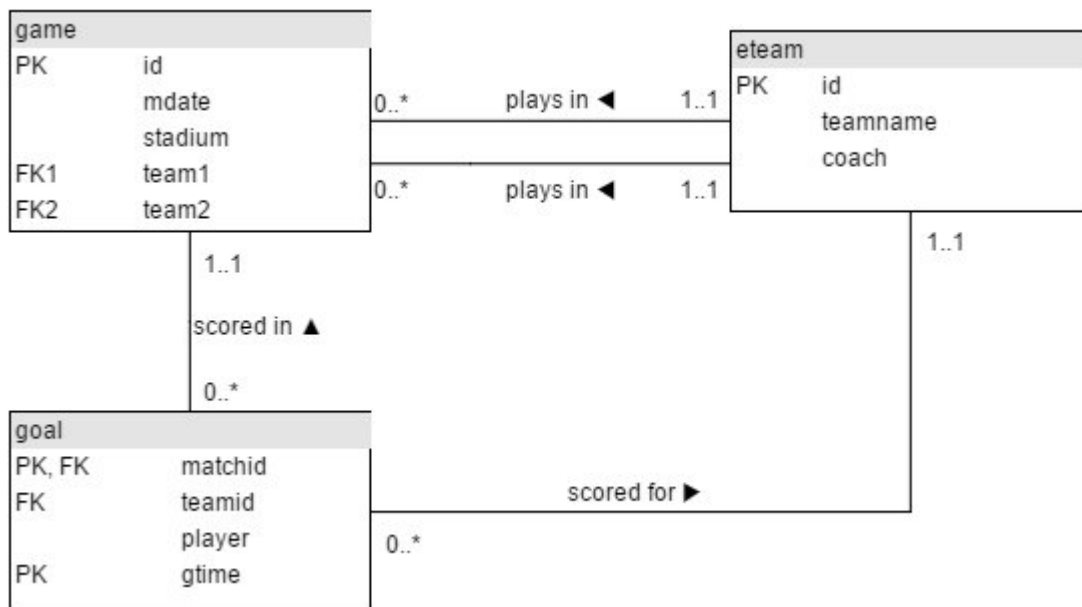




The JOIN operation

Language: English • 日本語 • 中文



game

id	mdate	stadium	team1	team2
1001	8 June 2012	National Stadium, Warsaw	POL	GRE
1002	8 June 2012	Stadion Miejski (Wroclaw)	RUS	CZE
1003	12 June 2012	Stadion Miejski (Wroclaw)	GRE	CZE
1004	12 June 2012	National Stadium, Warsaw	POL	RUS
...				

goal

matchid	teamid	player	gtime
1001	POL	Robert Lewandowski	17
1001	GRE	Dimitris Salpingidis	51
1002	RUS	Alan Dzagoev	15
1002	RUS	Roman Pavlyuchenko	82
...			

eteam

id	teamname	coach
POL	Poland	Franciszek Smuda

RUS	Russia	Dick Advocaat
CZE	Czech Republic	Michal Bilek
GRE	Greece	Fernando Santos
...		

JOIN and UEFA EURO 2012

This tutorial introduces `JOIN` which allows you to use data from two or more tables. The tables contain all matches and goals from UEFA EURO 2012 Football Championship in Poland and Ukraine.

The data is available (mysql format) at <http://sqlzoo.net/euro2012.sql>

Summary

The first example shows the goal scored by a player with the last name 'Bender'. The `*` says to list all the columns in the table - a shorter way of saying `matchid, teamid, player, gtime`

Modify it to show the *matchid* and *player* name for all goals scored by Germany. To identify German players, check for: `teamid = 'GER'`

From the previous query you can see that Lars Bender's scored a goal in game 1012. Now we want to know what teams were playing in that match.

Notice in the that the column `matchid` in the `goal` table corresponds to the `id` column in the `game` table. We can look up information about game 1012 by finding that row in the **game** table.

Show id, stadium, team1, team2 for just game 1012

You can combine the two steps into a single query with a `JOIN`.

```
SELECT *
FROM game JOIN goal ON (id=matchid)
```

The **FROM** clause says to merge data from the goal table with that from the game table. The **ON** says how

to figure out which rows in **game** go with which rows in **goal** - the **matchid** from **goal** must match **id** from **game**. (If we wanted to be more clear/specific we could say

```
ON (game.id=goal.matchid)
```

The code below shows the player (from the goal) and stadium name (from the game table) for every goal scored.

Modify it to show the player, teamid, stadium and mdate for every German goal.

Use the same **JOIN** as in the previous question.

Show the team1, team2 and player for every goal scored by a player called Mario **player LIKE 'Mario%'**

The table **eteam** gives details of every national team including the coach. You can **JOIN** **goal** to **eteam** using the phrase **goal JOIN eteam on teamid=id**

Show **player**, **teamid**, **coach**, **gtime** **for all goals scored in the first 10 minutes** **gtime<=10**

To **JOIN** **game** with **eteam** you could use either **game JOIN eteam ON (team1=eteam.id)** or **game JOIN eteam ON (team2=eteam.id)**

Notice that because **id** is a column name in both **game** and **eteam** you must specify **eteam.id** instead of just **id**

List the dates of the matches and the name of the team in which 'Fernando Santos' was the team1 coach.

List the player for every goal scored in a game where the stadium was 'National Stadium, Warsaw'

More difficult questions

The example query shows all goals scored in the Germany-Greece quarterfinal.

Instead show the name of all players who scored a goal against Germany.

HINT

Show teamname and the total number of goals scored.

COUNT and GROUP BY

Show the stadium and the number of goals scored in each stadium.

For every match involving 'POL', show the matchid, date and the number of goals scored.

For every match where 'GER' scored, show matchid, match date and the number of goals scored by

'GER'

List every match with the goals scored by each team as shown. This will use "**CASE WHEN**" which has not been explained in any previous exercises.

mdate	team1	score1	team2	score2
1 July 2012	ESP	4	ITA	0
10 June 2012	ESP	1	ITA	1
10 June 2012	IRL	1	CRO	3
...				

Notice in the query given every goal is listed. If it was a team1 goal then a 1 appears in score1, otherwise there is a 0. You could SUM this column to get a count of the goals scored by team1. **Sort your result by mdate, matchid, team1 and team2.**

What next?

[JOIN Quiz](#)

[Old JOIN Tutorial](#)

More JOIN operations: The next tutorial about the Movie database involves some slightly more complicated joins from the movie database.

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