

PostgreSQL Exercises

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Produce a list of all members who have used a tennis court

Question

How can you produce a list of all members who have used a tennis court? Include in your output the name of the court and the name of the member formatted as a single column. Ensure no duplicate data, and order by the member name followed by the facility name.

Schema reminder ▲

cd.members

memid	integer
surname	character varying(200)
firstname	character varying(200)
address	character varying(300)
zipcode	integer
telephone	character varying(20)
recommendedby	integer
joindate	timestamp

cd.bookings

facid	integer
memid	integer
starttime	timestamp
slots	integer

cd.facilities

facid	integer
name	character varying(100)
membercost	numeric
guestcost	numeric
initialoutlay	numeric
monthlymaintenance	numeric

Expected Results

member	facility
Anne Baker	Tennis Court 1
Anne Baker	Tennis Court 2
Burton Tracy	Tennis Court 1
Burton Tracy	Tennis Court 2
Charles Owen	Tennis Court 1
Charles Owen	Tennis Court 2
Darren Smith	Tennis Court 2
David Farrell	Tennis Court 1
David Farrell	Tennis Court 2
David Jones	Tennis Court 1

Your Answer

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Answers and Discussion

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```
select distinct mems.firstname || ' ' || mems.surname as member, facs.name as facility
  from
    cd.members mems
   inner join cd.bookings bks
        on mems.memid = bks.memid
   inner join cd.facilities facs
        on bks.facid = facs.facid
 where
    facs.name in ('Tennis Court 2', 'Tennis Court 1')
 order by member, facility
```

This exercise is largely a more complex application of what you've learned in prior questions. It's also the first time we've used more than one join, which may be a little confusing for some. When reading join expressions, remember that a join is effectively a function that takes two tables, one labelled the left table, and the other the right. This is easy to visualise with just one join in the query, but a little more confusing with two.

Our second INNER JOIN in this query has a right hand side of cd.facilities. That's easy enough to grasp. The left hand side, however, is the table returned by joining cd.members to cd.bookings. It's important to emphasise this: the relational model is all about tables. The output of any join is another table. The output of a query is a table. Single columned lists are tables. Once you grasp that, you've grasped the fundamental beauty of the model.

As a final note, we do introduce one new thing here: the || operator is used to concatenate strings.

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