases to keep track of where each column is coming from. The above query will be modified as shown below.

1. SELECT E.EMP_ID, E.F_NAME, E.L_NAME, J.JOB_TITLE

2. FROM EMPLOYEES E, JOBS J

3. WHERE E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_IDENT;

The expected output is:

Practice problems

1. Retrieve only the list of employees whose JOB_TITLE is Jr. Designer.

a. Using sub-queries

▼ Solution

1. SELECT *

2. FROM EMPLOYEES

3. WHERE JOB_ID IN (SELECT JOB_IDENT

4. FROM JOBS

5. `WHERE JOB_TITLE= 'Jr. Designer');`

b. Using Implicit Joins

▼ Solution

1. `SELECT *`

2. `FROM EMPLOYEES E, JOBS J`

3. `WHERE E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_IDENT AND J.JOB_TITLE= 'Jr. Designer';`

1. Retrieve JOB information and a list of employees whose birth year is after 1976.

a. Using sub-queries

▼ Solution

1. `SELECT JOB_TITLE, MIN_SALARY, MAX_SALARY, JOB_IDENT`

2. `FROM JOBS`

3. `WHERE JOB_IDENT IN (SELECT JOB_ID`

4. `FROM EMPLOYEES`

5. `WHERE YEAR(B_DATE)>1976 );`

b. Using implicit join

▼ Solution

1. `SELECT J.JOB_TITLE, J.MIN_SALARY, J.MAX_SALARY, J.JOB_IDENT`

2. `FROM JOBS J, EMPLOYEES E`

3. `WHERE E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_IDENT AND YEAR(E.B_DATE)>1976;`

Conclusion

Congratulations! You have completed this lab and are ready for the next topic.

At the end of this lab, you are now able to:

- Write SQL queries that access more than one table

- Compose queries that access multiple tables using a nested statement in the WHERE clause

- Build queries with multiple tables in the FROM clause

- Write Implicit Join queries with join criteria specified in the WHERE clause

- Specify aliases for table names and qualify column names with table aliases