

USING in Action - Corrected Answer

This exercise demonstrates how to simplify joins using the USING clause. The USING clause is applicable when the column being joined has the same name in both tables. In this case, the 'countries' table (aliased as 'c') and the 'languages' table (aliased as 'l') are joined using the 'code' column to explore official and unofficial languages.

Below is the instruction and initial setup:

Learn / Courses / Joining Data In SQL

← Course Outline →

Daily XP 240

Exercise

USING in action

In the previous exercises, you performed your joins using the `ON` keyword. Recall that when **both** the field names being joined on are the same, you can take advantage of the `USING` clause.

You'll now explore the `languages` table from our database. Which languages are official languages, and which ones are unofficial?

You'll employ `USING` to simplify your query as you explore this question.

Instructions 100 XP

- Use the country `code` field to complete the `INNER JOIN` with `USING`; do not change any alias names.

Take Hint (-30 XP)

query.sql

```
1 SELECT c.name AS country, l.name AS language, official
2 FROM countries AS c
3 INNER JOIN languages AS l
4 -- Match using the code column
5 ---
```

⌂

Run Code

Submit Answer

query result

countries languages

No query executed yet...

Showing 0 out of 0 rows

-- Full Answer in SQL

```
SELECT c.name AS country,  
       l.name AS language,  
       official  
FROM countries AS c  
INNER JOIN languages AS l  
-- Match using the code column  
USING(code);
```

The corrected query joins the 'countries' table (aliased as 'c') with the 'languages' table (aliased as 'l') using the USING clause on the 'code' column. The USING clause simplifies the join condition since 'code' exists in both tables. Selected fields include 'c.name' aliased as 'country', 'l.name' aliased as 'language', and 'official' to determine whether the language is official.