Homework 6-2: Join Clauses

Practice Activities

Clauza ON = Allows a natural join based on an arbitrary condition or two columns with different names.

Clauza USING = Performs an equijoin based on one specified column name

# Try It / Solve It

Use the Oracle database for problems 1-6.

1. Join the Oracle database locations and departments table using the location\_id column. Limit the results to location 1400 only.

SELECT location\_id,city

FROM locations JOIN departments USING(location\_id)

WHERE location\_id = 140

1. Join DJs on Demand d\_play\_list\_items, d\_track\_listings, and d\_cds tables with the JOIN USING syntax. Include the song ID, CD number, title, and comments in the output.

SELECT song\_ID, CD\_number, title, comments

FROM d\_play\_list\_items JOIN d\_track\_listings USING(song\_id) JOIN d\_cds USING(CD\_NUMBER)

1. Display the city, department name, location ID, and department ID for departments 10, 20, and 30 for the city of Seattle.

SELECT city, department\_name, location\_ID, department\_ID

FROM departments JOIN locations USING(location\_id)

WHERE (department\_ID = 10 or department\_ID = 20 or department\_ID = 30) and city = 'Seattle'

1. Display country name, region ID, and region name for Americas.

SELECT country\_name, region\_id, region\_name

FROM wf\_countries JOIN wf\_world\_regions USING(region\_id)

WHERE region\_name LIKE '%America'

1. Write a statement joining the employees and jobs tables. Display the first and last names, hire date, job id, job title, and maximum salary. Limit the query to those employees who are in jobs that can earn more than $12,000.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date, job\_title, max\_salary

FROM employees JOIN jobs USING(job\_id)

WHERE min\_salary > 12000

1. Display job title, employee first name, last name, and email for all employees who are stock clerks.

SELECT job\_title, first\_name, last\_name, email

FROM employees JOIN jobs USING(job\_id)

WHERE job\_title = 'Stock Clerk'

The following questions use the JOIN…ON syntax:

1. Write a statement that displays the employee ID, first name, last name, manager ID, man- ager first name, and manager last name for every employee in the employees table. Hint: this is a self-join.

SELECT worker.employee\_ID, worker.first\_name, worker.last\_name, manager.employee\_ID AS "Manager ID", manager.last\_name AS "manager last name", manager.first\_name AS "manager first name"

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON(worker.manager\_id = manager.employee\_id)

1. Use JOIN ON syntax to query and display the location ID, city, and department name for all Canadian locations.

SELECT city, l.location\_id, d.department\_name,

FROM locations l JOIN departments d

ON(l.location\_id = d.location\_id)

WHERE country\_id = 'CA'

1. Query and display manager ID, department ID, department name, first name, and last name for all employees in departments 80, 90, 110, and 190.

SELECT e.manager\_ID, d.department\_ID, d.department\_name, e.first\_name, e.last\_name

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON( d.department\_ID = 80 or d.department\_ID = 90 or d.department\_ID = 110 or d.department\_ID = 190)

1. Display employee ID, last name, department ID, department name, and hire date for those employees whose hire date was June 7, 1994.

SELECT e.employee\_ID, d.department\_ID, d.department\_name, e.hire\_date

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON( e.hire\_date ='07-June-1994')