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2 Module-Section 6-6.2--Practice Pdf

JOINS PART 1

- **Definition 1: Allows a natural join based on an arbitrary condition or two columns with different names.**
  - **Answer: JOIN ON**
- **Definition 2: Performs an equijoin based on one specified column name.**
  - **Answer: JOIN USING**

Problem 1: Join locations and departments table on location_id

```
SELECT l.location_id, l.city, d.department_name

FROM locations l

JOIN departments d

ON l.location_id = d.location_id

WHERE l.location_id = 1400;
```

Problem 2: Join d_play_list_items, d_track_listings, and d_cds using JOIN USING

```
SELECT dpi.song_id, dt.cd_number, dt.title, dpi.comments

FROM d_play_list_items dpi

JOIN d_track_listings dt

USING (song_id)

JOIN d_cds dc

USING (cd_number);
```

Problem 3: Display city, department name, location ID, and department ID for departments 10, 20, and 30 in Seattle.

```
SELECT l.city, d.department_name, l.location_id, d.department_id
FROM locations l
JOIN departments d
ON l.location_id = d.location_id
WHERE d.department_id IN (10, 20, 30)
AND l.city = 'Seattle';
```

Problem 4: Display country name, region ID, and region name for Americas.

```
SELECT c.country_name, r.region_id, r.region_name
FROM countries c
JOIN regions r
ON c.region_id = r.region_id
WHERE r.region_name = 'Americas';
```

Problem 5: Join employees and jobs, display employee info for those earning more than $12,000

```
SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, e.hire_date, e.job_id, j.job_title, j.max_salary
FROM employees e
JOIN jobs j
ON e.job_id = j.job_id
WHERE j.max_salary > 12000;
```

Problem 6: Display job title, employee first name, last name, and email for all stock clerks

```
SELECT j.job_title, e.first_name, e.last_name, e.email

FROM employees e

JOIN jobs j

ON e.job_id = j.job_id

WHERE j.job_title = 'Stock Clerk';
```

Problem 7: Self-join for employee and manager names

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.first_name AS employee_first_name, e.last_name AS
employee_last_name,

 e.manager_id, m.first_name AS manager_first_name, m.last_name AS
manager_last_name

FROM employees e

JOIN employees m

ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id;
```

Problem 8: Join for all Canadian locations

```
SELECT l.location_id, l.city, d.department_name

FROM locations l

JOIN departments d

ON l.location_id = d.location_id

WHERE l.country_id = 'CA';  -- Assuming 'CA' is the country_id for Canada
```

Problem 9: Display manager and department info for departments 80, 90, 110, and 190

```
SELECT e.manager_id, d.department_id, d.department_name, e.first_name, e.last_name

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d

ON e.department_id = d.department_id

WHERE d.department_id IN (80, 90, 110, 190);
```

Problem 10: Display employee info for those hired on June 7, 1994

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name, e.hire_date
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
WHERE e.hire_date = '07-JUN-1994';
```