

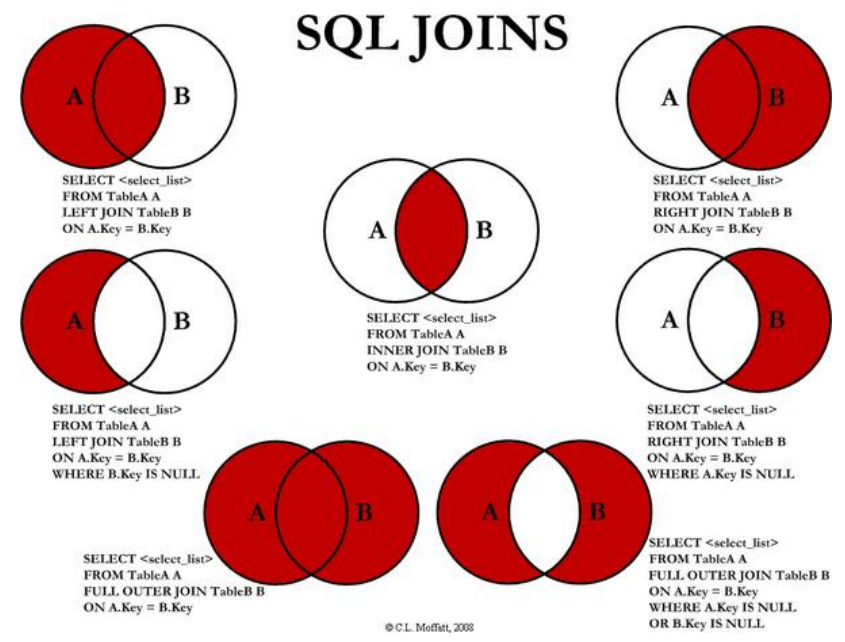
JOINS IN SQL SERVER



By the end of this lecture ✓ Understand about SQL joins in SQL Server

students should be able to:

✓ Using smoothly SQL joins and apply to project



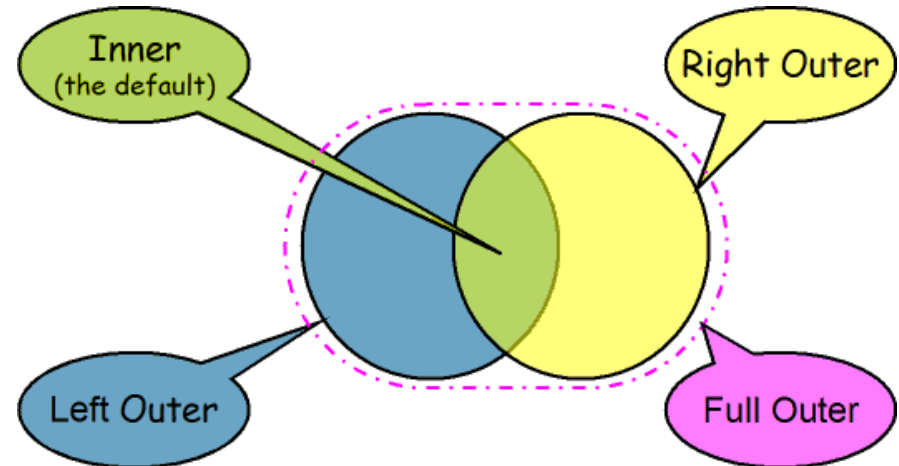
- | **What's SQL Join?**
- | **Inner Join**
- | **Outer Join**
- | **Cross Join**
- | **Self Join**
- | **Excluding JOIN**

Options ?

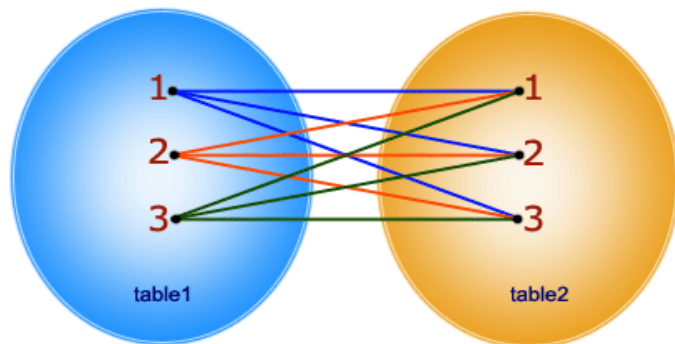
SQL Joins are used to combine rows from two or more tables based on logical relationships between the tables.

Types of Join in SQL:

- ✓ Inner Join
- ✓ Outer Join
- ✓ Cross Join
- ✓ Self Join



```
SELECT * FROM table1 CROSS JOIN table2;
```



Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Default	Primary Key
EMP_ID	VARCHAR (5)	No	-	1
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR (20)	Yes	-	-
DT_OF_JOIN	DATE	Yes	-	-
EMP_SUPV	VARCHAR (5)	Yes	-	-
1 - 4				

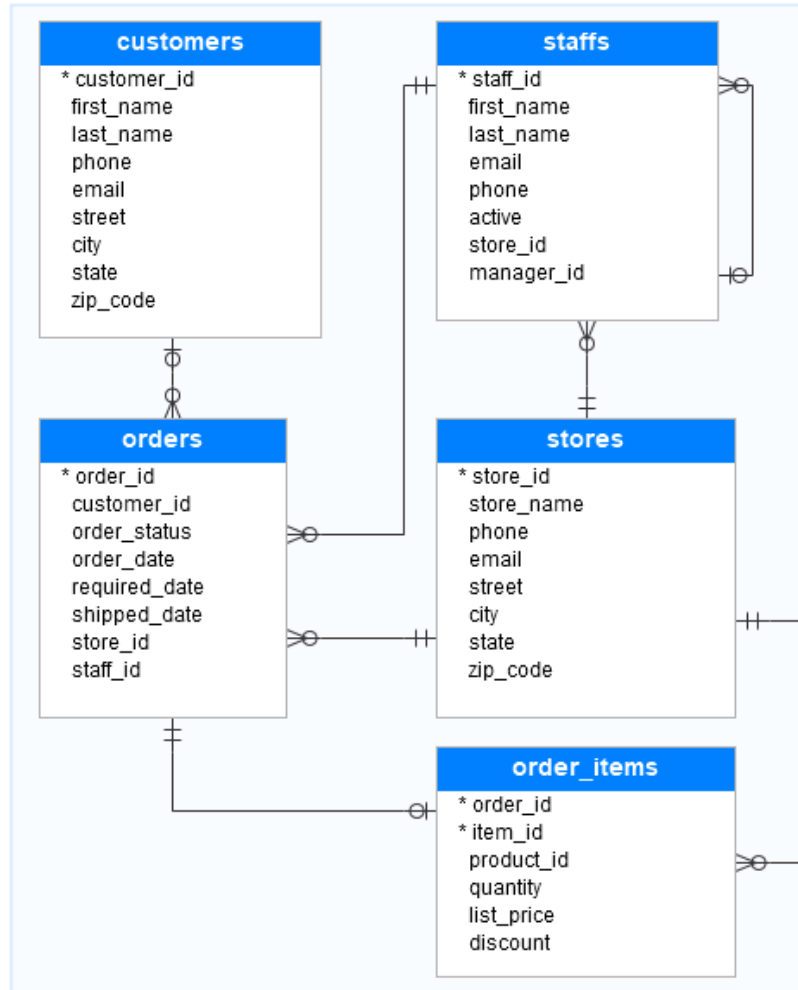
Constraint	Type	Table
SYS_C004074	C	EMPLOYEE
EMP_ID	P	EMPLOYEE
EMP_SUPV	R	EMPLOYEE

Primary key

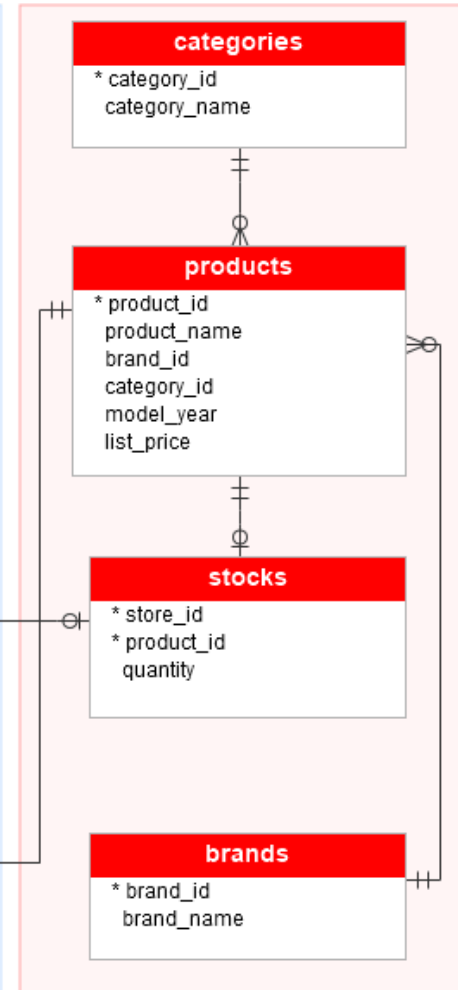
Foreign key

Referencing EMP_ID of this table

Sales



Production



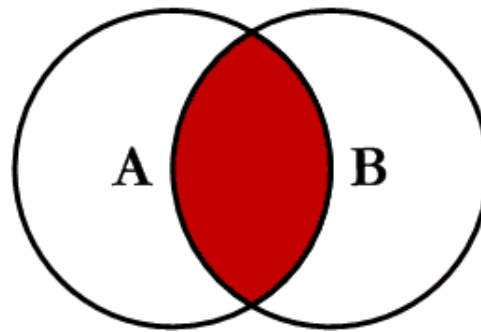
Section 1

INNER JOIN

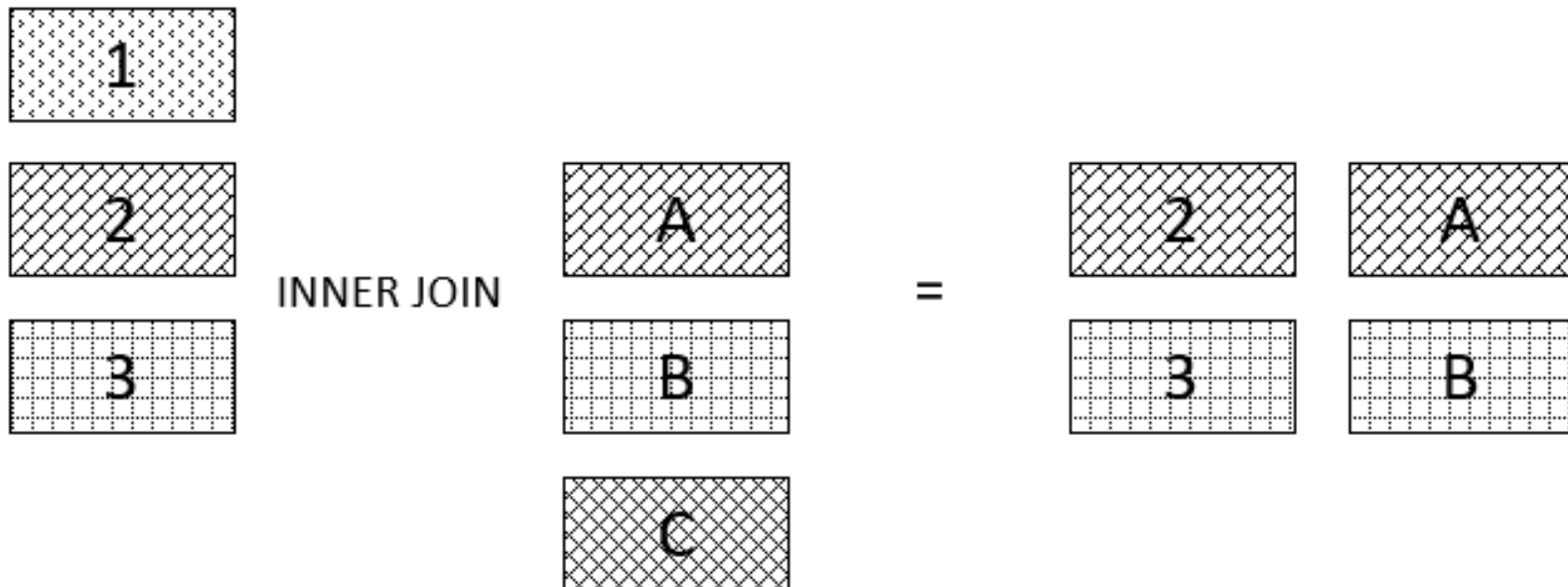
- ❖ The INNER JOIN selects all rows from both tables as long as there is a match between the columns in both tables.
- ❖ Eliminate the rows that do not match with a row from the other table

✓ **Syntax**

```
SELECT col_names  
FROM Table_A A  
    INNER JOIN Table_B B  
        ON A.Col1 = B.Col1
```



INNER JOIN (2/2)



INNER JOIN (2/2)

❖ Example:

Customer

CustID	CustName	BirthDate	Country
1	Davolio Nancy	12/8/1968	Germany
2	Fuller Andrew	2/19/1952	Mexico
3	Leverling Janet	8/30/1963	Mexico

[Order]

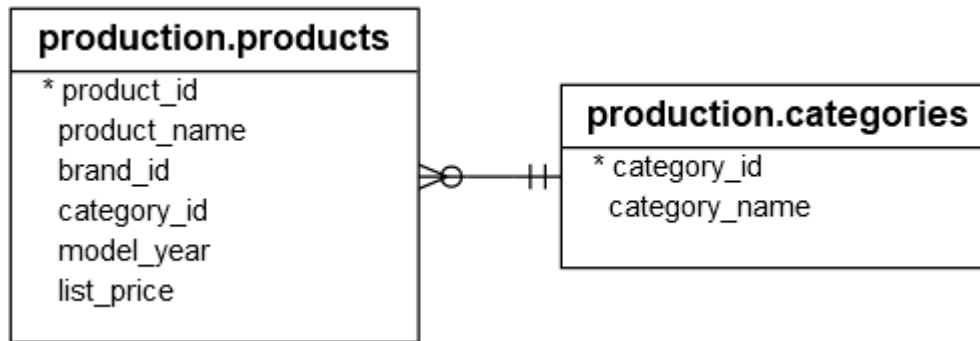
OrderID	CustID	OrderDate	ShipperID
10308	2	2013-09-18	3
10309	3	2013-09-19	1
10310	77	2013-09-20	2

```
SELECT c.CustName, o.OrderID
FROM Customer c
      INNER JOIN [Order] o
      ON c.CustID = o.CustID
ORDER BY c.CustName;
```

❖ Result:

	CustName	OrderID
1	Fuller Andrew	10308
2	Leverling Janet	10309

Do it your self?



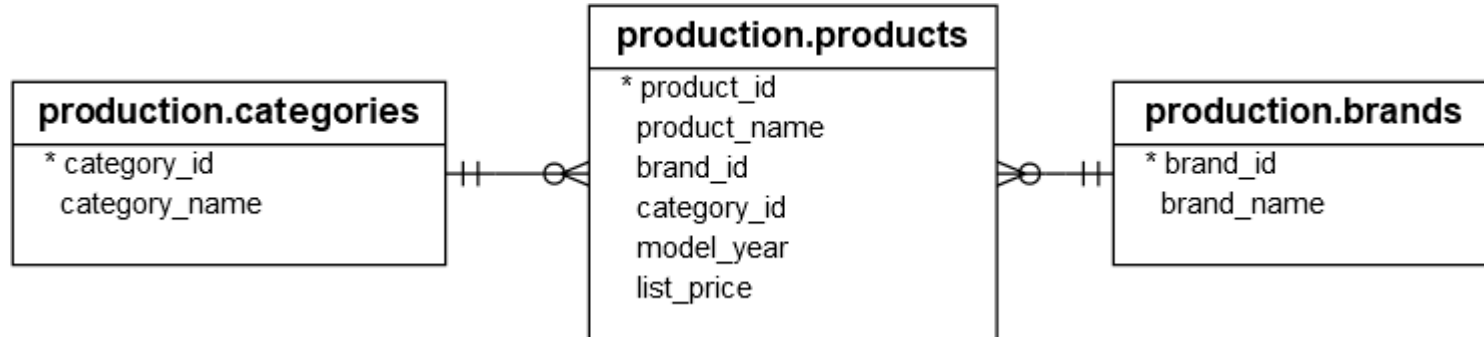
Display information about **product_name**, **category_name** and **list_price** of all product

product_name	category_name	list_price
Trek XM700+ Lowstep - 2018	Electric Bikes	3499.99
Trek XM700+ - 2018	Electric Bikes	3499.99
Trek X-Caliber Frameset - 2018	Mountain Bikes	1499.99
Trek X-Caliber 8 - 2018	Mountain Bikes	999.99
Trek X-Caliber 8 - 2017	Mountain Bikes	999.99
Trek X-Caliber 7 - 2018	Mountain Bikes	919.99
Trek Verve+ Lowstep - 2018	Electric Bikes	2299.99
Trek Verve+ - 2018	Electric Bikes	2299.99
Trek Ticket S Frame - 2018	Mountain Bikes	1469.99
Trek Superfly 24 - 2017/2018	Children Bicycles	489.99
Trek Superfly 20 - 2018	Children Bicycles	399.99
Trek Super Commuter+ 8S - 2018	Electric Bikes	4999.99
Trek Super Commuter+ 7 - 2018	Electric Bikes	3599.99
Trek Stache Carbon Frameset - 2018	Mountain Bikes	919.99

Do it your self?

```
SELECT
    product_name,
    category_name,
    list_price
FROM
    production.products p
INNER JOIN production.categories c
    ON c.category_id = p.category_id
ORDER BY
    product_name DESC;
```

Do it your self?



Display information about **product_name**, **category_name**, **brand_name**, **list_price** all product

product_name	category_name	brand_name	list_price
Trek XM700+ Lowstep - 2018	Electric Bikes	Trek	3499.99
Trek XM700+ - 2018	Electric Bikes	Trek	3499.99
Trek X-Caliber Frameset - 2018	Mountain Bikes	Trek	1499.99
Trek X-Caliber 8 - 2018	Mountain Bikes	Trek	999.99
Trek X-Caliber 8 - 2017	Mountain Bikes	Trek	999.99
Trek X-Caliber 7 - 2018	Mountain Bikes	Trek	919.99
Trek Verve+ Lowstep - 2018	Electric Bikes	Trek	2299.99
Trek Verve+ - 2018	Electric Bikes	Trek	2299.99
Trek Ticket S Frame - 2018	Mountain Bikes	Trek	1469.99
Trek Superfly 24 - 2017/2018	Children Bicycles	Trek	489.99

Do it your self?

```
SELECT
    product_name,
    category_name,
    brand_name,
    list_price
FROM
    production.products p
INNER JOIN production.categories c ON c.category_id = p.category_id
INNER JOIN production.brands b ON b.brand_id = p.brand_id
ORDER BY
    product_name DESC;
```

Section 2

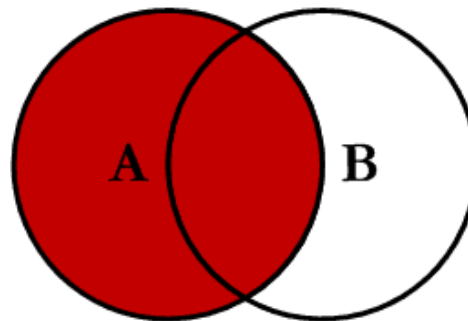
OUTER JOIN

- ❖ **Outer Join:** Return all rows from at least one of the tables mentioned in the FROM clause, as long as those rows meet any WHERE or HAVING search conditions:
 - ✓ **LEFT OUTER JOIN (or LEFT JOIN)**
 - ✓ **RIGHT OUTER JOIN (or RIGHT JOIN)**
 - ✓ **FULL OUTER JOIN (or FULL JOIN)**

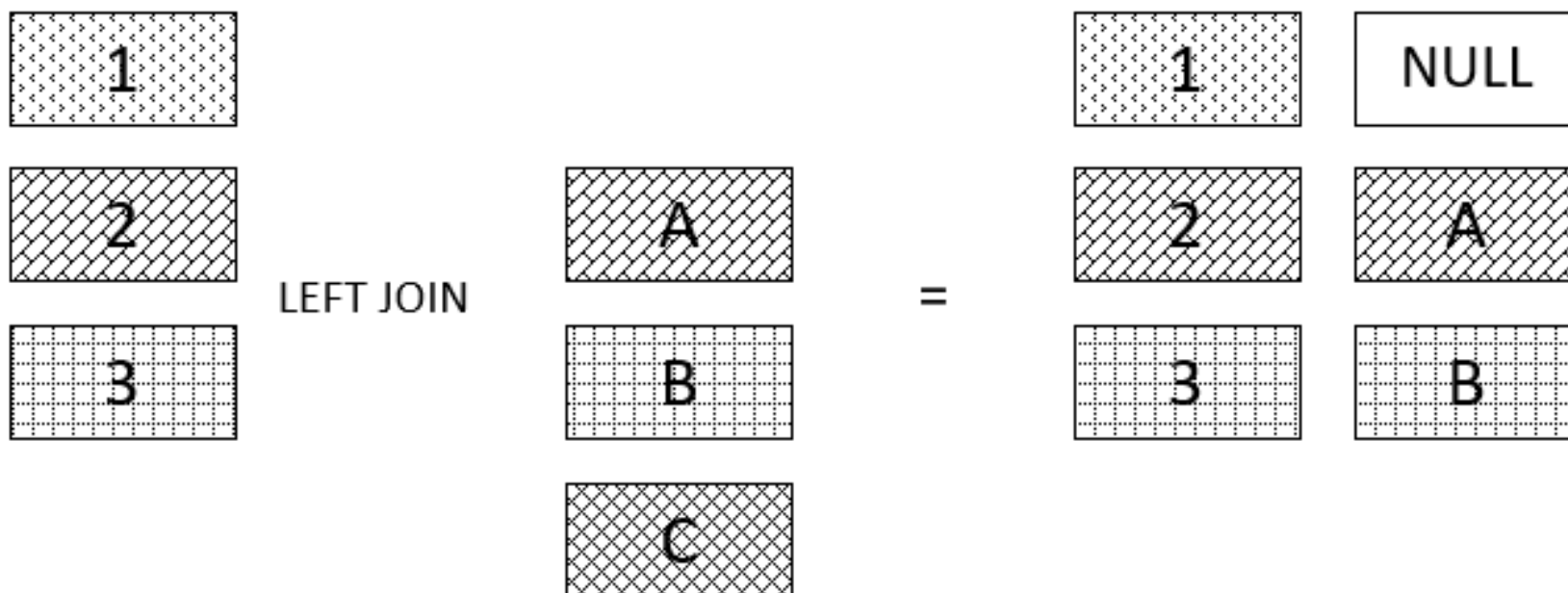
- ❖ Return all of the records in the left table (table A) regardless if any of those records has a match in the right table (table B)
 - ✓ In the results where there is no matching condition, the row contains NULL values for the right table's columns.

❖ Syntax

```
SELECT col_names  
FROM Table_A A LEFT JOIN Table_B B  
ON A.Col1 = B.Col1
```



INNER JOIN (2/2)



LEFT OUTER JOIN

❖ Example:

Customer

CustID	CustName	BirthDate	Country
1	Davolio Nancy	12/8/1968	Germany
2	Fuller Andrew	2/19/1952	Mexico
3	Leverling Janet	8/30/1963	Mexico

[Order]

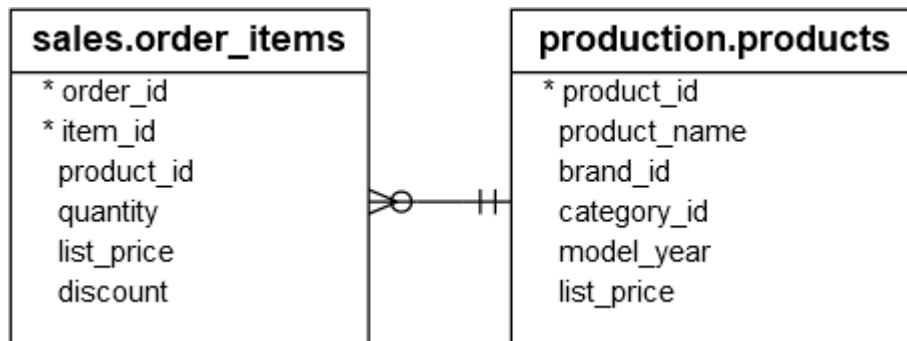
OrderID	CustID	OrderDate	ShipperID
10308	2	2013-09-18	3
10309	3	2013-09-19	1
10310	77	2013-09-20	2

```
SELECT c.CustName, o.OrderID
FROM Customer c LEFT JOIN [Order] o
ON c.CustID = o.CustID
ORDER BY c.CustName;
```

❖ Result:

	CustName	OrderID
1	Davolio Nancy	NULL
2	Fuller Andrew	10308
3	Leverling Janet	10309

Do it your self?



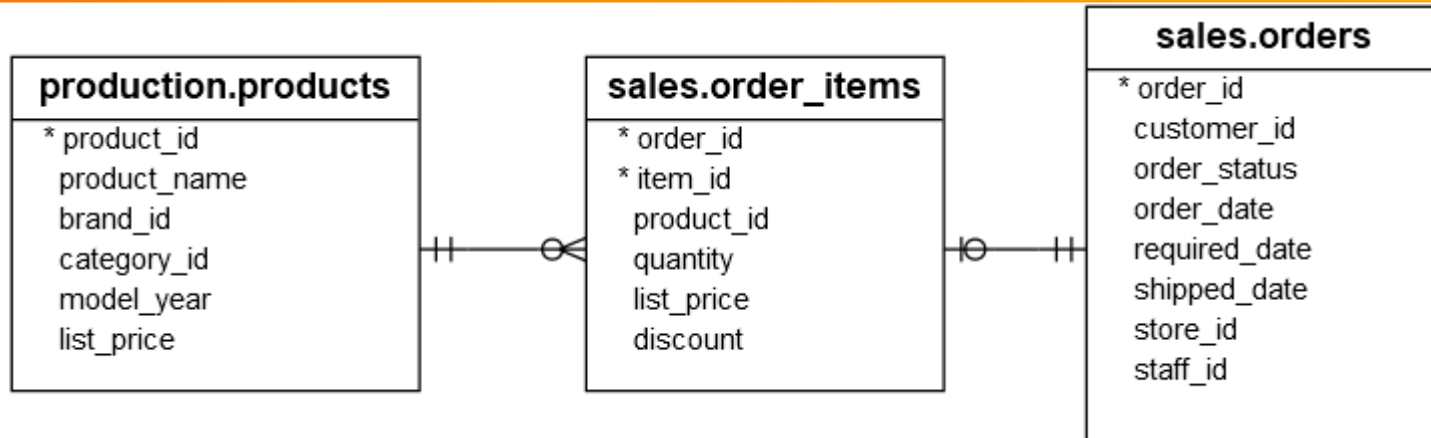
Display information about **product_name**
and **Order ID** of all product

product_name	order_id
Electra Savannah 1 (20-inch) - Girl's - 2018	NULL
Electra Townie Go! 8i Ladies' - 2018	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR 5 Women's - 2019	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR Frameset - 2019	NULL
Trek Precaliber 12 Girl's - 2018	NULL
Surly Krampus Frameset - 2018	NULL
Trek Checkpoint SL 5 Women's - 2019	NULL
Trek 820 - 2016	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR 4 Women's - 2019	NULL
Trek Kids' Dual Sport - 2018	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR 5 - 2019	NULL
Electra Sweet Ride 1 (20-inch) - Girl's - 2018	NULL
Trek Domane SLR 6 Disc Women's - 2018	NULL
Trek Checkpoint SL 6 - 2019	NULL
Electra Townie Original 7D EQ - Women's - 2016	1
Trek Remedy 29 Carbon Frameset - 2016	1
Surly Straggler - 2016	1
Electra Townie Original 7D EQ - 2016	1
Trek Fuel EX 8 29 - 2016	1
Electra Townie Original 7D EQ - Women's - 2016	2

Do it your self?

```
SELECT
    product_name,
    order_id
FROM
    production.products p
LEFT JOIN sales.order_items o ON o.product_id = p.product_id
ORDER BY
    order_id;
```

Do it your self?



Display information about
p.product_name, o.order_id,
i.item_id, o.order_date all
product

product_name	order_id	item_id	order_date
Electra Savannah 1 (20-inch) - Girl's - 2018	NULL	NULL	NULL
Electra Townie Go! 8i Ladies' - 2018	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR 5 Women's - 2019	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR Frameset - 2019	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek Precaliber 12 Girl's - 2018	NULL	NULL	NULL
Surly Krampus Frameset - 2018	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek Checkpoint SL 5 Women's - 2019	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek 820 - 2016	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR 4 Women's - 2019	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek Kids' Dual Sport - 2018	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR 5 - 2019	NULL	NULL	NULL
Electra Sweet Ride 1 (20-inch) - Girl's - 2018	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek Domane SLR 6 Disc Women's - 2018	NULL	NULL	NULL
Trek Checkpoint SL 6 - 2019	NULL	NULL	NULL
Electra Townie Original 7D EQ - Women's - 2016	1	1	2016-01-01
Trek Remedy 29 Carbon Frameset - 2016	1	2	2016-01-01
Surly Straggler - 2016	1	3	2016-01-01
Electra Townie Original 7D EQ - 2016	1	4	2016-01-01
Trek Fuel EX 8 29 - 2016	1	5	2016-01-01

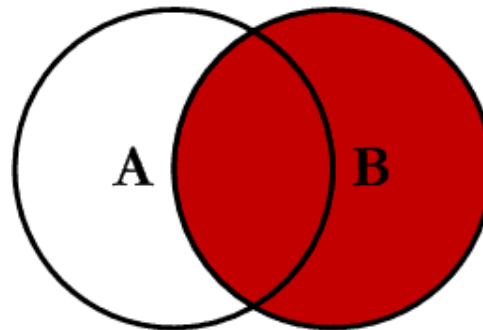
Do it your self?

```
SELECT
    p.product_name,
    o.order_id,
    i.item_id,
    o.order_date
FROM
    production.products p
        LEFT JOIN sales.order_items i
            ON i.product_id = p.product_id
        LEFT JOIN sales.orders o
            ON o.order_id = i.order_id
ORDER BY
    order_id;
```

- ❖ Return all of the records in the right table (table B) regardless if any of those records have a match in the left table (table A)
 - ✓ In the results where there is no matching condition, the row contains NULL values for the left table's columns.

❖ Syntax

```
SELECT col_names  
FROM Table_A A RIGHT JOIN Table_B B  
ON A.Col1 = B.Col1
```



RIGHT OUTER JOIN

❖ Example:

Customer

CustID	CustName	BirthDate	Country
1	Davolio Nancy	12/8/1968	Germany
2	Fuller Andrew	2/19/1952	Mexico
3	Leverling Janet	8/30/1963	Mexico

[Order]

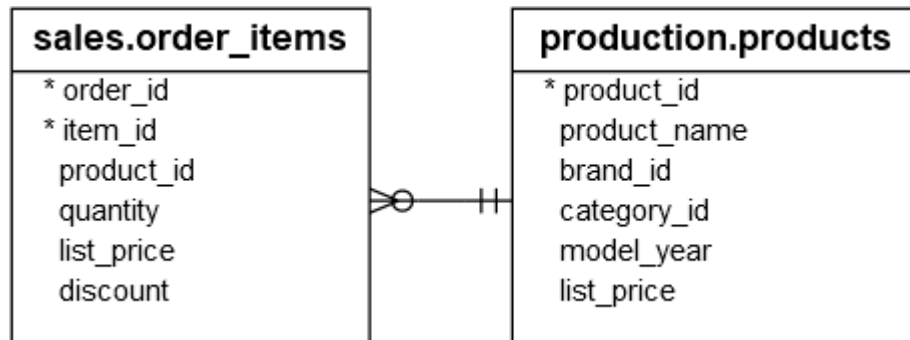
OrderID	CustID	OrderDate	ShipperID
10308	2	2013-09-18	3
10309	3	2013-09-19	1
10310	77	2013-09-20	2

```
SELECT c.CustName, o.OrderID  
FROM Customer c RIGHT JOIN [Order] o  
ON c.CustID = o.CustID  
ORDER BY c.CustName;
```

❖ Result:

	CustName	OrderID
1	NULL	10310
2	Fuller Andrew	10308
3	Leverling Janet	10309

Do it your self?



Display information about **product_name**,
order_id all product

product_name	order_id
Electra Savannah 1 (20-inch) - Girl's - 2018	NULL
Electra Townie Go! 8i Ladies' - 2018	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR 5 Women's - 2019	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR Frameset - 2019	NULL
Trek Precaliber 12 Girl's - 2018	NULL
Surly Krampus Frameset - 2018	NULL
Trek Checkpoint SL 5 Women's - 2019	NULL
Trek 820 - 2016	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR 4 Women's - 2019	NULL
Trek Kids' Dual Sport - 2018	NULL
Trek Checkpoint ALR 5 - 2019	NULL
Electra Sweet Ride 1 (20-inch) - Girl's - 2018	NULL
Trek Domane SLR 6 Disc Women's - 2018	NULL
Trek Checkpoint SL 6 - 2019	NULL
Electra Townie Original 7D EQ - Women's - 2016	1
Trek Remedy 29 Carbon Frameset - 2016	1
Surly Straggler - 2016	1
Electra Townie Original 7D EQ - 2016	1
Trek Fuel FX 8 29 - 2016	1

Do it your self?

```
SELECT
    product_name,
    order_id
FROM
    sales.order_items o
    RIGHT JOIN production.products p
        ON o.product_id = p.product_id
ORDER BY
    order_id;
```

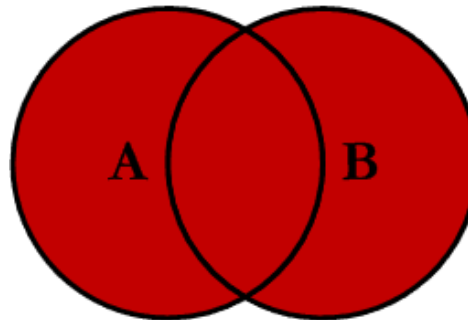
- ❖ Return all of the records from both tables, joining records from the left table (table A) that match records from the right table (table B)

- ❖ **Syntax**

SELECT col_names

FROM Table_A A **FULL JOIN** Table_B B

ON A.Col1 = B.Col1



FULL OUTER JOIN (2/2)

❖ Example:

Customer

CustID	CustName	BirthDate	Country
1	Davolio Nancy	12/8/1968	Germany
2	Fuller Andrew	2/19/1952	Mexico
3	Leverling Janet	8/30/1963	Mexico

[Order]

OrderID	CustID	OrderDate	ShipperID
10308	2	2013-09-18	3
10309	3	2013-09-19	1
10310	77	2013-09-20	2

```
SELECT c.CustName, o.OrderID  
FROM Customer c FULL JOIN [Order] o  
ON c.CustID = o.CustID  
ORDER BY c.CustName;
```

❖ Result:

	CustName	OrderID
1	NULL	10310
2	Davolio Nancy	NULL
3	Fuller Andrew	10308
4	Leverling Janet	10309

Do it your self?

```
CREATE SCHEMA pm;  
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE pm.projects(  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY,  
    title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE pm.members(  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY,  
    name VARCHAR(120) NOT NULL,  
    project_id INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (project_id)  
        REFERENCES pm.projects(id)  
);
```

Do it your self?

```
INSERT INTO
    pm.projects(title)
VALUES
    ('New CRM for Project Sales'),
    ('ERP Implementation'),
    ('Develop Mobile Sales Platform');
```

```
INSERT INTO
    pm.members(name, project_id)
VALUES
    ('John Doe', 1),
    ('Lily Bush', 1),
    ('Jane Doe', 2),
    ('Jack Daniel', null);
```

Do it your self?

id	title
1	New CRM for Project Sales
2	ERP Implementation
3	Develop Mobile Sales Platform

id	name	project_id
1	John Doe	1
2	Lily Bush	1
3	Jane Doe	2
4	Jack Daniel	NULL

Display information about **member** and **project** working

member	project
John Doe	New CRM for Project Sales
Lily Bush	New CRM for Project Sales
Jane Doe	ERP Implementation
Jack Daniel	NULL
NULL	Develop Mobile Sales Platform

```
SELECT
    m.name member,
    p.title project
FROM
    pm.members m
    FULL OUTER JOIN pm.projects p
        ON p.id = m.project_id;
```


Section 3

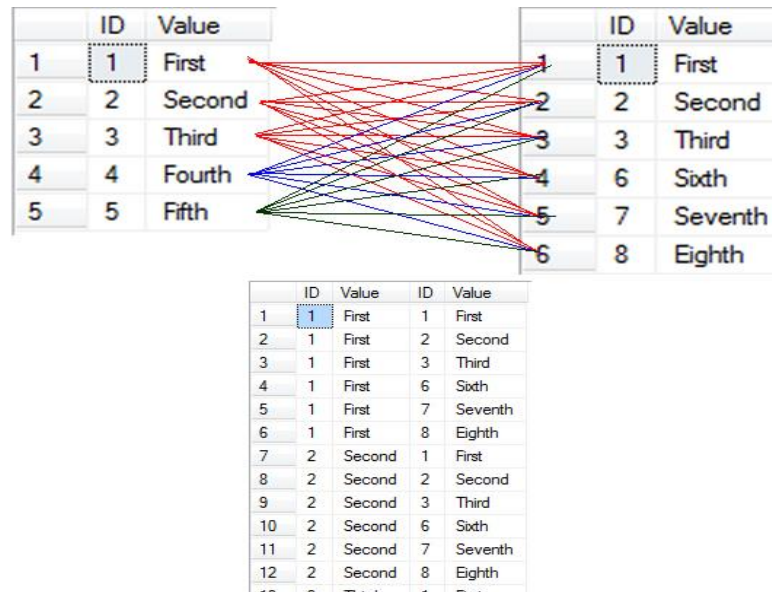
CROSS JOIN

- ❖ Return records that are multiplication of record number from both the tables
 - ✓ No need any condition to join

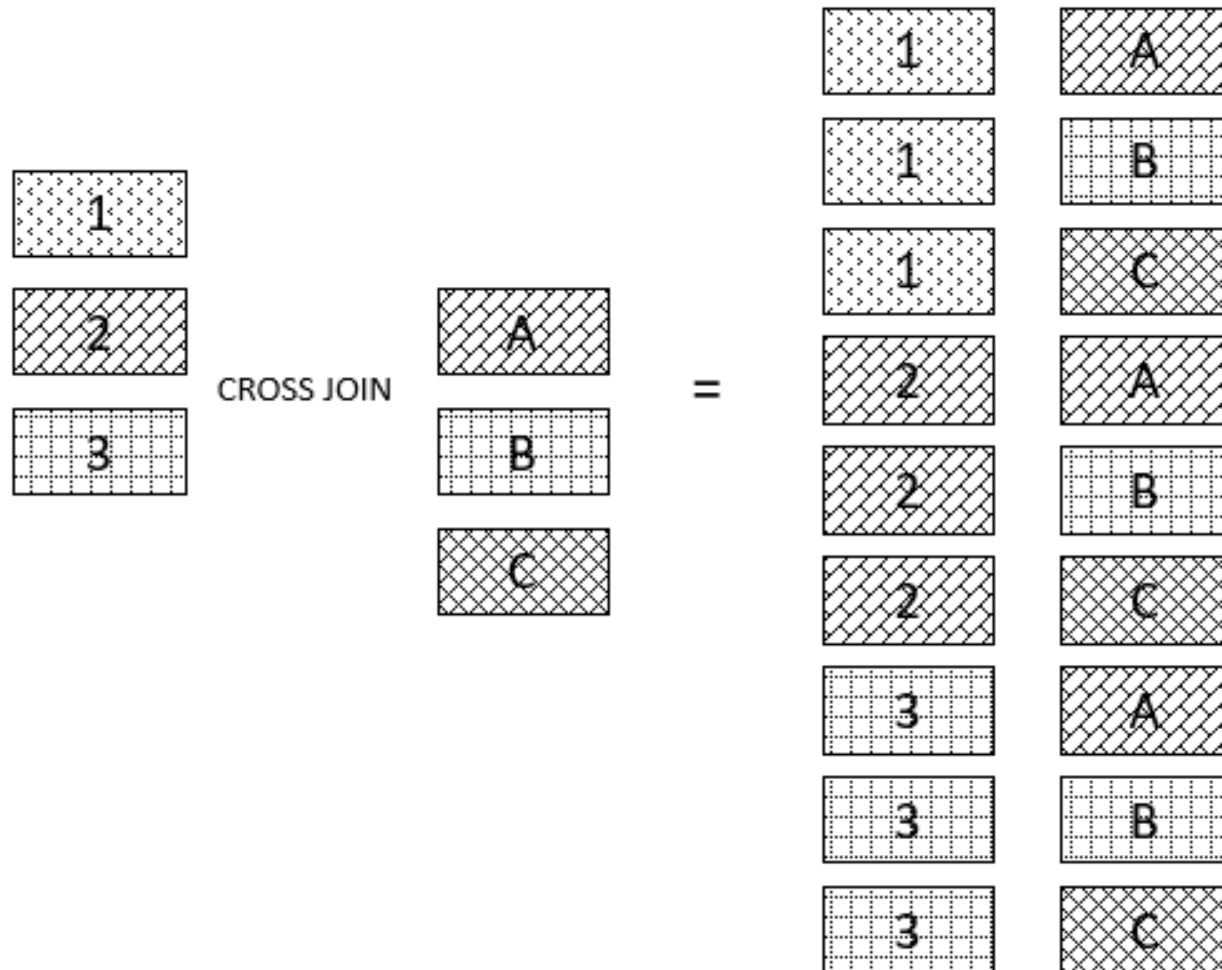
- ❖ **Syntax**

SELECT col_names

FROM Table_A A **CROSS JOIN** Table_B B



CROSS JOIN



❖ Example:

Customer

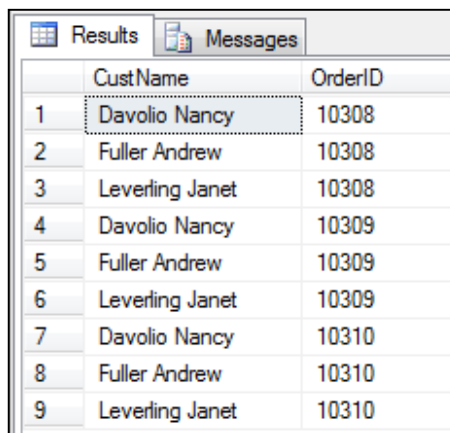
CustID	CustName	BirthDate	Country
1	Davolio Nancy	12/8/1968	Germany
2	Fuller Andrew	2/19/1952	Mexico
3	Leverling Janet	8/30/1963	Mexico

[Order]

OrderID	CustID	OrderDate	ShipperID
10308	2	2013-09-18	3
10309	3	2013-09-19	1
10310	77	2013-09-20	2

```
SELECT c.CustName, o.OrderID  
FROM Customer c CROSS JOIN [Order] o
```

❖ Result:



	CustName	OrderID
1	Davolio Nancy	10308
2	Fuller Andrew	10308
3	Leverling Janet	10308
4	Davolio Nancy	10309
5	Fuller Andrew	10309
6	Leverling Janet	10309
7	Davolio Nancy	10310
8	Fuller Andrew	10310
9	Leverling Janet	10310


Section 4

SELF JOIN

❖ A SELF JOIN is a join of a table to itself. In SELF JOIN, we can use:

- ✓ INNER JOIN
- ✓ OUTER JOIN
- ✓ CROSS JOIN

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable	Default	Primary Key
EMP_ID	VARCHAR (5)	No	-	1
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR (20)	Yes	-	-
DT_OF_JOIN	DATE	Yes	-	-
EMP_SUPV	VARCHAR (5)	Yes	-	-
				1 - 4



Constraint	Type	Table
SYS_C004074	C	EMPLOYEE
EMP_ID	P	EMPLOYEE
EMP_SUPV	R	EMPLOYEE

Primary key

Foreign key
Referencing EMP_ID of this table

❖ Example:

	EMP_ID	EMP_NAME	DT_OF_JOIN	EMP_SUPV
1	10120	Hansen Ola	2013-01-01	NULL
2	10121	Svendson Tove	2013-02-01	10120
3	10122	Pettersen Kari	2013-03-01	10120
4	10123	Alfreds Futterkiste	2013-04-01	10121

```
SELECT  e1.EMP_NAME AS Employee_Name,  
        e2.EMP_NAME AS Manager_Name  
FROM    Employee e1 LEFT JOIN Employee e2  
ON      e1.EMP_SUPV = e2.EMP_ID
```

❖ Result:

	Employee_Name	Manager_Name
1	Hansen Ola	NULL
2	Svendson Tove	Hansen Ola
3	Pettersen Kari	Hansen Ola
4	Alfreds Futterkiste	Svendson Tove

Section 5

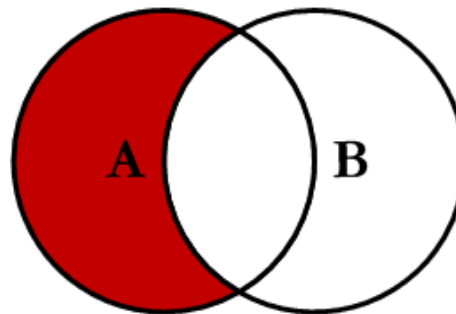
EXCLUDING JOIN

LEFT Excluding JOIN

- ❖ Return all of the records in the left table (table A) that do not match any records in the right table (table B)

- ❖ **Syntax**

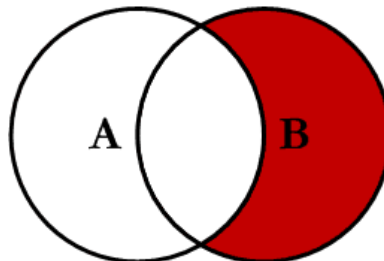
```
SELECT col_names  
FROM Table_A A LEFT JOIN Table_B B  
ON A.Col1 = B.Col1  
WHERE B.Col1 IS NULL
```



- ❖ Returns records in the right table (table B) that do not match any records in the left table (table A)
 - ✓ In the results where there is no matching condition, the row contains NULL values for the right table's columns.

❖ Syntax

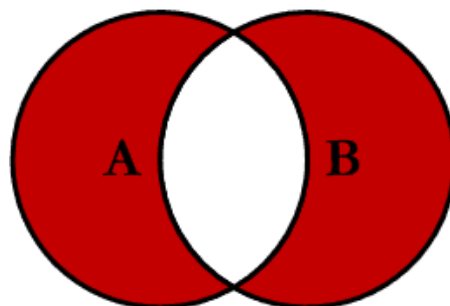
```
SELECT col_names  
FROM Table_A A RIGHT JOIN Table_B B  
ON A.Col1 = B.Col1  
WHERE A.Col1 IS NULL
```



- ❖ Return all of the records in the left table (table A) and all of the records in the right table (table B) that do not match

- ❖ **Syntax**

```
SELECT col_names  
FROM Table_A A  
FULL OUTER JOIN Table_B B  
ON A.Col1 = B.Col1  
WHERE A.Col1 IS NULL OR B.Col1 IS NULL
```

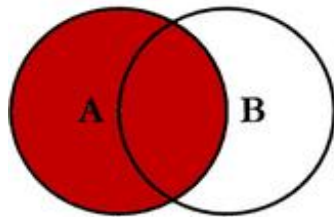


- ❖ Since FROM clauses can contain multiple join specifications, this allows many tables to be joined for a single query.

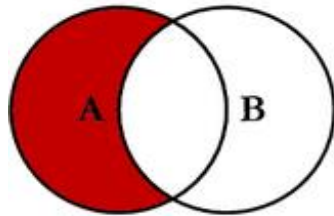
- ❖ **Syntax**

```
SELECT col_names  
FROM Table_A A JOIN Table_B B  
ON A.Col1 = B.Col1 LEFT JOIN Table_C C  
ON B.Col2 = C.Col2  
...
```

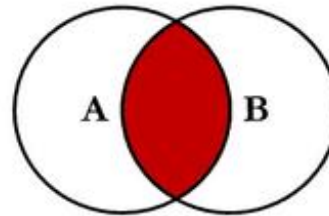
SQL JOINS



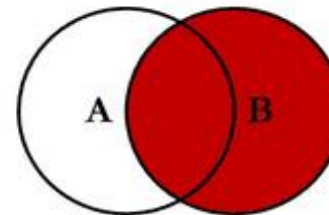
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



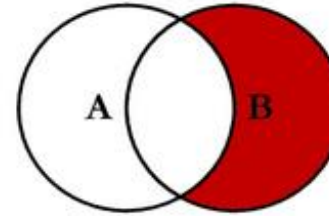
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE B.Key IS NULL
```



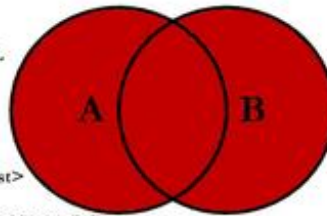
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
INNER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



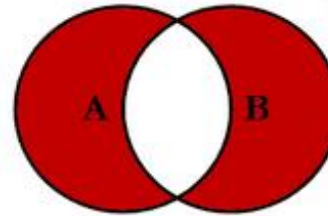
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL
OR B.Key IS NULL
```

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Q&A

Thank you

