SQL Part 2

Perancangan Basis Data Relasional

Outline

- Obtaining Data from Multiple Tables
- Cartesian Product
- Types of Join
  - Inner Join
  - Outer Join
  - Self Join

Obtaining Data from Multiple Tables

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
100	King	90
101	Kochhar	90
...		
202	Fay	20
205	Higgins	110
206	Gietz	110

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	1700
20	Marketing	1800
50	Shipping	1500
60	IT	1400
80	Sales	2500
90	Executive	1700
110	Accounting	1700
190	Contracting	1700

EMPLOYEE_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
200	10	Administration
201	20	Marketing
202	20	Marketing
...		
102	90	Executive
205	110	Accounting
206	110	Accounting

Data from Multiple Tables

Sometimes you need to use data from more than one table.

In the slide example, the report displays data from two separate tables.

- Employee IDs exist in the EMPLOYEES table.
- Department IDs exist in both the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS table
- Location IDs exist in the DEPARTMENTS table.

To produce the report, you need to link the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables and access data from both of them.

Cartesian Products

- When a join condition is invalid or omitted completely, the result is a *Cartesian product*, in which all combinations of rows are displayed.
  - All rows in the first table are joined to all rows in the second table
- To avoid a Cartesian product, always include a valid join condition in a WHERE clause.

Generating a Cartesian Product

EMPLOYEES (20 rows)

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
100	King	90
101	Kochhar	90
...		
202	Fay	20
205	Higgins	110
206	Gietz	110

20 rows selected.

DEPARTMENTS (8 rows)

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	1700
20	Marketing	1800
50	Shipping	1500
60	IT	1400
80	Sales	2500
90	Executive	1700
110	Accounting	1700
190	Contracting	1700

8 rows selected.

Cartesian product: 20x8=160 rows

EMPLOYEE_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	LOCATION_ID
100	90	1700
101	90	1700
102	90	1700
103	60	1700
104	60	1700
107	60	1700
...		

160 rows selected.

Types of Join

- Inner Join
  - Equijoin
  - Natural Join
  - Cross Join
- Outer Join
  - Left Outer Join
  - Right Outer Join
  - Full Outer Join
- Self Join

What is an Equijoin?

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
200	10
201	20
202	20
124	50
141	50
142	50
143	50
144	50
103	60
104	60
107	60
149	80
174	80
176	80

...

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Administration
20	Marketing
20	Marketing
50	Shipping
50	Shipping
50	Shipping
50	Shipping
50	Shipping
60	IT
60	IT
60	IT
80	Sales
80	Sales
80	Sales

...

Foreign key **Primary key**

EQUIJOIN

- To determine an employee's department name, you compare the value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table with the DEPARTMENT_ID values in the DEPARTMENTS table.
- The relationship between the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables is an *equijoin*—that is, values in the DEPARTMENT_ID column on both tables must be equal.
- **Note:** Equijoins are also called *simple joins* or *inner joins*.

Retrieving Records with the USING Clause

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, d.location_id
FROM   employees e JOIN departments d
USING (department_id) ;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	LOCATION_ID
200	Whalen	1700
201	Hartstein	1800
202	Fay	1800
124	Mourgos	1500
141	Rajs	1500
142	Davies	1500
143	Matos	1500
144	Vargas	1500
103	Hunold	1400

...

19 rows selected.

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name,
          employees.department_id, location_id
FROM   employees, departments
WHERE  employees.department_id = departments.department_id;
```

Retrieving Records with the ON Clause

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id,
       d.department_id, d.location_id
FROM   employees e JOIN departments d
ON     (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	LOCATION_ID
200	Whalen	10	10	1700
201	Hartstein	20	20	1800
202	Fay	20	20	1800
124	Mourgos	50	50	1500
141	Rajs	50	50	1500
142	Davies	50	50	1500
143	Matos	50	50	1500

...

19 rows selected.

The ON clause can also be used as follows to join columns that have different names:

```
SELECT e.last_name emp, m.last_name mgr
FROM   employees e JOIN employees m
ON     (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);
```

Joining More than Two Tables

EMPLOYEES

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
King	90
Kochhar	90
De Haan	90
Hunold	60
Ernst	60
Lorentz	60
Mourgos	50
Rajs	50
Davies	50
Matos	50
Vargas	50
Zlotkey	80
Abel	80
Taylor	80

...

20 rows selected.

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	1700
20	1800
50	1500
60	1400
80	2500
90	1700
110	1700
190	1700

8 rows selected.

LOCATIONS

LOCATION_ID	CITY
1400	Southlake
1500	South San Francisco
1700	Seattle
1800	Toronto
2500	Oxford

- To join *n* tables together, you need a minimum of n-1 join conditions.

Non-Equijoins

EMPLOYEES

LAST_NAME	SALARY
King	24000
Kochhar	17000
De Haan	17000
Hunold	9000
Ernst	6000
Lorentz	4200
Mourgos	5800
Rajs	3500
Davies	3100
Matos	2600
Vargas	2500
Zlotkey	10500
Abel	11000
Taylor	8600

...

20 rows selected.

JOB_GRADES

GRA	LOWEST_SAL	HIGHEST_SAL
A	1000	2999
B	3000	5999
C	6000	9999
D	10000	14999
E	15000	24999
F	25000	40000

Salary in the EMPLOYEES table must be between lowest salary and highest salary in the JOB_GRADES table.

Retrieving Records with Non-Equijoins

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.salary, j.grade_level
FROM   employees e, job_grades j
WHERE  e.salary
       BETWEEN j.lowest_sal AND j.highest_sal;
```

LAST_NAME	SALARY	GRA
Matos	2600	A
Vargas	2500	A
Lorentz	4200	B
Mourgos	5800	B
Rajs	3500	B
Davies	3100	B
Whalen	4400	B
Hunold	9000	C
Ernst	6000	C

...

20 rows selected.

Creating Three-Way Joins with the ON Clause

```
SELECT employee_id, city, department_name
FROM   employees e
JOIN   departments d
ON     d.department_id = e.department_id
JOIN   locations l
ON     d.location_id = l.location_id;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	CITY	DEPARTMENT_NAME
103	Southlake	IT
104	Southlake	IT
107	Southlake	IT
124	South San Francisco	Shipping
141	South San Francisco	Shipping
142	South San Francisco	Shipping
143	South San Francisco	Shipping
144	South San Francisco	Shipping

...

19 rows selected.

```
SELECT employee_id, city, department_name
   FROM   employees, departments, locations
   WHERE  employees.department_id = departments.department_id
   AND    departments.location_id = locations.location_id;
```

Natural Joins

- The NATURAL JOIN clause is based on all columns in the two tables that have the same name.
- It selects rows from the two tables that have equal values in all matched columns.
- The join can happen only on columns having the same names and data types in both the tables.
- If the columns have the same name, but different data types, then the NATURAL JOIN syntax causes an error.

Retrieving Records with Natural Joins

```
SELECT department_id, department_name,
       location_id, city
FROM   departments
NATURAL JOIN locations ;
```

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID	CITY
60	IT	1400	Southlake
50	Shipping	1500	South San Francisco
10	Administration	1700	Seattle
90	Executive	1700	Seattle
110	Accounting	1700	Seattle
190	Contracting	1700	Seattle
20	Marketing	1800	Toronto
80	Sales	2500	Oxford

8 rows selected.

Cross Joins

- The CROSS JOIN clause produces the cross-product of two tables.
- This is the same as a Cartesian product between the two tables.

Creating Cross Joins

```
SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM   employees
CROSS JOIN departments ;
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME
King	Administration
Kochhar	Administration
De Haan	Administration
Hunold	Administration

...

160 rows selected.

Outer Joins

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
Administration	10
Marketing	20
Shipping	50
IT	60
Sales	80
Executive	90
Accounting	110
Contracting	190

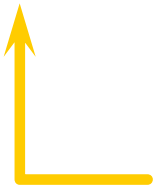
8 rows selected.

EMPLOYEES

DEPARTMENT_ID	LAST_NAME
90	King
90	Kochhar
90	De Haan
60	Hunold
60	Ernst
60	Lorentz
50	Mourgos
50	Rajs
50	Davies
50	Matos
50	Vargas
80	Zlotkey

...

20 rows selected.



There are no employees in department 190.

Outer Join

- An outer join does not require each record in the two joined tables to have a matching record.
- The joined table retains each record—even if no other matching record exists.
- Outer joins subdivide further into left outer joins, right outer joins, and full outer joins, depending on which table(s) one retains the rows from (left, right, or both).

LEFT OUTER JOIN

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name
FROM   employees e
LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d
ON   (e.department_id = d.department_id) ;
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Whalen	10	Administration
Fay	20	Marketing
Hartstein	20	Marketing
...		
De Haan	90	Executive
Kochhar	90	Executive
King	90	Executive
Gietz	110	Accounting
Higgins	110	Accounting
Grant		

20 rows selected.

RIGHT OUTER JOIN

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name
FROM   employees e
RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d
ON    (e.department_id = d.department_id) ;
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
King	90	Executive
Kochhar	90	Executive
...		
Whalen	10	Administration
Hartstein	20	Marketing
Fay	20	Marketing
Higgins	110	Accounting
Gietz	110	Accounting
		Contracting

20 rows selected.

FULL OUTER JOIN

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name
FROM   employees e
FULL OUTER JOIN departments d
ON   (e.department_id = d.department_id) ;
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Whalen	10	Administration
Fay	20	Marketing
...		
De Haan	90	Executive
Kochhar	90	Executive
King	90	Executive
Gietz	110	Accounting
Higgins	110	Accounting
Grant		
		Contracting

21 rows selected.

Additional Conditions

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id,
       d.department_id, d.location_id
FROM   employees e JOIN departments d
ON     (e.department_id = d.department_id)
AND    e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	LOCATION_ID
174	Abel	80	80	2500
176	Taylor	80	80	2500

Self Join

- Sometimes you need to join a table to itself. To find the name of each employee's manager, you need to join the EMPLOYEES table to itself, or perform a self join.
- For example, to find the name of Whalen's manager, you need to:
    - Find Whalen in the EMPLOYEES table by looking at the LAST_NAME column.
    - Find the manager number for Whalen by looking at the MANAGER_ID column. Whalen's manager number is 101.
    - Find the name of the manager with EMPLOYEE_ID 101 by looking at the LAST_NAME column. Kochhar's employee number is 101, so Kochhar is Whalen's manager.
  - In this process, you look in the table twice. The first time you look in the table to find Whalen in the LAST_NAME column and MANAGER_ID value of 101. The second time you look in the EMPLOYEE_ID column to find 101 and the LAST_NAME column to find Kochhar.

Self Joins

EMPLOYEES (WORKER)

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	MANAGER_ID
100	King	
101	Kochhar	100
102	De Haan	100
103	Hunold	102
104	Ernst	103
107	Lorentz	103
124	Mourgos	100

...

EMPLOYEES (MANAGER)

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME
100	King
101	Kochhar
102	De Haan
103	Hunold
104	Ernst
107	Lorentz
124	Mourgos

...

MANAGER_ID in the WORKER table is equal to EMPLOYEE_ID in the MANAGER table.

Joining a Table to Itself

```
SELECT worker.last_name || ' works for '
       || manager.last_name
FROM   employees worker JOIN employees manager
ON  (worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id) ;
```

WORKER.LAST_NAME||'WORKSFOR'||MANAGER.LAST_NAME
Kochhar works for King
De Haan works for King
Mourgos works for King
Zlotkey works for King
Hartstein works for King
Whalen works for Kochhar
Higgins works for Kochhar
Hunold works for De Haan
Ernst works for Hunold

...

19 rows selected.

Review

- Obtaining Data from Multiple Tables
- Cartesian Product
- Types of Join
  - Inner Join
  - Outer Join
  - Self Join