

Joins, Subqueries, CTEs

Left Join



Right Join



Inner Join



Outer Join



Cross Join



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



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Software University

<https://softuni.bg>

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sli.do

#csharp-db



JOINS

Gathering Data from Multiple Tables

Data from Multiple Tables

- Sometimes you need data from **several tables**



Employees

EmployeeName	DepartmentID
Edward	3
John	NULL

Departments

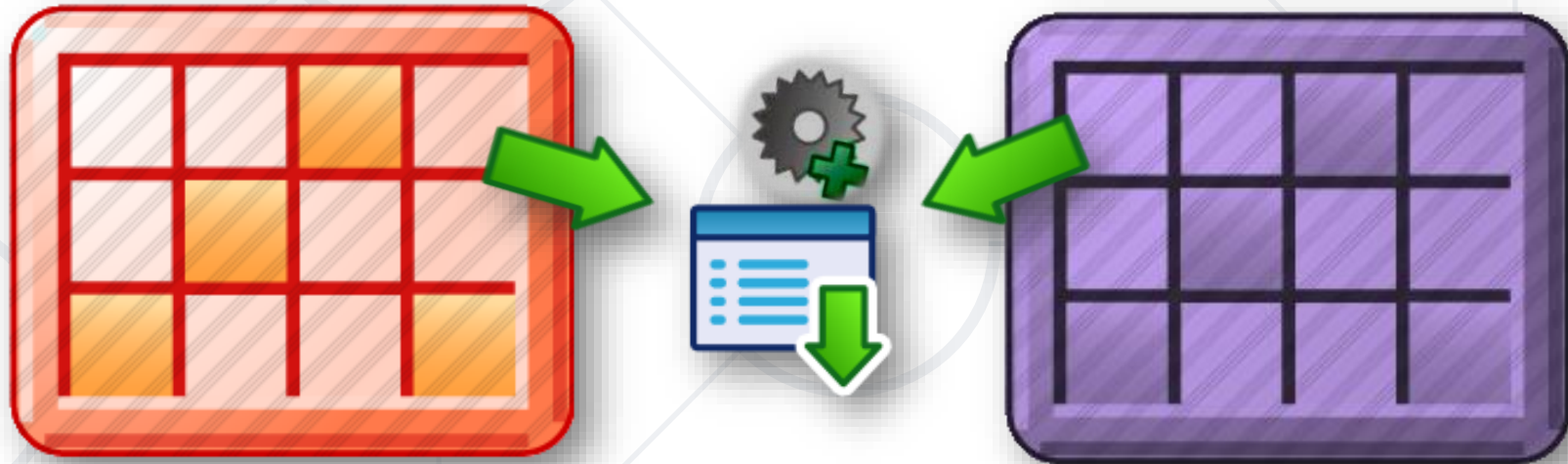
DepartmentID	DepartmentName
3	Sales
4	Marketing
5	Purchasing



EmployeeName	DepartmentID	DepartmentName
Edward	3	Sales

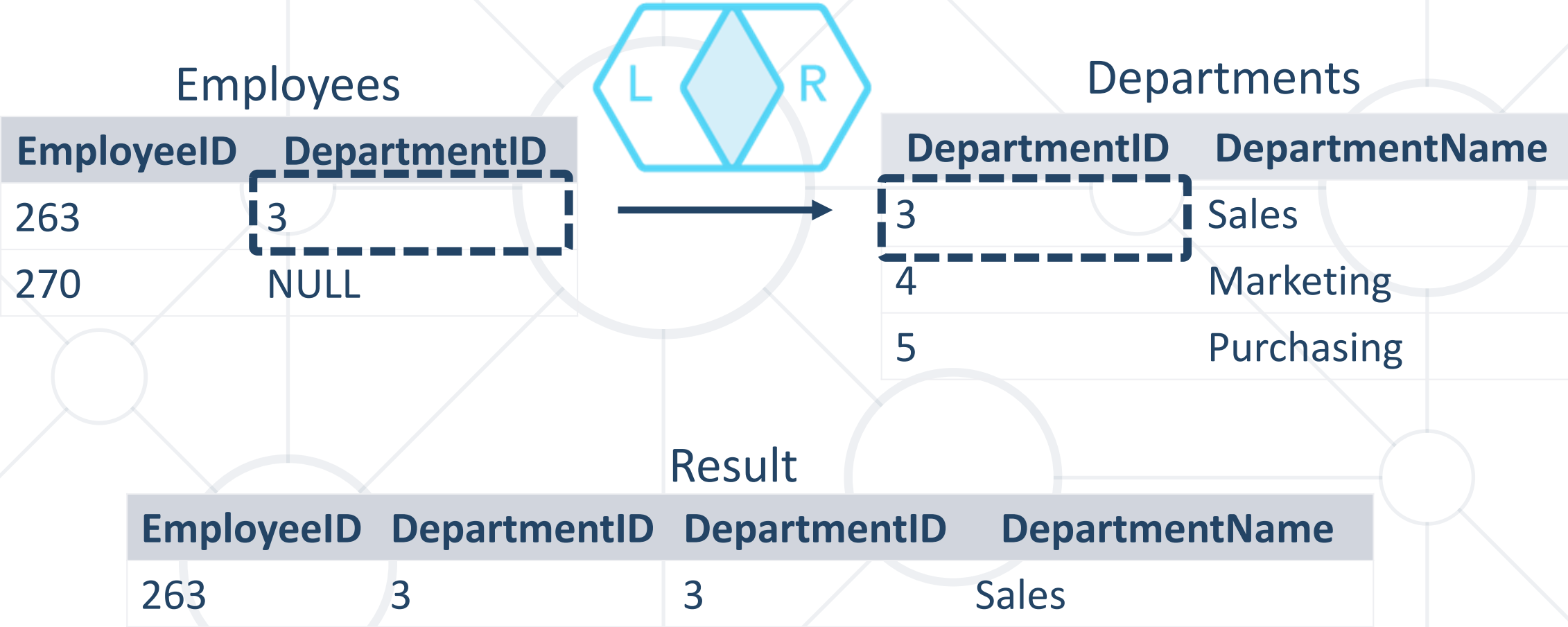
Types of Joins

- **Inner** joins
- **Left, right** and **full outer** joins
- **Cross** joins



- **Inner** join
 - Join of two tables returning **only rows matching** the join **condition**
- **Left** (or **right**) **outer** join
 - Returns the results of the inner join as well as unmatched rows from the left (or right) table
- **Full outer** join
 - Returns the results of an **inner join** along with all **unmatched rows**

Inner Join

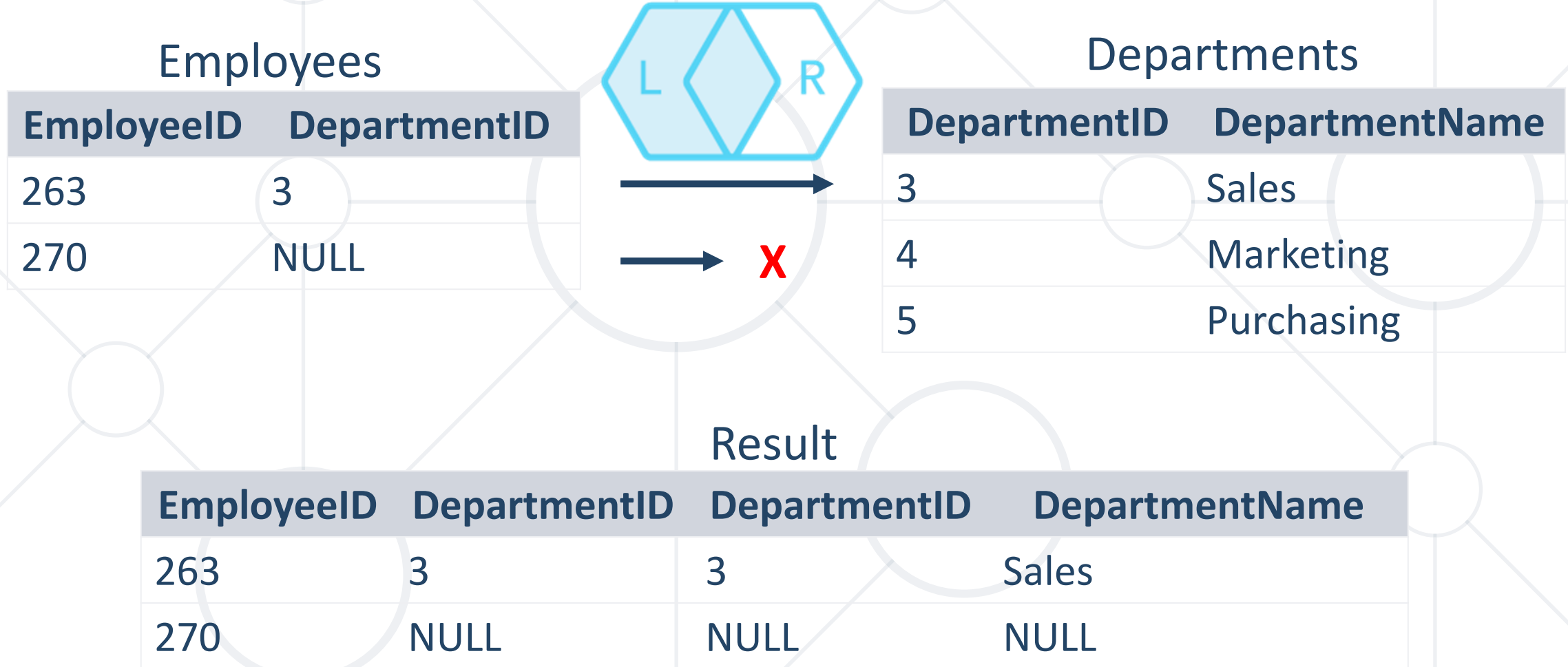



```
SELECT * FROM Employees AS e  
INNER JOIN Departments AS d  
ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID
```

Departments Table

Join Condition

Left Outer Join



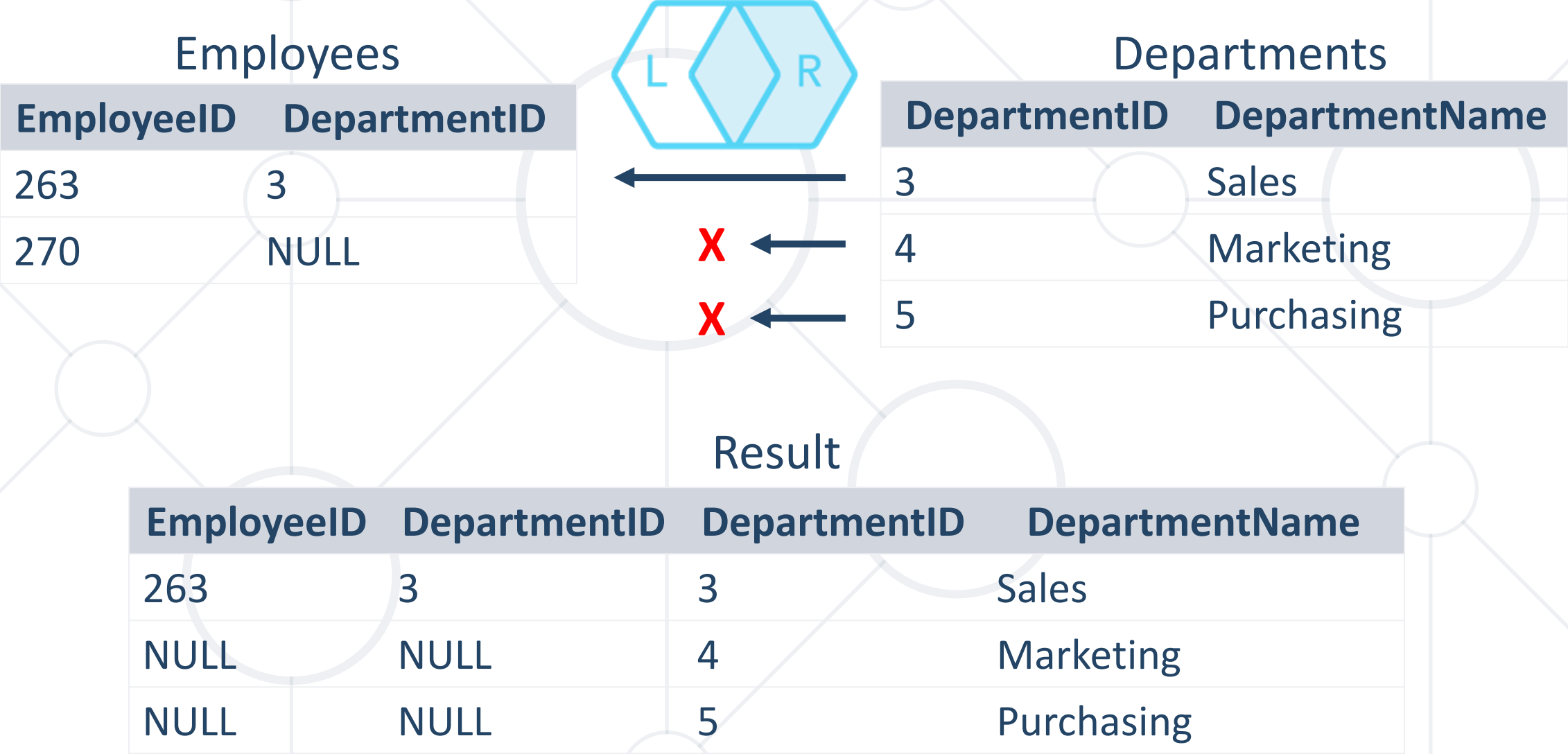
Left Outer Join Syntax

```
SELECT * FROM Employees AS e  
LEFT OUTER JOIN Departments AS d  
ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID
```

Table Departments

Join Condition

Right Outer Join



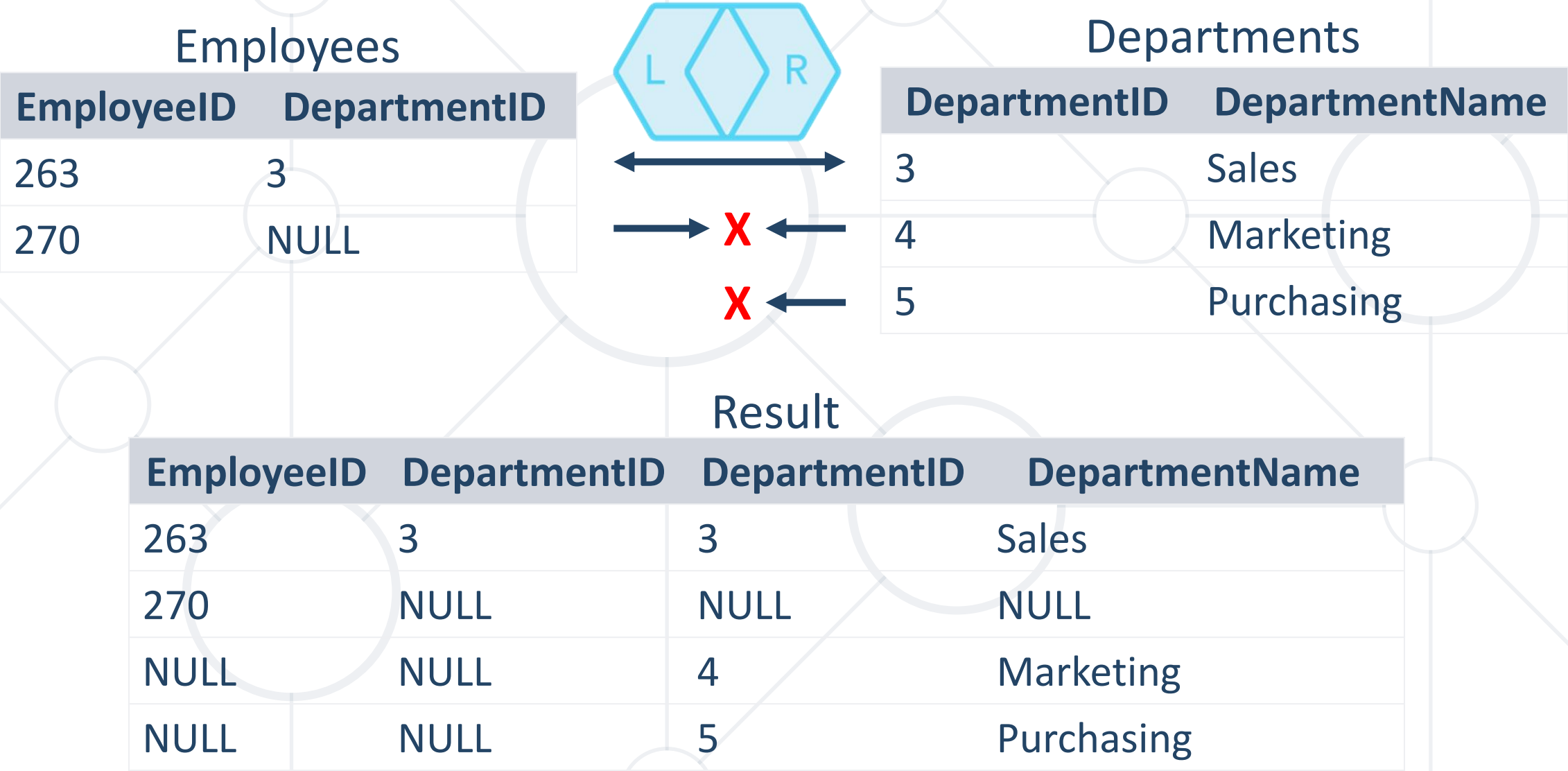
Right Outer Join Syntax

```
SELECT * FROM Employees AS e  
RIGHT OUTER JOIN Departments AS d  
ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID
```

Departments Table

Join Condition

Full Join



Full Join Syntax

```
SELECT * FROM Employees AS e  
FULL JOIN Departments AS d  
ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID
```

Departments Table

Join Condition

Cartesian Product (1)

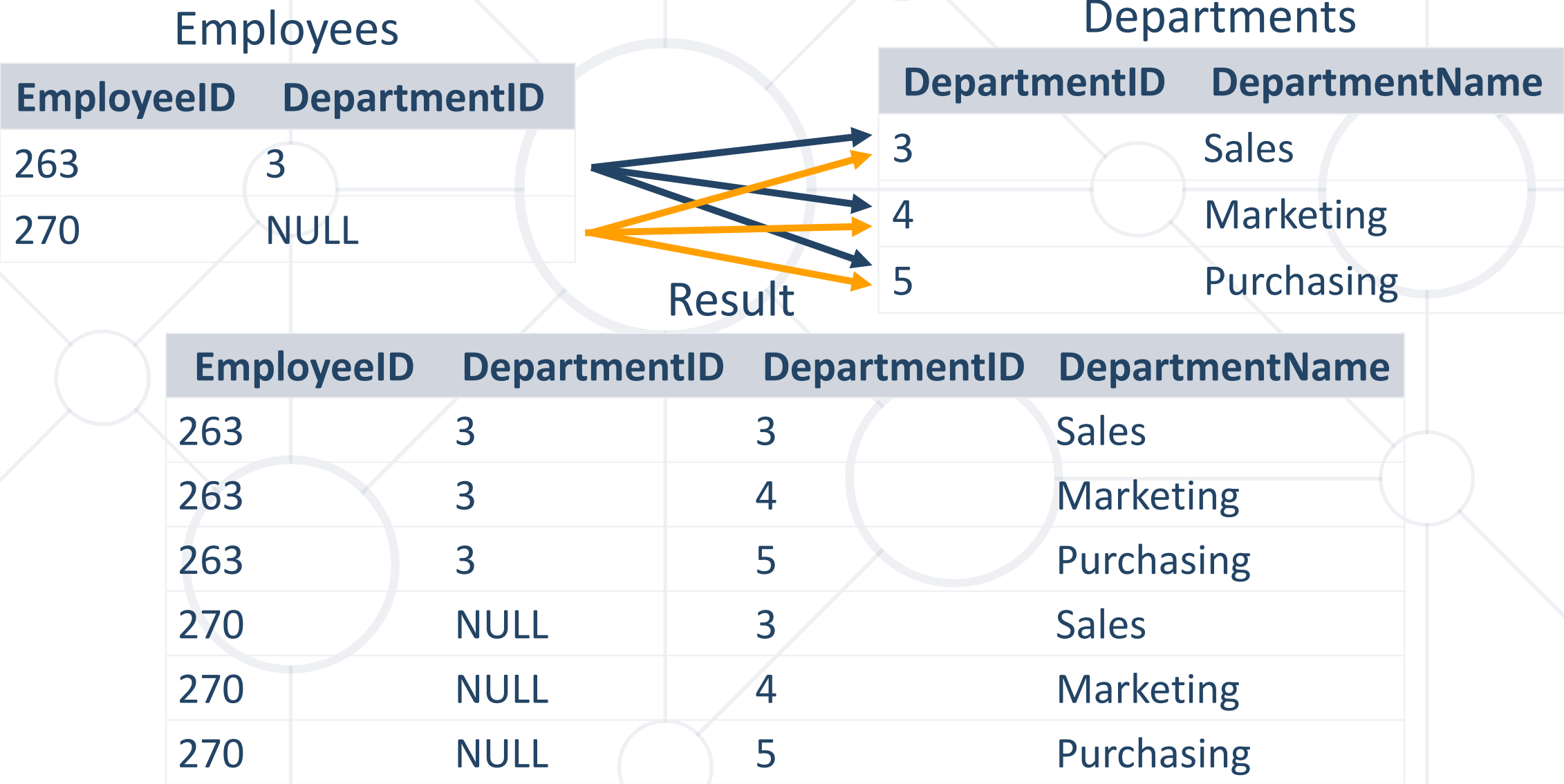
- This will produce a Cartesian product:

```
SELECT LastName, Name AS  
DepartmentName  
FROM Employees, Departments
```

- The result:

LastName	DepartmentName
Gilbert	Engineering
Brown	Engineering
...	...
Gilbert	Sales
Brown	Sales

Cross Join




```
SELECT * FROM Employees AS e  
CROSS JOIN Departments AS d
```

Departments Table

No Join Conditions

Join Overview



Sally	13
John	10
Michael	22
Bob	11
Robin	7
Jessica	15

18	Accounting
10	Marketing
12	HR
22	Engineering
8	Sales
7	Executive



Relation

Join Overview (2)

- Inner Join



Sally	13
John	10

Michael	22
---------	----

Bob	11
Robin	7
Jessica	15

18	Accounting
----	------------

10	Marketing
12	HR
22	Engineering
8	Sales

7	Executive
---	-----------



Join Overview (3)



- Left Outer Join

Sally	13
John	10

Michael	22
---------	----

Bob	11
Robin	7
Jessica	15




18	Accounting
NULL	NULL
10	Marketing
12	HR
22	Engineering
8	Sales
NULL	NULL
7	Executive
NULL	NULL



Join Overview (4)

■ Right Outer Join



NULL	NULL
Sally	13
John	10
NULL	NULL
Michael	22
NULL	NULL
Bob	11
Robin	7
Jessica	15



18	Accounting
----	------------



10	Marketing
----	-----------



12	HR
----	----



22	Engineering
----	-------------



8	Sales
---	-------




7	Executive
---	-----------



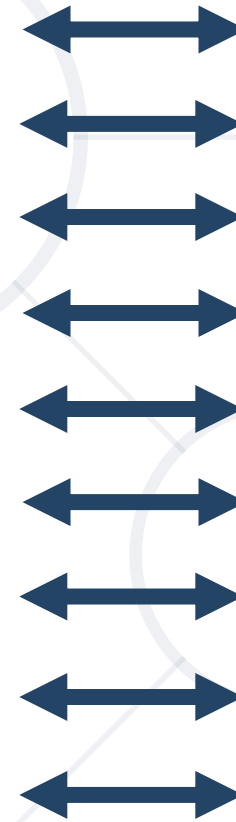
Join Overview (5)



Full Outer Join



NULL	NULL
Sally	13
John	10
NULL	NULL
Michael	22
NULL	NULL
Bob	11
Robin	7
Jessica	15



18	Accounting
NULL	NULL
10	Marketing
12	HR
22	Engineering
8	Sales
NULL	NULL
7	Executive
NULL	NULL

Problem: Addresses with Towns

- Display **address information** of all employees in "**SoftUni**" **database**. Select **first 50 employees**.
 - The exact format of data is shown below
 - Order them by FirstName, then by LastName (ascending)
 - Hint: **Use three-way join**

	FirstName	LastName	Town	AddressText
1	A. Scott	Wright	Newport Hills	1400 Gate Drive
2	Alan	Brewer	Kenmore	8192 Seagull Court
3	Alejandro	McGuel	Seattle	7842 Ygnacio Valley Road
4	Alex	Nayberg	Newport Hills	4350 Minute Dr.

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Compete/Index/393#0>

Solution: Addresses with Towns

```
SELECT TOP 50 e.FirstName, e.LastName,  
             t.Name as Town, a.AddressText  
FROM Employees e  
     JOIN Addresses a ON e.AddressID = a.AddressID  
     JOIN Towns t ON a.TownID = t.TownID  
ORDER BY e.FirstName, e.LastName
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Compete/Index/393#0>

Problem: Sales Employees

- Find **all employees** that are in the "**Sales**" department. Use "**SoftUni**" database.
 - Follow the specified format:

	EmployeeID	FirstName	LastName	DepartmentName
1	268	Stephen	Jiang	Sales
2	273	Brian	Welcker	Sales
3	275	Michael	Blythe	Sales
4	276	Linda	Mitchell	Sales
5	277	Jillian	Carson	Sales

- Order them by **EmployeeID**

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/393#2>

Solution: Sales Employees

```
SELECT e.EmployeeID, e.FirstName, e.LastName,  
       d.Name AS DepartmentName  
FROM Employees e  
      INNER JOIN Departments d  
      ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID  
WHERE d.Name = 'Sales'  
ORDER BY e.EmployeeID
```

Departments Table

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/393#2>

Problem: Employees Hired After

- Show **all employees** that:
 - Are **hired after 1/1/1999**
 - Are either **in "Sales" or "Finance"** department

	FirstName	LastName	HireDate	DeptName
1	Deborah	Poe	2001-01-19 00:00:00	Finance
2	Wendy	Kahn	2001-01-26 00:00:00	Finance
3	Candy	Spoon	2001-02-07 00:00:00	Finance
4	David	Barber	2001-02-13 00:00:00	Finance

- Sorted by **HireDate (ascending)**

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/393#5>

Solution: Employees Hired After

```
SELECT e.FirstName, e.LastName, e.HireDate,  
       d.Name as DeptName  
FROM Employees e  
      INNER JOIN Departments d  
      ON (e.DepartmentId = d.DepartmentId  
      AND e.HireDate > '1/1/1999'  
      AND d.Name IN ('Sales', 'Finance'))  
ORDER BY e.HireDate ASC
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/393#5>

Problem: Employee Summary

- Display information about **employee's manager** and **employee's department**
 - Show only **the first 50** employees
 - The exact format is shown below:

	EmployeeID	EmployeeName	ManagerName	DepartmentName
1	1	Guy Gilbert	Jo Brown	Production
2	2	Kevin Brown	David Bradley	Marketing
3	3	Roberto Tamburello	Terri Duffy	Engineering
4	4	Rob Walters	Roberto Tamburello	Tool Design
5	5	Thierry D'Hers	Ovidiu Cracium	Tool Design

- Sort by **EmployeeID (ascending)**

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/393#9>

Solution: Employee Summary

```
SELECT TOP 50
  e.EmployeeID,
  e.FirstName + ' ' + e.LastName AS EmployeeName,
  m.FirstName + ' ' + m.LastName AS ManagerName,
  d.Name AS DepartmentName
FROM Employees AS e
  LEFT JOIN Employees AS m ON m.EmployeeID =
e.ManagerID
  LEFT JOIN Departments AS d ON d.DepartmentID =
  e.DepartmentID
ORDER BY e.EmployeeID ASC
```

Cross Table Selection

Self-join

Table Departments

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/393#9>

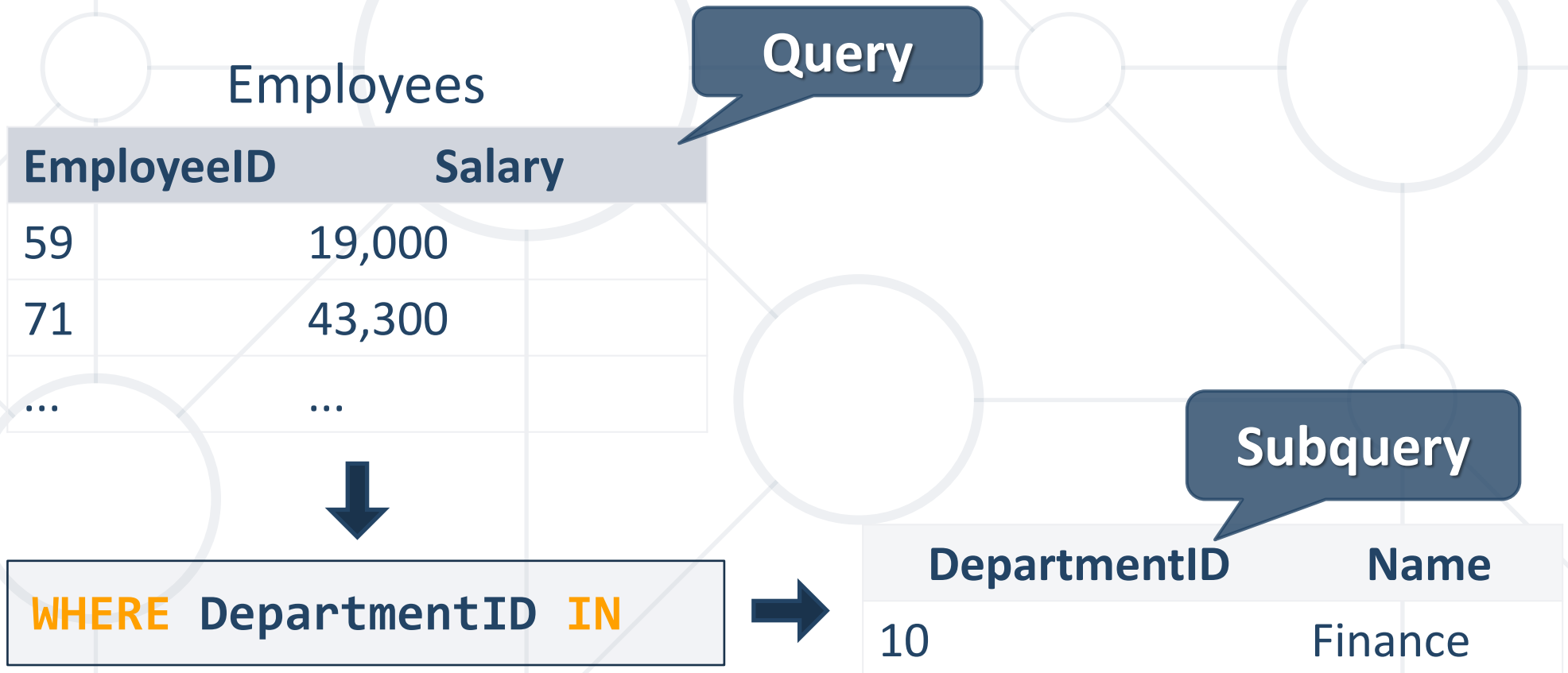


Subqueries

Query Manipulation On Multiple Levels

Subqueries

- Use a query's result as data for another query



```
SELECT FROM Employees AS e
WHERE e.DepartmentID IN
(
  SELECT d.DepartmentID
    FROM Departments AS d
   WHERE d.Name = 'Finance'
)
```

Table Departments

Subquery

Problem: Min Average Salary

- Display **lowest average salary** of **all departments**.
 - Calculate average salary for each department.
 - Then show the value of smallest one.

	MinAverageSalary
1	10866.6666

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/393#10>

Solution: Min Average Salary

```
SELECT
  MIN(a.AverageSalary) AS MinAverageSalary
FROM
  (
    SELECT e.DepartmentID,
           AVG(e.Salary) AS AverageSalary
    FROM Employees AS e
    GROUP BY e.DepartmentID
  ) AS a
```

Subquery

Table Employees

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/Practice/Index/393#10>



Common Table Expressions

Reusable Subqueries

- **Common Table Expressions (CTE)** can be considered as "**named subqueries**"
- They could be used to improve code **readability** and code **reuse**
- Usually, they are positioned in the beginning of the query

```
WITH CTE_Name (ColumnA, ColumnB...)
AS
(
  -- Insert subquery here.
)
```

Common Table Expressions Syntax

```
WITH Employees_CTE
    (FirstName, LastName, DepartmentName)
AS
(
    SELECT e.FirstName, e.LastName, d.Name
    FROM Employees AS e
    LEFT JOIN Departments AS d ON
        d.DepartmentID = e.DepartmentID
)

SELECT FirstName, LastName, DepartmentName
FROM Employees_CTE
```





Temporary Tables

- **Temporary tables** are stored in **tempdb**
- Automatically deleted when they are **no longer used**

```
CREATE TABLE #TempTable  
(  
    -- Add columns here.  
)  
  
SELECT * FROM #TempTable
```

Temporary Table Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE #Employees
```

```
(
```

```
    Id INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    FirstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
```

```
    LastName VARCHAR(50),
```

```
    Address VARCHAR(50)
```

```
)
```

```
SELECT * FROM #Employees
```



Types of Temporary Tables

- **Table variables** (DECLARE @t TABLE)
 - Visible only to the connection that creates it
- **Local temporary tables** (CREATE TABLE #t)
 - Visible only to the connection that creates it
- **Global temporary tables** (CREATE TABLE ##t)
 - Visible to everyone
 - Deleted when all connections that have referenced them, have closed
- **Tempdb permanent tables** (USE tempdb CREATE TABLE t)
 - Visible to everyone. Deleted when the server is restarted

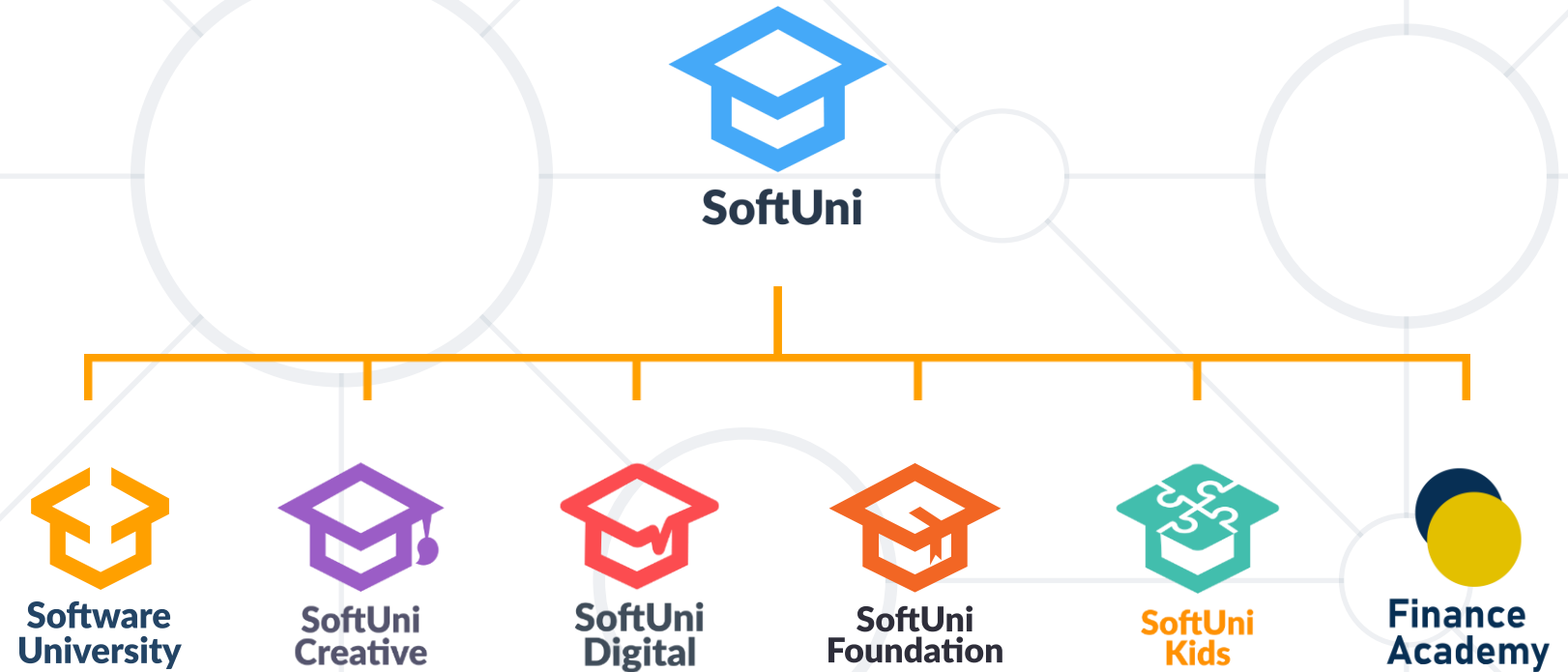
- **Joins**

```
SELECT * FROM Employees AS e  
      JOIN Departments AS d ON  
d.DepartmentId = e.DepartmentID
```

- **Subqueries** are used to nest queries
- **CTE's** improve code reuse and readability
- **Indices** improve SQL search performance if used properly



Questions?



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