

JOIN Types

JOIN Types

Different data questions require us to JOIN our tables in different ways.

JOIN Types

- `[INNER] JOIN table_name ON colname1 = colname2`
 - Give me only those rows from both tables where `colname1 = colname2`. If there are rows in one table that aren't in the other, do not include them in the results! (NOTE: INNER is optional here!)
- `LEFT JOIN table_name ON colname1 = colname2`
 - Give me all rows from the table on the left and only those rows in the table on the right where `colname1 = colname2`.
- `RIGHT JOIN table_name ON colname1 = colname2`
 - Give me all rows from the table on the right and only those rows in the table on the left where `colname1 = colname2`.
- `FULL OUTER JOIN table_name ON colname1 = colname2`
 - Give me all rows from BOTH tables and match up all of the rows where `colname1 = colname2`.

INNER JOIN

SQLQuery4.sql - CH...US\cahar_000 (51))* X Object Explorer Details

```
1 SELECT
2     employee_department
3     , employee_id
4     , employee_firstname
5     , employee_lastname
6     , timesheet_payrolldate
7     , timesheet_hours
8 FROM fudgemart_employees
9 INNER JOIN fudgemart_employee_timesheets on timesheet_employee_id = employee_id
10 ORDER BY employee_lastname, timesheet_payrolldate
11
```

100 %

Results Messages

	employee_department	employee_id	employee_firstname	employee_lastname	timesheet_payrolldate	timesheet_hours
1	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-06 00:00:00.000	45.0
2	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-13 00:00:00.000	45.0
3	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-20 00:00:00.000	45.0
4	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-27 00:00:00.000	45.0
5	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-02-03 00:00:00.000	45.0
6	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-02-10 00:00:00.000	45.0
7	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-02-17 00:00:00.000	45.0
8	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-02-24 00:00:00.000	45.0
9	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-03-03 00:00:00.000	45.0
10	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-03-10 00:00:00.000	45.0
11	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-03-17 00:00:00.000	45.0
12	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-03-24 00:00:00.000	45.0
13	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-03-31 00:00:00.000	45.0

LEFT JOIN

SQLQuery4.sql - CH...US\cahar_000 (51))* × Object Explorer Details

```
1 SELECT
2     employee_department
3     , employee_id
4     , employee_firstname
5     , employee_lastname
6     , timesheet_payrolldate
7     , timesheet_hours
8 FROM fudgemart_employees
9 LEFT JOIN fudgemart_employee_timesheets on timesheet_employee_id = employee_id
10 ORDER BY employee_lastname, timesheet_payrolldate
11
```

100 % <

Results Messages

	employee_department	employee_id	employee_firstname	employee_lastname	timesheet_payrolldate	timesheet_hours
1	Sporting Goods	11	Bette	Alott	NULL	NULL
2	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-06 00:00:00.000	45.0
3	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-13 00:00:00.000	45.0
4	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-20 00:00:00.000	45.0
5	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-27 00:00:00.000	45.0
6	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-02-03 00:00:00.000	45.0
7	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-02-10 00:00:00.000	45.0
8	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-02-17 00:00:00.000	45.0
9	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-02-24 00:00:00.000	45.0
10	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-03-03 00:00:00.000	45.0

RIGHT JOIN

SQLQuery5.sql - CH...US\cahar_000 (52))* × SQLQuery4.sql - CH...US\cahar_000 (51))* Object Explorer Details

```
1 SELECT
2     jobtitle_id
3     , employee_firstname
4     , employee_lastname
5 FROM fudgemart_employees
6 INNER JOIN fudgemart_jobtitles_lookup ON jobtitle_id = employee_jobtitle
7 WHERE jobtitle_id <> 'Sales Associate'
8 ORDER BY jobtitle_id, employee_lastname, employee_firstname
9
```

100 %

Results Messages

	jobtitle_id	employee_firstname	employee_lastname
1	CEO	Michael	Fudge
2	Department Manager	Sara	Docktur-Indahaus
3	Department Manager	Isabelle	Gunninger
4	Department Manager	Lee	Hvmeehom
5	Department Manager	Tally	Itupp
6	Department Manager	Mary	Mi
7	Department Manager	Otto	Moni
8	Store Manager	Tuck	Androll

SQLQuery5.sql - CH...US\cahar_000 (52))* × SQLQuery4.sql - CH...US\cahar_000 (51))* Object Explorer Details

```
1 SELECT
2     jobtitle_id
3     , employee_firstname
4     , employee_lastname
5 FROM fudgemart_employees
6 RIGHT JOIN fudgemart_jobtitles_lookup ON jobtitle_id = employee_jobtitle
7 WHERE jobtitle_id <> 'Sales Associate'
8 ORDER BY jobtitle_id, employee_lastname, employee_firstname
9
```

100 %

Results Messages

	jobtitle_id	employee_firstname	employee_lastname
1	CEO	Michael	Fudge
2	Department Manager	Sara	Docktur-Indahaus
3	Department Manager	Isabelle	Gunninger
4	Department Manager	Lee	Hvmeehom
5	Department Manager	Tally	Itupp
6	Department Manager	Mary	Mi
7	Department Manager	Otto	Moni
8	Stockroom Clerk	NULL	NULL
9	Store Manager	Tuck	Androll

SQL Aggregates

SQL Aggregates

- Use **aggregates** to summarize rows of data.
- Aggregate operators:
 - **COUNT**
 - Counts the number of rows in the summary
 - **SUM**
 - Adds all of the values in the summary together
 - **MIN**
 - Shows only the smallest value from the summarized rows
 - **MAX**
 - Shows only the largest value from the summarized rows
 - **AVG**
 - Calculates and returns the average for all values in the summarized rows
- Any field in your select NOT included in an aggregate must be in the **GROUP BY** clause.
- If you want to filter your aggregate results, you need a **HAVING** clause.

Aggregates in Action

- What are the total wages (hourly rate * hours) for people in the Hardware department who have made less than \$30,000?
- Without aggregation, we can't get to this number using SQL...

Each row in timesheet appears here, but how do we tally up all the dollars?




```
SELECT employee_lastname, employee_firstname, employee_hourlywage,  
       timesheet_hours * employee_hourlywage as total_wages  
FROM fudgemart_employee_timesheets  
JOIN fudgemart_employees ON timesheet_employee_id = employee_id  
WHERE employee_department = 'Hardware'  
ORDER BY total_wages DESC
```

	employee_lastname	employee_firstname	employee_hourlywage	total_wages
1	Hvmeehom	Lee	17.45	1047.00000
2	Hvmeehom	Lee	17.45	1047.00000
3	Hvmeehom	Lee	17.45	1047.00000
4	Hvmeehom	Lee	17.45	1047.00000
5	Hvmeehom	Lee	17.45	1047.00000
6	Hvmeehom	Lee	17.45	1047.00000
7	Hvmeehom	Lee	17.45	1047.00000
8	Hvmeehom	Lee	17.45	1047.00000

Aggregates in Action

- What are the total wages (hourly rate * hours) for people in the Hardware department who have made less than \$30,000?
- With aggregation, we can see the totals!

Each line in the result set is now the total of all wages paid by employee!



```
SELECT employee_lastname, employee_firstname, employee_hourlywage,
       SUM(timesheet_hours * employee_hourlywage) as total_wages
FROM fudgemart_employee_timesheets
JOIN fudgemart_employees ON timesheet_employee_id = employee_id
WHERE employee_department = 'Hardware'
GROUP BY employee_lastname, employee_firstname, employee_hourlywage
HAVING SUM(timesheet_hours * employee_hourlywage) <= 30000
ORDER BY total_wages DESC
```

	employee_lastname	employee_firstname	employee_hourlywage	total_wages
1	Erin	Detyers	12.65	26312.00000
2	Shores	Sandi	12.30	25953.00000
3	Choke	Artie	11.95	23780.50000
4	Dawind	Dustin	12.45	10819.05000

Aggregate SQL in Action

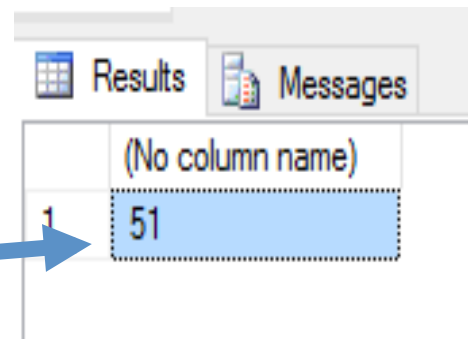
```
SELECT
    employee_lastname
    , employee_firstname
    , employee_hourlywage
    , SUM(timesheet_hours * employee_hourlywage)
as total_wages
FROM fudgemart_employee_timesheets
JOIN fudgemart_employees ON timesheet_employee_id =
employee_id
WHERE employee_department = 'Hardware'
GROUP BY employee_lastname, employee_firstname,
employee_hourlywage
HAVING SUM(timesheet_hours * employee_hourlywage) <=
30000
ORDER BY total_wages DESC
```

Aggregate SQL

- COUNT

```
SELECT COUNT(product_id)
FROM fudgemart_products
WHERE product_is_active = 1
```

Counts the number of
product_ids in the result
set and shows that
number



The screenshot shows a database interface with two tabs: 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a single row of data. The row has two columns: the first column is labeled '1' and the second column is labeled '(No column name)'. The value '51' is displayed in the second column, which is highlighted with a blue background and a dashed border. A blue arrow points from the text 'shows that number' to the value '51'.

1	(No column name)
	51

Aggregate SQL

- More COUNTing
- Add categorical fields to count based on that field
- How many employees for each department?

```
SELECT  
    employee_department  
    , count(*) as number_employees  
FROM fudgemart_employees  
GROUP BY employee_department
```

employee_department	number_employees
Clothing	6
Customer Service	5
Electronics	5
Hardware	5
Housewares	5
Sporting Goods	8

Aggregate SQL

- **MIN**, **MAX**, and **AVG**

SELECT

**MIN(employee_hourlywage) AS min_wage
, MAX(employee_hourlywage) AS
max_wage**

**, AVG(employee_hourlywage) AS
avg_wage**

FROM fudgemart_employees

Shows the minimum,
maximum, and average
wage for all employees



Results		Messages	
	min_wage	max_wage	avg_wage
1	8.90	68.85	15.0147

Aggregate SQL

- More **MIN**, **MAX**, and **AVG**

```
SELECT employee_department
      , MIN(employee_hourlywage) AS
min_wage
      , MAX(employee_hourlywage) AS
max_wage
      , AVG(employee_hourlywage) AS
avg_wage
FROM fudgemart_employees
GROUP BY employee_department
```

Aggregate SQL

- More **MIN**, **MAX**, and **AVG**

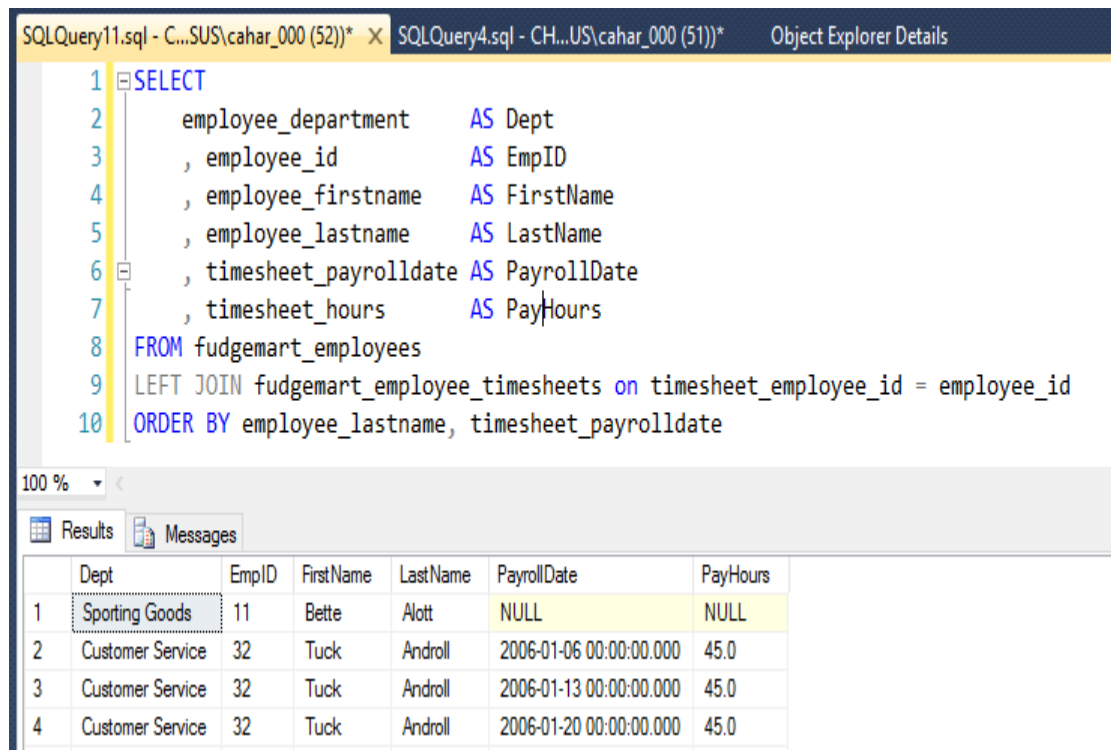
```
SELECT employee_department
      , MIN(employee_hourlywage) AS min_wage
      , MAX(employee_hourlywage) AS max_wage
      , AVG(employee_hourlywage) AS avg_wage
FROM fudgemart_employees
GROUP BY employee_department
```

	employee_department	min_wage	max_wage	avg_wage
1	Clothing	8.90	19.55	10.9083
2	Customer Service	12.95	68.85	29.06
3	Electronics	13.35	18.90	15.13
4	Hardware	11.95	17.45	13.36
5	Housewares	10.90	17.50	12.35
6	Sporting Goods	10.00	19.20	11.9437

Aliasing Query Columns

Aliasing Can Help Name or Rename Columns

Use the AS keyword.



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane displays a query window with the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT
2     employee_department AS Dept
3     , employee_id AS EmpID
4     , employee_firstname AS FirstName
5     , employee_lastname AS LastName
6     , timesheet_payrolldate AS PayrollDate
7     , timesheet_hours AS PayHours
8 FROM fudgemart_employees
9 LEFT JOIN fudgemart_employee_timesheets on timesheet_employee_id = employee_id
10 ORDER BY employee_lastname, timesheet_payrolldate
```

The bottom pane shows the results of the query in a table grid. The columns are Dept, EmpID, FirstName, LastName, PayrollDate, and PayHours. The first row is highlighted.

	Dept	EmpID	FirstName	LastName	PayrollDate	PayHours
1	Sporting Goods	11	Bette	Alott	NULL	NULL
2	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-06 00:00:00.000	45.0
3	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-13 00:00:00.000	45.0
4	Customer Service	32	Tuck	Androll	2006-01-20 00:00:00.000	45.0

Works Well for Calculated Fields

```
SQLQuery12.sql - C:\SUS\cahar_000 (54))* SQLQuery11.sql - C:\SUS\cahar_000 (52))* SQLQuery4.sql - CH...US\cahar_000 (51))*  
1 SELECT  
2     employee_department AS Dept  
3     , employee_id AS EmpID  
4     , employee_lastname + ', ' + employee_firstname  
5     , timesheet_hours AS PayHours  
6 FROM fudgemart_employees  
7 LEFT JOIN fudgemart_employee_timesheets on timesheet_employee_id = employee_id  
8 ORDER BY employee_lastname, timesheet_payrolldate
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Dept	EmpID	(No column name)	PayHours
1	Sporting Goods	11	Alott, Bette	NULL
2	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	45.0
3	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	45.0
4	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	45.0
5	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	45.0
6	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	45.0

```
SQLQuery12.sql - C:\SUS\cahar_000 (54))* SQLQuery11.sql - C:\SUS\cahar_000 (52))* SQLQuery4.sql - CH...US\cahar_000 (51))*  
1 SELECT  
2     employee_department AS Dept  
3     , employee_id AS EmpID  
4     , employee_lastname + ', ' + employee_firstname AS EmpName  
5     , timesheet_hours AS PayHours  
6 FROM fudgemart_employees  
7 LEFT JOIN fudgemart_employee_timesheets on timesheet_employee_id = employee_id  
8 ORDER BY employee_lastname, timesheet_payrolldate
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Dept	EmpID	EmpName	PayHours
1	Sporting Goods	11	Alott, Bette	NULL
2	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	45.0
3	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	45.0
4	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	45.0
5	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	45.0

Aliasing Helps With Aggregates

SQLQuery12.sql - C:\SUS\cahar_000 (54))* X SQLQuery11.sql - C:\SUS\cahar_000 (52))* SQLQuery4.sql - CH\US\cahar_000 (51))* Object Explorer

```
1 SELECT
2     employee_department AS Dept
3     , employee_id AS EmpID
4     , employee_lastname + ', ' + employee_firstname AS EmpName
5     , SUM(timesheet_hours)
6 FROM fudgemart_employees
7 LEFT JOIN fudgemart_employee_timesheets on timesheet_employee_id = employee_id
8 GROUP BY employee_department, employee_id, employee_lastname + ', ' + employee_firstname
9 ORDER BY employee_lastname + ', ' + employee_firstname
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Dept	EmpID	EmpName	(No column name)
1	Sporting Goods	11	Alott, Bette	NULL
2	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	2380.0
3	Clothing	19	Belevit, Kent	2080.0
4	Clothing	18	Case, Justin	829.0
5	Hardware	10	Choke, Artie	1990.0
6	Hardware	3	Dawind, Dustin	869.0
7	Sporting Goods	27	Docktur-Indahaus, Sara	2195.0

SQLQuery12.sql - C:\SUS\cahar_000 (54))* X SQLQuery11.sql - C:\SUS\cahar_000 (52))* SQLQuery4.sql - CH\US\cahar_000 (51))* Object Explorer

```
1 SELECT
2     employee_department AS Dept
3     , employee_id AS EmpID
4     , employee_lastname + ', ' + employee_firstname AS EmpName
5     , SUM(timesheet_hours) as TotalHours
6 FROM fudgemart_employees
7 LEFT JOIN fudgemart_employee_timesheets on timesheet_employee_id = employee_id
8 GROUP BY employee_department, employee_id, employee_lastname + ', ' + employee_firstname
9 ORDER BY employee_lastname + ', ' + employee_firstname
```

100 %

Results Messages

	Dept	EmpID	EmpName	TotalHours
1	Sporting Goods	11	Alott, Bette	NULL
2	Customer Service	32	Androll, Tuck	2380.0
3	Clothing	19	Belevit, Kent	2080.0
4	Clothing	18	Case, Justin	829.0
5	Hardware	10	Choke, Artie	1990.0
6	Hardware	3	Dawind, Dustin	869.0
7	Sporting Goods	27	Docktur-Indahaus, Sara	2195.0



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