**Section 1: Advanced SQL JOIN Exercises**

In the following advanced SQL exercises, we’ll use a sportswear database that stores information about clothes, clothing categories, colors, customers, and orders. It contains five tables: color, customer, category, clothing, and clothing\_order. Let's look at the data in this database.

The color table contains the following columns:

* idstores the unique ID for each color.
* name stores the name of the color.
* extra\_fee stores the extra charge (if any) added for clothing ordered in this color.

In the customer table, you'll find the following columns:

* id stores customer IDs.
* first\_name stores the customer's first name.
* last\_name stores the customer's last name.
* favorite\_color\_idstores the ID of the customer's favorite color (references the color table).

The category table contains these columns:

* id stores the unique ID for each category.
* name stores the name of the category.
* parent\_id stores the ID of the main category for this category (if it's a subcategory). If this value is NULL, it denotes that this category is a main category. Note: Values are related to those in the id column in this table.

The clothing table stores data in the following columns:

* id stores the unique ID for each item.
* name stores the name of that item.
* size stores the size of that clothing: S, M, L, XL, 2XL, or 3XL.
* price stores the item's price.
* color\_id stores the item's color (references the color table).
* category\_id stores the item's category (references the category table).

The clothing\_order table contains the following columns:

* id stores the unique order ID.
* customer\_id stores the ID of the customer ordering the clothes (references the customer table).
* clothing\_id stores the ID of the item ordered (references the clothing table).
* items stores how many of that clothing item the customer ordered.
* order\_date stores the date of the order.