Symbiosis Skills and Professional University

Skill Journal

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PRN:
School: School of Data Science
Course: Data Associate (Data Science)
Module Name: Python for Data Analysis / Managing with Data / Analyzing Data from Disparate Sources **(tick any one)**

1. **Skill Activity Number–** 8

2. **Title-** Joins, Clauses and Sub queries in MySQL

3. **Skills / Competencies to be acquired:** MYSQL

4. **Duration**
   2 days

5. **What is the purpose of the activity?**
   Purpose of this activity joins brings different groups of data together on the basis of relationships.

6. **Steps Performed in this activity?**
   1) Create Database and tables.
   2) Insert values in tables.
   3) Perform Inner join clause
   4) Perform Left join clause
   5) Perform Right join clause
   6) Perform Cross join clause
   7)Perform Natural join clause
   8) Perform a subquery

7. **What resources / materials / equipment / tools did you use for this activity?**
   MYSQL, MS-word

8. **What skills did you acquire?**
   MYSQL

9. **Time taken to complete this activity?**
   1 to 2 hours

Joins, Clauses and Sub queries in MySQL

JOIN clauses are used to return the rows of two or more queries using two or more tables that shares a meaningful relationship based on a common set of values.

Types of MySQL Joins :

1. INNER JOIN
2. LEFT JOIN
3. RIGHT JOIN
4. CROSS JOIN
5. NATURAL JOIN

use database;

```
mysql> use hr;
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+------------------+
| Tables_in_hr     |
+------------------+
| brazil_view      |
| countries        |
| departments      |
| emp_detail       |
| emp_details      |
| emp_details_view |
| employee_detail  |
| employee_detalis |
| employees        |
| job_history      |
| jobs             |
| locations        |
| regions          |
+------------------+
13 rows in set (0.13 sec)
```

Show tables data using select

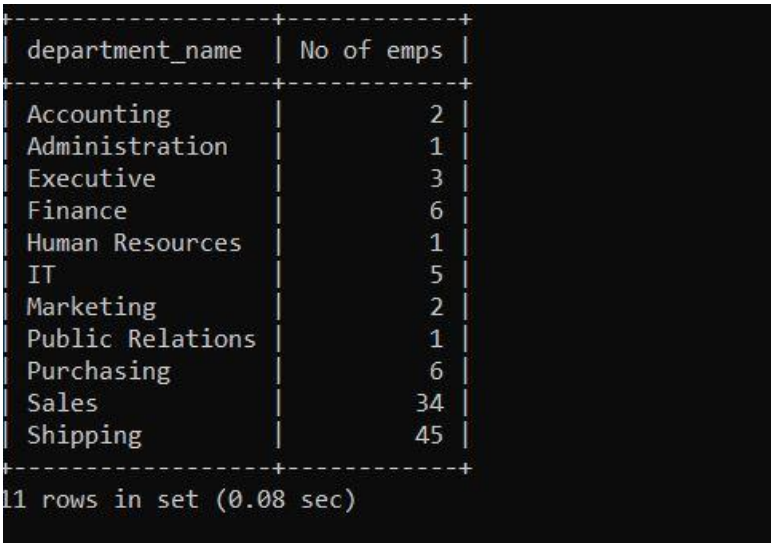
```
mysql> select * from employees limit 10;
+-------------+------------+-----------+----------+--------------+------------+------------+---------+----------------+------------+---------------+
| employee_id | first_name | last_name | email    | phone_number | hire_date  | job_id     | salary  | commission_pct | manager_id | department_id |
+-------------+------------+-----------+----------+--------------+------------+------------+---------+----------------+------------+---------------+
|         100 | Steven     | King      | SKING    | 515.123.4567 | 1987-06-17 | AD_PRES    | 24000.00 |           NULL |       NULL |            90 |
|         101 | Neena      | Kochhar   | NKOCHHAR | 515.123.4568 | 1989-09-21 | AD_VP      | 17000.00 |           NULL |        100 |            90 |
|         102 | Lex        | De Haan   | LDEHAAN  | 515.123.4569 | 1993-01-13 | AD_VP      | 17000.00 |           NULL |        100 |            90 |
|         103 | Alexander  | Hunold    | AHUNOLD  | 590.423.4567 | 1990-01-03 | IT_PROG    |  9000.00 |           NULL |        102 |            60 |
|         104 | Bruce      | Ernst     | BERNST   | 590.423.4568 | 1991-05-21 | IT_PROG    |  6000.00 |           NULL |        103 |            60 |
|         105 | David      | Austin    | DAUSTIN  | 590.423.4569 | 1997-06-25 | IT_PROG    |  4800.00 |           NULL |        103 |            60 |
|         106 | Valli      | Pataballa | VPATABAL | 590.423.4560 | 1998-02-05 | IT_PROG    |  4800.00 |           NULL |        103 |            60 |
|         107 | Diana      | Lorentz   | DLORENTZ | 590.423.5567 | 1999-02-07 | IT_PROG    |  4200.00 |           NULL |        103 |            60 |
|         108 | Nancy      | Greenberg | NGREENBE | 515.124.4569 | 1994-08-17 | FI_MGR     | 12000.00 |           NULL |        101 |           100 |
|         109 | Daniel     | Faviet    | DFAVIET  | 515.124.4169 | 1994-08-16 | FI_ACCOUNT |  9000.00 |           NULL |        108 |           100 |
+-------------+------------+-----------+----------+--------------+------------+------------+---------+----------------+------------+---------------+
10 rows in set (0.24 sec)

mysql> select * from departments limit 10;
+---------------+------------------+------------+-------------+
| department_id | department_name  | manager_id | location_id |
+---------------+------------------+------------+-------------+
|            10 | Administration   |        200 |        1700 |
|            20 | Marketing        |        201 |        1800 |
|            30 | Purchasing       |        114 |        1700 |
|            40 | Human Resources  |        203 |        2400 |
|            50 | Shipping         |        121 |        1500 |
|            60 | IT               |        103 |        1400 |
|            70 | Public Relations |        204 |        2700 |
|            80 | Sales            |        145 |        2500 |
|            90 | Executive        |        100 |        1700 |
|           100 | Finance          |        108 |        1700 |
+---------------+------------------+------------+-------------+
10 rows in set (0.17 sec)
```

1) **INNER JOIN:**
   It returns the common records that have matching values in both tables.

   Question. Query to get the department name and number of employees in the department

   Query:
   select department_name,count(*) as 'No of emps' from departments as d inner join employees as e on e.department_id=d.department_id group by d.department_id,department_name order by department_name;

Output:



department_name	No of emps
Accounting	2
Administration	1
Executive	3
Finance	6
Human Resources	1
IT	5
Marketing	2
Public Relations	1
Purchasing	6
Sales	34
Shipping	45

11 rows in set (0.08 sec)

2) **LEFT JOIN:**

It returns all records from left table and match records from right table.

Question1. The following statement retrieves employee's id, name, hiring date and their department name by joining the *employees* and *departments* tables together using the common *dept_id* field. It also includes those employees who are not assigned to a department.

Query:

```
select e.employee_id,e.first_name,e.last_name,e.hire_date,d.department_name from employees as e left join departments as d on e.department_id=d.department_id order by employee_id;
```

Output:

employee_id	first_name	last_name	hire_date	department_name
100	Steven	King	1987-06-17	Executive
101	Neena	Kochhar	1989-09-21	Executive
102	Lex	De Haan	1993-01-13	Executive
103	Alexander	Hunold	1990-01-03	IT
104	Bruce	Ernst	1991-05-21	IT
105	David	Austin	1997-06-25	IT
106	Valli	Pataballa	1998-02-05	IT
107	Diana	Lorentz	1999-02-07	IT
108	Nancy	Greenberg	1994-08-17	Finance
109	Daniel	Faviet	1994-08-16	Finance
110	John	Chen	1997-09-28	Finance
111	Ismael	Sciarra	1997-09-30	Finance
112	Jose Manuel	Urman	1998-03-07	Finance
113	Luis	Popp	1999-12-07	Finance
114	Den	Raphaely	1994-12-07	Purchasing
115	Alexander	Khoo	1995-05-18	Purchasing
116	Shelli	Baida	1997-12-24	Purchasing
117	Sigal	Tobias	1997-07-24	Purchasing
118	Guy	Himuro	1998-11-15	Purchasing
119	Karen	Colmenares	1999-08-10	Purchasing
120	Matthew	Weiss	1996-07-18	Shipping
121	Adam	Fripp	1997-04-10	Shipping
122	Payam	Kaufling	1995-05-01	Shipping
123	Shanta	Vollman	1997-10-10	Shipping
124	Kevin	Mourgos	1999-11-16	Shipping
125	Julia	Nayer	1997-07-16	Shipping
126	Irene	Mikkilineni	1998-09-28	Shipping
127	James	Landry	1999-01-14	Shipping
128	Steven	Markle	2000-03-08	Shipping
129	Laura	Bissot	1997-08-20	Shipping
130	Mozhe	Atkinson	1997-10-30	Shipping
131	James	Marlow	1997-02-16	Shipping
132	TJ	Olson	1999-04-10	Shipping
133	Jason	Mallin	1996-06-14	Shipping
134	Michael	Rogers	1998-08-26	Shipping

3) RIGHT JOIN:

It returns all records from right table and match records from left table.

Question1. The following statement retrieves all the available departments as well as the id, name, hiring date of the employees who belongs to that department by joining the *employees* and *departments* tables together using the common *dept_id* field.

Query:

Select e.employee_id,e.first_name,e.last_name,e.hire_date,d.department_name from employees as e right join departments as d on e.department_id=d.department_id order by department_name;

Output:

employee_id	first_name	last_name	hire_date	department_name
205	Shelley	Higgins	1994-06-07	Accounting
206	William	Gietz	1994-06-07	Accounting
200	Jennifer	Whalen	1987-09-17	Administration
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Benefits
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Construction
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Contracting
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Control And Credit
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Corporate Tax
100	Steven	King	1987-06-17	Executive
101	Neena	Kochhar	1989-09-21	Executive
102	Lex	De Haan	1993-01-13	Executive
108	Nancy	Greenberg	1994-08-17	Finance
109	Daniel	Faviet	1994-08-16	Finance
110	John	Chen	1997-09-28	Finance
111	Ismael	Sciarra	1997-09-30	Finance
112	Jose Manuel	Urman	1998-03-07	Finance
113	Luis	Popp	1999-12-07	Finance
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Government Sales
203	Susan	Mavris	1994-06-07	Human Resources
103	Alexander	Hunold	1990-01-03	IT
104	Bruce	Ernst	1991-05-21	IT
105	David	Austin	1997-06-25	IT
106	Valli	Pataballa	1998-02-05	IT
107	Diana	Lorentz	1999-02-07	IT
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	IT Helpdesk
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	IT Support
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Manufacturing
201	Michael	Hartstein	1996-02-17	Marketing
202	Pat	Fay	1997-08-17	Marketing
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NOC
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Operations
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Payroll
204	Hermann	Baer	1994-06-07	Public Relations
114	Den	Raphaely	1994-12-07	Purchasing
115	Alexander	Khoo	1995-05-18	Purchasing
116	Shelli	Baida	1997-12-24	Purchasing
117	Sigal	Tobias	1997-07-24	Purchasing
118	Guy	Himuro	1998-11-15	Purchasing
119	Karen	Colmenares	1999-08-10	Purchasing
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Recruiting

4) CROSS JOIN:

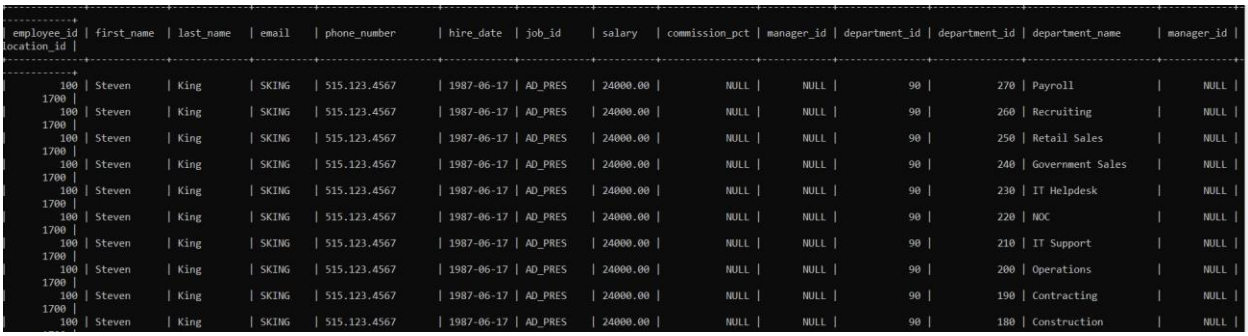
It combines all rows from both tables and return cartesian product of tables.

Question1. Following statement retrieve the cartesian product of employees and departments table.

Query:

select * from employees cross join departments;

Output:



employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	hire_date	job_id	salary	commission_pct	manager_id	department_id	department_id	department_name	manager_id	location_id
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	270	Payroll	NULL	1700
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	260	Recruiting	NULL	1700
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	250	Retail Sales	NULL	1700
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	240	Government Sales	NULL	1700
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	230	IT Helpdesk	NULL	1700
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	220	NOC	NULL	1700
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	210	IT Support	NULL	1700
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	200	Operations	NULL	1700
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	190	Contracting	NULL	1700
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	1987-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	NULL	NULL	90	180	Construction	NULL	

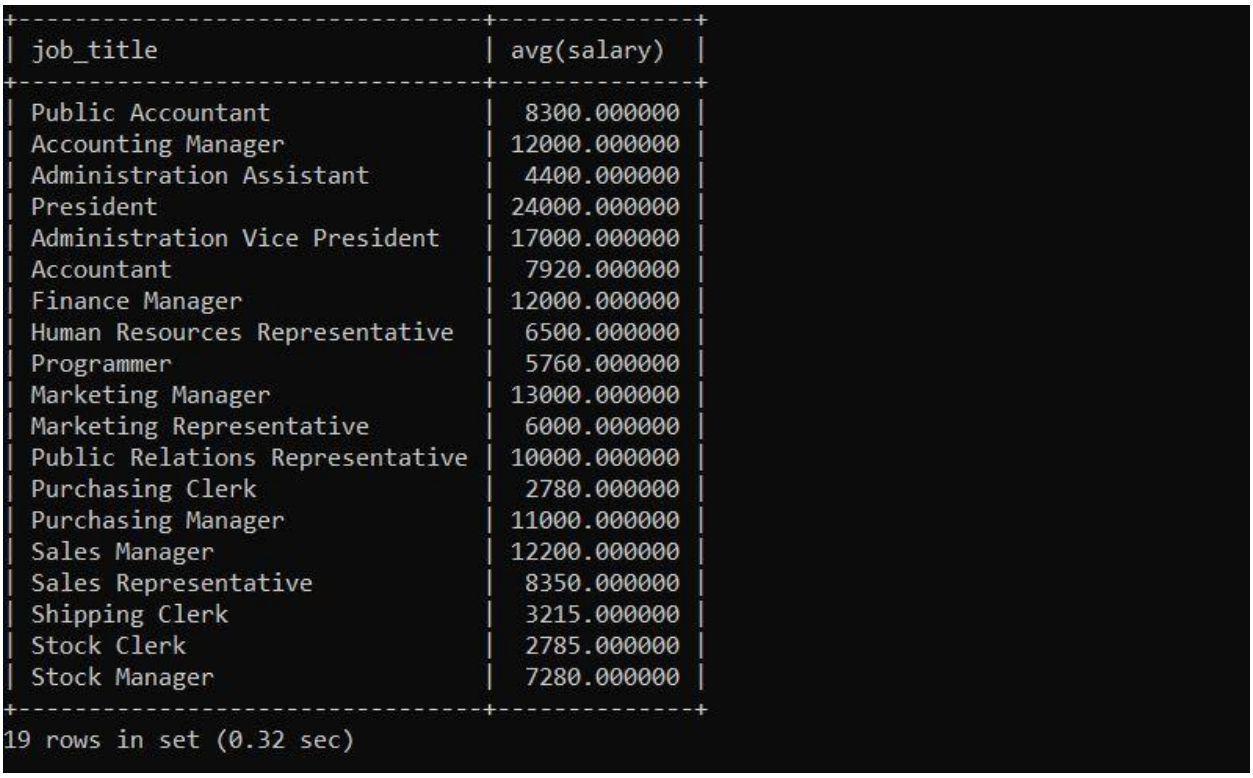
5) NATURAL JOIN:

Question1. Query to display the job title and average salary of employees**.**

Query:

select job_title,avg(salary)from employees natural join jobs group by job_title;

Output:



job_title	avg(salary)
Public Accountant	8300.000000
Accounting Manager	12000.000000
Administration Assistant	4400.000000
President	24000.000000
Administration Vice President	17000.000000
Accountant	7920.000000
Finance Manager	12000.000000
Human Resources Representative	6500.000000
Programmer	5760.000000
Marketing Manager	13000.000000
Marketing Representative	6000.000000
Public Relations Representative	10000.000000
Purchasing Clerk	2780.000000
Purchasing Manager	11000.000000
Sales Manager	12200.000000
Sales Representative	8350.000000
Shipping Clerk	3215.000000
Stock Clerk	2785.000000
Stock Manager	7280.000000

19 rows in set (0.32 sec)

Sub queries in MySQL

A MySQL subquery is a query nested within another query such as SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE or DELETE. Also, a subquery can be nested within another subquery.

It returns either single value or row set.

Q1. Write a query to find the name (first_name, last_name) of all employees who works in the IT department.
Query: select first_name,last_name from employees where department_id in(select department_id from departments where department_name='IT');
Output:

```
+------------+-----------+
| first_name | last_name |
+------------+-----------+
| Alexander  | Hunold    |
| Bruce      | Ernst     |
| David      | Austin    |
| Valli      | Pataballa |
| Diana      | Lorentz   |
+------------+-----------+
5 rows in set (0.66 sec)
```

Q2. Write a query to find the name (first_name, last_name) of the employees who are managers.
Query: select first_name,last_name from employees where(employee_id in(select manager_id from employees));
Output:

```
+------------+-----------+
| first_name | last_name |
+------------+-----------+
| Steven     | King      |
| Neena      | Kochhar   |
| Lex        | De Haan   |
| Alexander  | Hunold    |
| Nancy      | Greenberg |
| Den        | Raphaely  |
| Matthew    | Weiss     |
| Adam       | Fripp     |
| Payam      | Kaufling  |
| Shanta     | Vollman   |
| Kevin      | Mourgos   |
| John       | Russell   |
| Karen      | Partners  |
| Alberto    | Errazuriz |
| Gerald     | Cambrault |
| Eleni      | Zlotkey   |
| Michael    | Hartstein |
| Shelley    | Higgins   |
+------------+-----------+
18 rows in set (0.09 sec)
```