

DATABASE (SECD 2523-10)

LAB EXERCISE 4 (DML3)

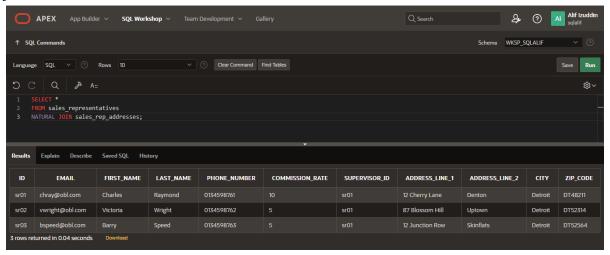
MUHAMMAD ALIF IZUDDIN BIN AZMAN

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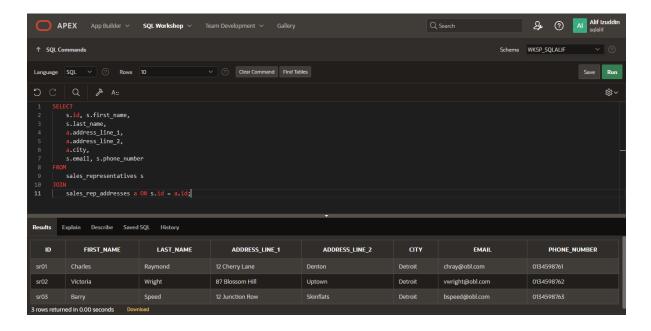
Section 6 Lesson 9 Exercise 1: Joining Tables Using JOIN

Part 1: Creating Natural Joins.

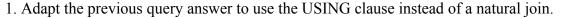
1. Display all of the information about sales representatives and their addresses using a natural join.

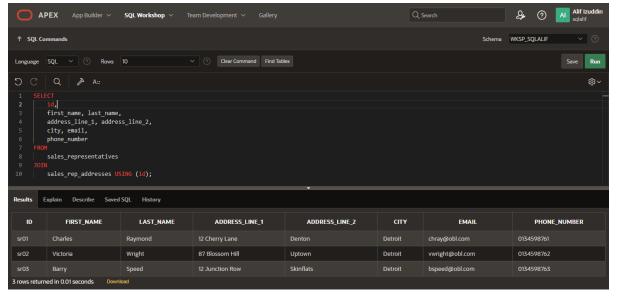


2. Adapt the query from the previous question to only show the id, first name, last name, address line 1, address line 2, city, email and phone_number for the sales representatives.

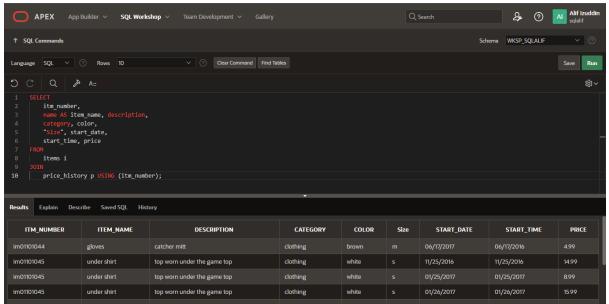


Part 2: Creating Joins with the USING Clause



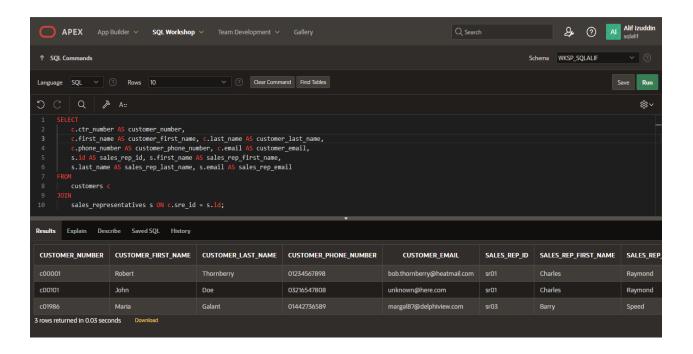


2. Display all of the information about items and their price history by joining the items and price_history tables



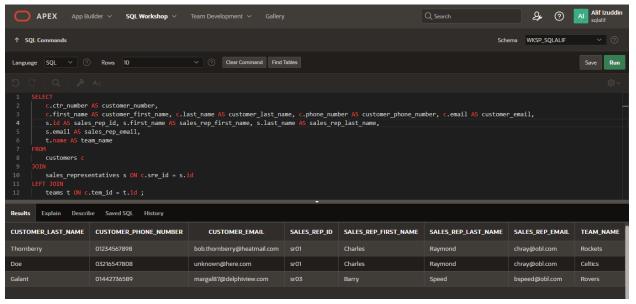
Part 3: Creating Joins with the ON Clause

1. Use an ON clause to join the customer and sales representative table so that you display the customer number, customer first name, customer last name, customer phone number, customer email, sales representative id, sales representative first name, sales representative last name and sales representative email. You will need to use a table alias in your answer as both tables have columns with the same name.



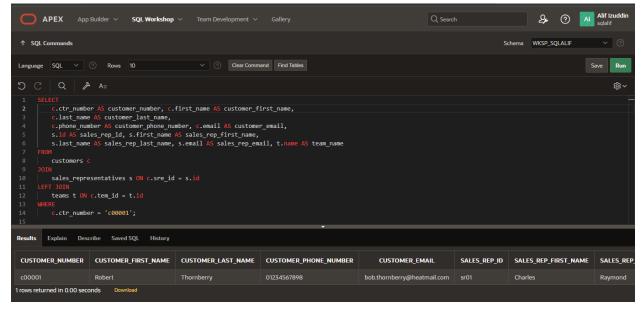
Part 4: Creating Three-Way Joins with the ON Clause

1. Using the answer to Task 3 add a join that will allow the team name that the customer represents to be included in the results.



Part 5: Applying Additional Conditions to a Join

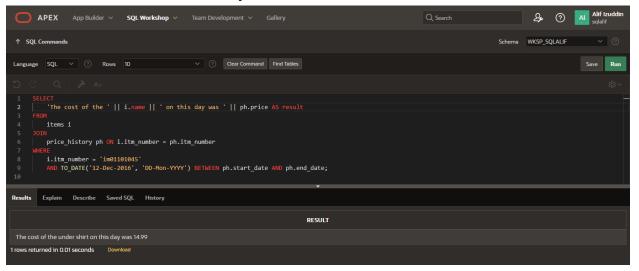
1. Using the answer to Task 4 add an additional condition to only show the results for the customer that has the number - c00001



Part 6: Retrieving Records with Nonequijoins

1. Write a query that will display the name and cost of the item with the number im01101045 on the 12th of December 2016. The output of the query should look like this:

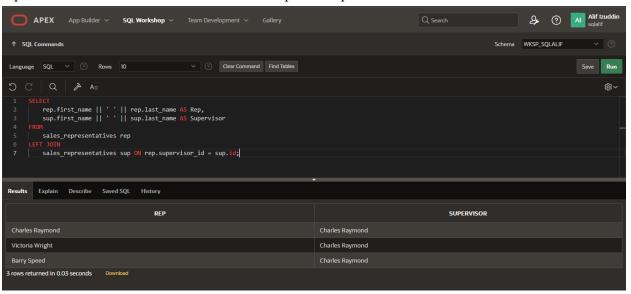
The cost of the under shirt on this day was 14.99



Section 6 Lesson 9 Exercise 2: Joining Tables Using JOIN

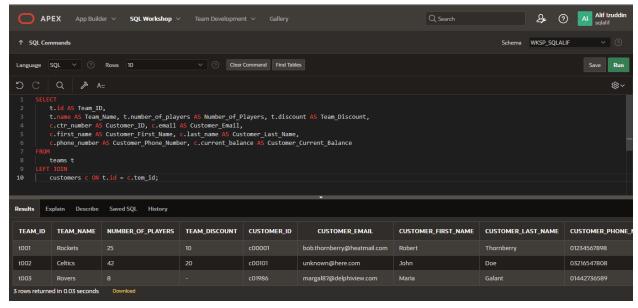
Part 1: Use a Self-Join to Join a Table to Itself (S6L9 Objective 2)

1. Write a query that will display who the supervisor is for each of the sales representatives. The information should be displayed in two columns, the first column will be the first name and last name of the sales representative and the second will be the first name and last name of the supervisor. The column aliases should be Rep and Supervisor.



Part 2: Use OUTER joins (S6L9 Objective 3)

1. Write a query that will display all of the team and customer information even if there is no match with the table on the left (team).



Part 3: Generating a Cartesian Product (S6L9 Objective 4)

1. Create a Cartesian product between the customer and sales representative tables.

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SQL Workshop 🔻
↑ SQL Commands
Language SQL V ? Rows 10
                                                 Clear Command Find Tables
5 C Q
                 A ∴
        c.ctr number AS Customer ID.
        c.email AS Customer_Email, c.first_name AS Customer_First_Name,
        c.last_name AS Customer_Last_Name, c.phone_number AS Customer_Phone_Number,
        c.current_balance AS Customer_Current_Balance,
        s.id AS Sales_Rep_ID,
        s.email AS Sales_Rep_Email, s.first_name AS Sales_Rep_First_Name,
         s.last_name AS Sales_Rep_Last_Name, s.phone_number AS Sales_Rep_Phone_Number,
        s.commission_rate AS Sales_Rep_Commission_Rate, s.supervisor_id AS Sales_Rep_Supervisor_ID
        customers c
         sales_representatives s;
```

Output:

