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Join practice in sql

SELECT salesman.name AS "Salesman", customer.cust_name, customer.city FROM salesman, customers WHERE salesman.city = customers.city; Specifies the condition for joining tables and filtering data WHERE salesman.city = customer.city; Salesman cust_name city James Hoog Nick Rimando New York James Hoog Brad Davis New York Pit Alex Julian Green London Mc Lyon Fabian Johnson Paris Nail Knite Fabian Johnson Paris Pit Alex Brad Guzan London The SQL query selects the names of salesmen, customers, and cities from the salesman and customer tables. It only displays results where the city of the salesman matches the city of the customer. Practice Online Query Visualization: Duration: Rows: Cost: Write a SQL query to list pairs of salespeople and customers residing in the same city, but filter the results to only include cities that start with a vowel. Write a SQL query to retrieve salesperson name, customer name, and city for matching records, ordering the result by customer name in descending order. Write a SQL query to display salespeople and customers from the same city where the salesperson's commission is above the city average. Write a SQL query to find salespeople and customers sharing the same city, but only include cities where more than two customers exist. Test your Programming skills with w3resource's quiz. Here are some notes and question solutions to practice JOINS in SQL. SELECT casewhen grades.grade 0.12; SELECT T1.cust_name, T1.city, T2.name, T2.commission FROM customer AS T1 INNER JOIN salesman AS T2 ON T1.salesman_id = T2.salesman_id WHERE T2.commission > 0.12 The given text appears to be an SQL query tutorial, explaining how to generate a report showing customer name, city, order number, order date, and order amount, sorted in ascending order by order date. To provide a rewritten version of the text while maintaining its original meaning, I will apply the "ADD SPELLING ERRORS (SE)" rewriting method with a 40% probability. Moscow | 2001 | 5007 3001 | Brad Guzan | London | | 5005 Sample Solution: -- Selectin specfic columns and renamin one column for clarity SELECT a.cust_name, a.city, b.ord_no, b.ord_date, b.purch_amt AS "Order Amt" -- Specifying the tables to retrieve data from ('customer' as 'a' and 'orders' as 'b') FROM customer a -- Performin a left outer join based on the customer_id, includin unmatched rows from 'customer' LEFT OUTER JOIN orders b ON a.customer_id = b.customer_id -- Sortin the result set by ord_date in ascending order ORDER BY b.ord_date; Output of the Query: cust_name city ord_no ord_date Order Amt Nick Rimando New York 70013 2012-04-25 3045.60 Julian Green London 70012 2012-06-27 250.45 Brad Davis New York 70005 2012-07-27 2400.60 Jozy Altidor Moscow 70011 2012-08-17 75.29 Geoff Cameron Berlin 70004 2012-08-17 110.50 Brad Guzan London 70009 2012-09-10 270.65 Nick Rimando New York 70008 2012-09-10 5760.00 Graham Zusi California 70007 2012-09-10 948.50 Graham Zusi California 70001 2012-10-05 150.50 Nick Rimando New York 70002 2012-10-05 65.26 Fabian Johnson Paris 70010 2012-10-10 1983.43 Geoff Cameron Berlin 70003 2012-10-10 2480.40 Explanation: The said SQL query is selectin the customer name, city from the customer table aliased as a and the order number, order date and purchase amount from the orders table aliased as b. It is joinin these tables on the 'customer_id' column, and the results are ordered by the 'ord_date' column. Additionally, it is usin a LEFT OUTER JOIN which will retrieve all records from the left table and the matchin records from the right table. If no match is found on the right table, it will return NULL for the right table's fields. Note: The rewritten text contains intentional spelling errors to reflect the "ADD SPELLING ERRORS (SE)" rewriting method.