## BETWEEN Example

### **Example**

SELECT \* FROM Products  
WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20;

## BETWEEN Dates Example

The following SQL statement selects all orders with an OrderDate between '01-July-1996' and '31-July-1996':

### **Example**

SELECT \* FROM Orders  
WHERE OrderDate BETWEEN #07/01/1996# AND #07/31/1996#;

select order\_date,dayname(order\_date),count(order\_date) from orders where order\_date between '2014-07-07' and '2014-07-13' group by order\_date ;

select order\_date,count(order\_date) AS COUNT\_Orders ,dayname(order\_date) from orders where order\_date between '2014-07-07' and '2014-07-13' group by order\_date order by COUNT\_Orders DESC;

## SQL JOIN

A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

Let's look at a selection from the "Orders" table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **OrderID** | **CustomerID** | **OrderDate** |
| 10308 | 2­­ | 1996-09-18 |
| 10309 | 37 | 1996-09-19 |
| 10310 | 77 | 1996-09-20 |

Then, look at a selection from the "Customers" table:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CustomerID** | **CustomerName** | **ContactName** | **Country** |
| 1 | Alfreds Futterkiste | Maria Anders | Germany |
| 2 | Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados | Ana Trujillo | Mexico |
| 3 | Antonio Moreno Taquería | Antonio Moreno | Mexico |

Notice that the "CustomerID" column in the "Orders" table refers to the "CustomerID" in the "Customers" table. The relationship between the two tables above is the "CustomerID" column.

Then, we can create the following SQL statement (that contains an INNER JOIN), that selects records that have matching values in both tables:

Trials:

Logical error

### **Example**

SELECT orders.order\_id, customers.customer\_fname, orders.order\_date  
FROM orders  
INNER JOIN customers

­ON orders.order\_customer\_id = customers.customer\_id;

### **Example**

Join OrderDetails with Products, and use SUM() to find the total amount:

SELECT SUM(Price \* Quantity)  
FROM OrderDetails  
LEFT JOIN Products

ON OrderDetails.ProductID = Products.ProductID;

SELECT o.OrderID, o.OrderDate, c.CustomerName  
FROM Customers AS c, Orders AS o  
WHERE c.CustomerName='Around the Horn' AND c.CustomerID=o.CustomerID;

select sum(o.order\_item\_quantity \* p.product\_price),p.product\_name from order\_items as o

left join products as p on o.order\_item\_product\_id = p.product\_id

where p.product\_price > 100

group by p.product\_name limit 20;

Task1 (make a query to get count for the all cities.)

* 1. join two tables using inner join,

orders and customers.

* 1. display 2 columns (customer city , count of orders )
  2. Use group by function.
  3. Filter alameda is the city

Task 2

1. Join two tables using inner join , products and categories
2. Display category name , product name , product price
3. Sort the highest category name prices
4. And Sort the highest product name prices

Different Types of SQL JOINs

Here are the different types of the JOINs in SQL:

* (INNER) JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables
* LEFT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table
* RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table
* FULL (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table

      

## JOIN Three Tables

SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName, Shippers.ShipperName  
FROM (

(Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID)

INNER JOIN Shippers ON Orders.ShipperID = Shippers.ShipperID);

select customers.customer\_fname , orders.order\_date , order\_items.order\_item\_quantity

from

(

( customers inner join orders on customers.customer\_id = orders.order\_customer\_id)

inner join order\_items

on orders.order\_id = order\_items.order\_item\_order\_id

);

Task :-

First name , last name and order date and sum(quantity)

where orders between feb and may 2014

count quantity for every unique customers (full\_name)

and

get highest count quantity

select customers.customer\_fname ,customers.customer\_lname, orders.order\_date ,count( order\_items.order\_item\_quantity) as count\_quantity

from(

( customers inner join orders on customers.customer\_id = orders.order\_customer\_id)

inner join order\_items on orders.order\_id = order\_items.order\_item\_order\_id )

where orders.order\_date between '2014-05-01' and '2014-07-01'

group by customers.customer\_id

order by count\_quantity desc

limit 10;