

# SECD2523 - DATABASE

# SEMESTER 1/20232024

## **SECTION 08**

# LAB 4 – DML PART 3

Lecturer: Dr. Noor Hidayah Binti Zakaria

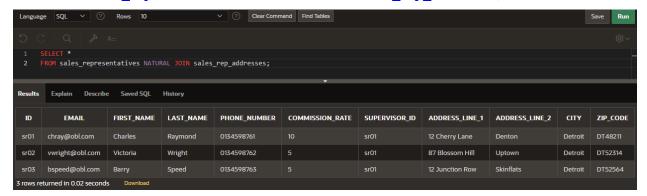
NAME	MATRIC NO.
JESSIE CHANG	A22EC0054

#### Part 1: Creating Natural Joins.

1. Display all of the information about sales representatives and their addresses using a natural join.

**SELECT \*** 

FROM sales representatives NATURAL JOIN sales rep addresses;



2. Adapt the query from the previous question to only show the id, first name, last name, address line 1, address line 2, city, email and phone\_number for the sales representatives.

SELECT id, first\_name, last\_name, address\_line\_1, address\_line\_2, city, email, phone\_number

FROM sales\_representatives NATURAL JOIN sales\_rep\_addresses;



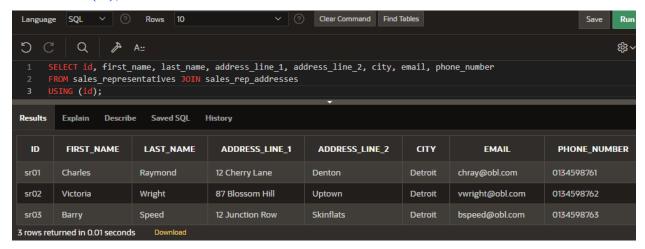
#### Part 2: Creating Joins with the USING Clause

1. Adapt the previous query answer to use the USING clause instead of a natural join.

SELECT id, first\_name, last\_name, address\_line\_1, address\_line\_2, city, email, phone number

 $FROM\ sales\_representatives\ JOIN\ sales\_rep\_addresses$ 

USING (id);

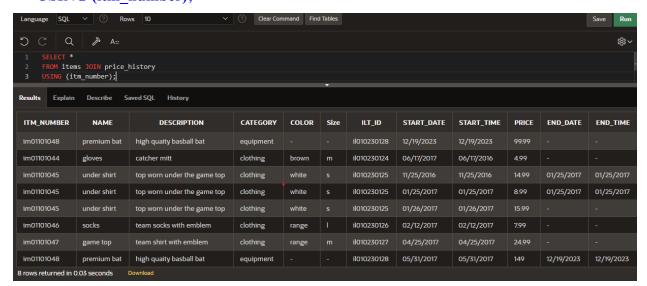


2. Display all of the information about items and their price history by joining the items and price\_history tables.

**SELECT \*** 

FROM items JOIN price\_history

**USING** (itm number);



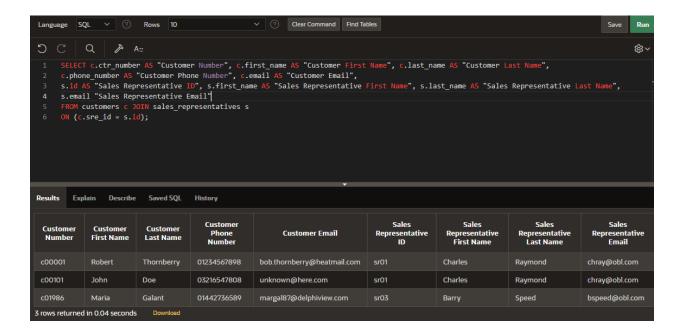
## Part 3: Creating Joins with the ON Clause

1. Use an ON clause to join the customer and sales representative table so that you display the customer number, customer fist name, customer last name, customer phone number, customer email, sales representative id, sales representative first name, sales representative last name and sales representative email. You will need to use a table alias in your answer as both tables have columns with the same name.

```
SELECT c.ctr_number AS "Customer Number", c.first_name AS "Customer First Name", c.last_name AS "Customer Last Name", c.phone_number AS "Customer Phone Number", c.email AS "Customer Email", s.id AS "Sales Representative ID", s.first_name AS "Sales Representative First Name", s.last_name AS "Sales Representative Last Name", s.email "Sales Representative Email"

FROM customers c JOIN sales_representatives s

ON (c.sre_id = s.id);
```



#### Part 4- Creating Three-Way Joins with the ON Clause

1. Using the answer to Task 3 add a join that will allow the team name that the customer represents to be included in the results.

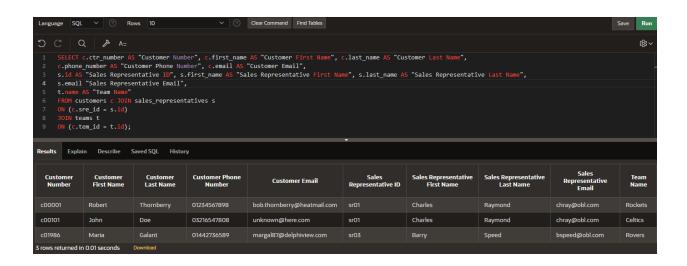
```
SELECT c.ctr_number AS "Customer Number", c.first_name AS "Customer First Name", c.last_name AS "Customer Last Name", c.phone_number AS "Customer Phone Number", c.email AS "Customer Email", s.id AS "Sales Representative ID", s.first_name AS "Sales Representative First Name", s.last_name AS "Sales Representative Last Name", s.email "Sales Representative Email", t.name AS "Team Name"

FROM customers c JOIN sales_representatives s

ON (c.sre_id = s.id)

JOIN teams t

ON (c.tem_id = t.id);
```



#### Part 5: Applying Additional Conditions to a Join

1. Using the answer to Task 4 add an additional condition to only show the results for the customer that has the number - c00001.

```
SELECT c.ctr_number AS "Customer Number", c.first_name AS "Customer First Name", c.last_name AS "Customer Last Name", c.phone_number AS "Customer Phone Number", c.email AS "Customer Email", s.id AS "Sales Representative ID", s.first_name AS "Sales Representative First Name", s.last_name AS "Sales Representative Last Name", s.email "Sales Representative Email", t.name AS "Team Name"

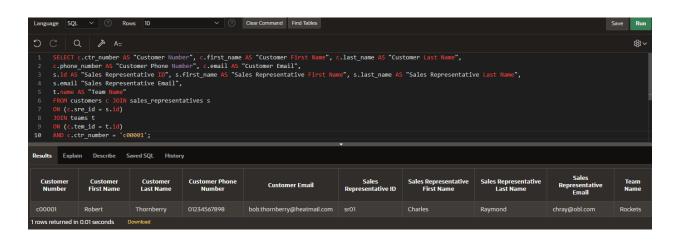
FROM customers c JOIN sales_representatives s

ON (c.sre_id = s.id)

JOIN teams t

ON (c.tem_id = t.id)

AND c.ctr_number = 'c00001';
```



#### Part 6: Retrieving Records with Nonequijoins

1. Write a query that will display name and cost of the item with the number im01101045 on the 12 th of December 2016. The output of the query should look like this:

The cost of the under shirt on this day was 14.99

```
SELECT 'The cost of the ' || i.name || ' on this day was ' || p.price || '.' AS "Items Information"

FROM items i JOIN price_history p

ON i.itm_number = p.itm_number

WHERE i.itm_number = 'im01101045'

AND '12/12/2016' BETWEEN p.start_date AND p.end_date;
```

SQL Rows Clear Command Find Tables Language SELECT 'The cost of the ' || i.name || ' on this day was ' || p.price || '.' AS "Items Information" items i JOIN price\_history p ON i.itm\_number = p.itm\_number WHERE i.itm\_number = 'im01101045' AND '12/12/2016' BETWEEN p.start\_date AND p.end\_date; Explain Describe Saved SQL History **Items Information** The cost of the under shirt on this day was 14.99. 1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

## **Section 6 Lesson 9 Exercise 2: Joining Tables Using JOIN**

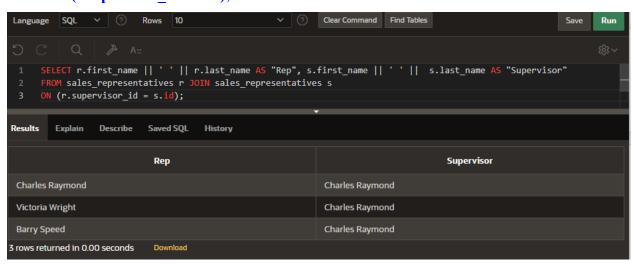
Write SELECT Statements Using Data From Multiple Tables Using Equijoins and Non-Equijoins (S6L9 Objective 1)

### Part 1: Use a Self-Join to Join a Table to Itself (S6L9 Objective 2)

1. Write a query that will display who the supervisor is for each of the sales representatives. The information should be displayed in two columns, the first column will be the first name and last name of the sales representative and the second will be the first name and last name of the supervisor. The column aliases should be Rep and Supervisor.

SELECT r.first\_name || ' ' || r.last\_name AS "Rep", s.first\_name || ' ' || s.last\_name AS "Supervisor"

FROM sales\_representatives r JOIN sales\_representatives s ON (r.supervisor id = s.id);



## Part 2: Use OUTER joins (S6L9 Objective 3)

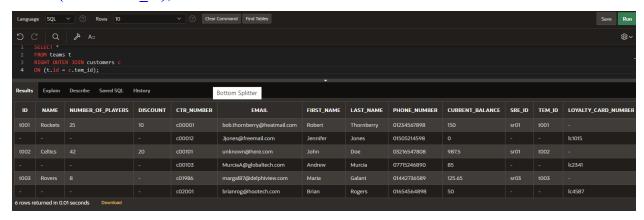
1. Write a query that will display all of the team and customer information even if there is no match with the table on the left (team).

**SELECT \*** 

FROM teams t

**RIGHT OUTER JOIN customers c** 

ON (t.id = c.tem id);



## Part 3: Generating a Cartesian Product (S6L9 Objective 4)

1. Create a Cartesian product between the customer and sales representative tables.

**SELECT \*** 

**FROM customers** 

**CROSS JOIN sales\_representatives** 

