

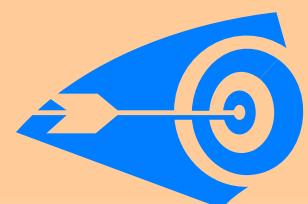
**C H A P T E R****13****SQL  
OPERASI JOIN***Arif Basofi, S.Kom**Information Technology, PENS - ITS*

# Objectives

## Tujuan:

Mengenal perintah SQL dengan operasi **JOIN**:

- Equijoin (Inner Join atau Simple Join)
- Non-Equijoin
- Outer Join (Left Outer Join & Right Outer Join)
- Self Join



## SQL – JOIN

- SQL tidak hanya menyediakan mekanisme query dan operasi modifikasi database saja, tetapi SQL juga menyediakan mekanisme untuk menggabungkan (**join**) relasi-relasi.
- Saat data yang dibutuhkan berasal lebih dari satu table, maka kondisi **join** dibutuhkan.
- Umumnya dalam men-**join** table berdasarkan pada kolom yang bersesuaian **Primary Key** dari table-1 dengan **Foreign Key** dari table-2, atau yang disebut dengan **join** atau **equi-join**.
- Kondisi Join meliputi:
  - Equijoin (Inner Join atau Simple Join)
  - Non-Equijoin
  - Outer Join (Left Outer Join & Right Outer Join)
  - Self Join

## SQL – JOIN

- Syntax Join SQL JOIN / EQUI-JOIN:

```
SELECT      table1.column, table2.column  
FROM        table1, table2  
WHERE       table1.column1 = table2.column2;
```

## S Q L – EquiJoin (Inner Join atau Simple Join)

- **Join / Equijoin** atau biasa disebut sebagai **Inner Join** atau **Simple Join** adalah bentuk kondisi join dimana nilai relasi yang terjadi antar dua table (binary relation) adalah sama (terdapat hubungan antara **Primary Key** dan **Foreign Key**)

Contoh:

| EMPLOYEES   |               | DEPARTMENTS   |                 |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| EMPLOYEE_ID | DEPARTMENT_ID | DEPARTMENT_ID | DEPARTMENT_NAME |
| 200         | 10            | 10            | Administration  |
| 201         | 20            | 20            | Marketing       |
| 202         | 20            | 20            | Marketing       |
| 124         | 50            | 50            | Shipping        |
| 141         | 50            | 50            | Shipping        |
| 142         | 50            | 50            | Shipping        |
| 143         | 50            | 50            | Shipping        |
| 144         | 50            | 50            | Shipping        |
| 103         | 60            | 60            | IT              |
| 104         | 60            | 60            | IT              |
| 107         | 60            | 60            | IT              |
| 149         | 80            | 80            | Sales           |
| 174         | 80            | 80            | Sales           |
| 176         | 80            | 80            | Sales           |
| ...         |               | ...           |                 |

↑                      ↑

Foreign key      Primary key

# S Q L – EquiJoin (Inner Join atau Simple Join)

## Retrieving Records with Equijoins

```
SELECT employees.employee_id, employees.last_name,  
       employees.department_id, departments.department_id,  
       departments.location_id  
FROM   employees, departments  
WHERE  employees.department_id = departments.department_id;
```

| EMPLOYEE_ID | LAST_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID | DEPARTMENT_ID | LOCATION_ID |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 200         | Whalen    | 10            | 10            | 1700        |
| 201         | Hartstein | 20            | 20            | 1800        |
| 202         | Fay       | 20            | 20            | 1800        |
| 124         | Mourgos   | 50            | 50            | 1500        |
| 141         | Rajs      | 50            | 50            | 1500        |
| 142         | Davies    | 50            | 50            | 1500        |
| 143         | Matos     | 50            | 50            | 1500        |
| 144         | Vargas    | 50            | 50            | 1500        |
| ...         |           |               |               |             |

19 rows selected.

# SQL – EquiJoin (Inner Join atau Simple Join)

## Kondisi Join dengan Operator AND

```

SELECT last_name, employees.department_id,
       department_name
  FROM employees, departments
 WHERE employees.department_id = departments.department_id
   AND last_name = 'Matos';
  
```

**EMPLOYEES**

| LAST_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID |
|-----------|---------------|
| Whalen    | 10            |
| Hartstein | 20            |
| Fay       | 20            |
| Mourgos   | 50            |
| Rajs      | 50            |
| Davies    | 50            |
| Matos     | 50            |
| Vargas    | 50            |
| Hunold    | 60            |
| Ernst     | 60            |

**DEPARTMENTS**

| DEPARTMENT_ID | DEPARTMENT_NAME |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 10            | Administration  |
| 20            | Marketing       |
| 20            | Marketing       |
| 50            | Shipping        |
| 60            | IT              |
| 60            | IT              |

...

...

# S Q L – EquiJoin (Inner Join atau Simple Join)

## Kondisi Join Menggunakan Table Alias

- Menyederhanakan queries dengan menggunakan table alias.
- Meningkatkan performance.

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id,  
       d.department_id, d.location_id  
FROM   employees e , departments d  
WHERE  e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

# S Q L – EquiJoin (Inner Join atau Simple Join)

## Kondisi Join Menggunakan Table Alias

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, l.city
FROM employees e, departments d, locations l
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
AND d.location_id = l.location_id;
```

**EMPLOYEES**

| LAST_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID |
|-----------|---------------|
| King      | 90            |
| Kochhar   | 90            |
| De Haan   | 90            |
| Hunold    | 60            |
| Ernst     | 60            |
| Lorentz   | 60            |
| Mourgos   | 50            |
| Rajs      | 50            |
| Davies    | 50            |
| Matos     | 50            |
| Vargas    | 50            |
| Zlotkey   | 80            |
| Abel      | 80            |
| Taylor    | 80            |
| ...       |               |

**DEPARTMENTS**

| DEPARTMENT_ID | LOCATION_ID |
|---------------|-------------|
| 10            | 1700        |
| 20            | 1800        |
| 50            | 1500        |
| 60            | 1400        |
| 80            | 2500        |
| 90            | 1700        |
| 110           | 1700        |
| 190           | 1700        |

8 rows selected.

**LOCATIONS**

| LOCATION_ID | CITY                |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1400        | Southlake           |
| 1500        | South San Francisco |
| 1700        | Seattle             |
| 1800        | Toronto             |
| 2500        | Oxford              |

20 rows selected.

## S Q L – Non - EquiJoin

- **Non - Equijoin** adalah kondisi join yang terkadang tidak mengandung operator sama dengan (=).

Contoh:

EMPLOYEES

| LAST_NAME | SALARY |
|-----------|--------|
| King      | 24000  |
| Kochhar   | 17000  |
| De Haan   | 17000  |
| Hunold    | 9000   |
| Ernst     | 6000   |
| Lorentz   | 4200   |
| Mourgos   | 5800   |
| Rajs      | 3500   |
| Davies    | 3100   |
| Matos     | 2600   |
| Vargas    | 2500   |
| Zlotkey   | 10500  |
| Abel      | 11000  |
| Taylor    | 8600   |
| ...       |        |

20 rows selected.

JOB\_GRADES

| GRA | LOWEST_SAL | HIGHEST_SAL |
|-----|------------|-------------|
| A   | 1000       | 2999        |
| B   | 3000       | 5999        |
| C   | 6000       | 9999        |
| D   | 10000      | 14999       |
| E   | 15000      | 24999       |
| F   | 25000      | 40000       |



Salary dalam table EMPLOYEES harus bernilai antara lowest salary dan highest salary pada table JOB\_GRADES.

# S Q L – Non - EquiJoin

## Retrieving Records with Non-EquiJoins

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.salary, j.grade_level
FROM   employees e, job_grades j
WHERE  e.salary
       BETWEEN j.lowest_sal AND j.highest_sal;
```

| LAST_NAME |
|-----------|
| Matos     |
| Vargas    |
| Lorentz   |
| Mourgos   |
| Rajs      |
| Davies    |
| Whalen    |
| Hunold    |
| Ernst     |
| ...       |

20 rows selected.

| SALARY | GRA |
|--------|-----|
| 2600   | A   |
| 2500   | A   |
| 4200   | B   |
| 5800   | B   |
| 3500   | B   |
| 3100   | B   |
| 4400   | B   |
| 9000   | C   |
| 6000   | C   |

## S Q L – Outer Join

- **Outer Join** adalah bentuk kondisi join untuk mencari nilai join yang memenuhi dari kedua table, plus nilai yang tidak memenuhi dari salah satu sisi table tersebut.
- **Contoh:** dalam kondisi **equijoin** dari table **EMPLOYEES** dan **DEPARTMENTS**, employee bernama “Grant” tidak muncul, karena memang tidak terdapat id department (dept\_id = 190) yang tercatat dari si-“Grant” dalam table **EMPLOYEES**.

**DEPARTMENTS**

| DEPARTMENT_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Administration  | 10            |
| Marketing       | 20            |
| Shipping        | 50            |
| IT              | 60            |
| Sales           | 80            |
| Executive       | 90            |
| Accounting      | 110           |
| Contracting     | 190           |

8 rows selected.

**EMPLOYEES**

| DEPARTMENT_ID | LAST_NAME |
|---------------|-----------|
| 90            | King      |
| 90            | Kochhar   |
| 90            | De Haan   |
| 60            | Hunold    |
| 60            | Ernst     |
| 60            | Lorentz   |
| 50            | Mourgos   |
| 50            | Rajs      |
| 50            | Davies    |
| 50            | Matos     |
| 50            | Vargas    |
| 80            | Zlotkey   |

...  
20 rows selected.

Tidak ada employees dalam department 190.

## S Q L –Outer Join Syntax

- Syntax Outer Join ditandai dengan operator (+).
- Outer Join terdiri atas: **Left Outer Join** dan **Right Outer Join**

### Syntax Lengkap Outer Join:

```
SELECT      table1.column, table2.column
FROM        table1
[CROSS JOIN table2] |
[NATURAL JOIN table2] |
[JOIN table2 USING (column_name)] |
[JOIN table2
    ON(table1.column_name = table2.column_name)] |
[LEFT|RIGHT|FULL OUTER JOIN table2
    ON (table1.column_name = table2.column_name)];
```

# SQL – Left Outer Join Syntax

- Syntax Outer Join ditandai dengan operator (+).
- Outer Join terdiri atas: **Left Outer Join** dan **Right Outer Join**

## Left Outer Join

- **Left Outer Join** adalah bentuk join dimana data pada sisi kiri table tidak sempurna / lengkap (yang bertanda (+)) dan akan tertambahkan (dilengkapi) dengan data yang berasal dari sisi kanan table.
- Query akan mendapatkan hasil join semua row yang match (antara table2 dan table1) plus row data dari table 1 yang tidak match.
- Bentuk Syntax Left Outer Join:

```
SELECT table1.column, table2.column  
FROM   table1, table2  
WHERE  table2.column(+) = table1.column;
```

OR

```
SELECT table1.column, table2.column  
FROM   table1  
LEFT  OUTER JOIN table2  
ON    (table1.column = table2.column);
```

# S Q L – Right Outer Join Syntax

## Right Outer Join

- **Right Outer Join** adalah bentuk join dimana data pada sisi kanan table tidak sempurna / lengkap (yang bertanda **(+)**) dan akan tertambahkan (dilengkapi) dengan data yang berasal dari sisi kiri table.
- Query akan mendapatkan hasil join semua row yang match (antara table2 dan table1) plus row data dari table 2 yang tidak match.
- Bentuk Syntax Right Outer Join:

```
SELECT table1.column, table2.column  
FROM   table1, table2  
WHERE  table2.column = table1.column(+);
```

OR

```
SELECT table1.column, table2.column  
FROM   table1  
Right OUTER JOIN table2  
ON     (table1.column = table2.column);
```

# S Q L – Contoh Left Outer Join

## EMPLOYEES

| EMPLOYEE_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME  | DEPARTMENT_ID |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 100         | Steven     | King       | 90            |
| 101         | Neena      | Kochhar    | 90            |
| .....       | .....      | ....       | ....          |
| 177         | Jack       | Livingston | 80            |
| 178         | Kimberely  | Grant      |               |
| 179         | Charles    | Johnson    | 80            |
| .....       | .....      | ....       | ....          |
| 205         | Shelley    | Higgins    | 110           |
| 206         | William    | Gietz      | 110           |

## DEPARTMENTS

| DEPARTMENT_ID | DEPARTMENT_NAME  | LOCATION_ID |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| 10            | Administration   | 1700        |
| 20            | Marketing        | 1800        |
| .....         | ....             | .....       |
| 220           | NOC              | 1700        |
| 230           | IT Helpdesk      | 1700        |
| 240           | Government Sales | 1700        |
| 250           | Retail Sales     | 1700        |
| 260           | Recruiting       | 1700        |
| 270           | Payroll          | 1700        |

```

SELECT e.employee_id,e.first_name,e.last_name,
e.department_id emp_deptid,d.department_id dept_deptid,
d.department_name
FROM employees e ,departments d
WHERE d.department_id (+) = e.department_id
    
```

## S Q L – Contoh Left Outer Join

```
SELECT e.employee_id,e.first_name,e.last_name,  
e.department_id emp_deptid,d.department_id dept_deptid,  
d.department_name  
FROM employees e ,departments d  
WHERE d.department_id (+) = e.department_id
```

| EMPLOYEE_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME  | EMP_DEPTID | DEPT_DEPTID | DEPARTMENT_NAME |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 200         | Jennifer   | Whalen     | 10         | 10          | Administration  |
| 202         | Pat        | Fay        | 20         | 20          | Marketing       |
| 201         | Michael    | Hartstein  | 20         | 20          | Marketing       |
| 119         | Karen      | Colmenares | 30         | 30          | Purchasing      |
| ....        | ....       | .....      | ....       | ....        | .....           |
| 109         | Daniel     | Faviet     | 100        | 100         | Finance         |
| 108         | Nancy      | Greenberg  | 100        | 100         | Finance         |
| 206         | William    | Gietz      | 110        | 110         | Accounting      |
| 205         | Shelley    | Higgins    | 110        | 110         | Accounting      |
| 178         | Kimberely  | Grant      |            |             |                 |

## S Q L – Contoh Right Outer Join

```
SELECT e.employee_id,e.first_name,e.last_name,  
e.department_id emp_deptid,d.department_id dept_deptid,  
d.department_name  
FROM employees e ,departments d  
WHERE d.department_id=e.department_id (+)
```

| EMPLOYEE_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | EMP_DEPTID | DEPT_DEPTID | DEPARTMENT_NAME  |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 100         | Steven     | King      | 90         | 90          | Executive        |
| 101         | Neena      | Kochhar   | 90         | 90          | Executive        |
| 102         | Lex        | De Haan   | 90         | 90          | Executive        |
| 103         | Alexander  | Hunold    | 60         | 60          | IT               |
| 104         | Bruce      | Ernst     | 60         | 60          | IT               |
| ....        | .....      | .....     | ....       | ....        | ....             |
| 204         | Hermann    | Baer      | 70         | 70          | Public Relations |
| 205         | Shelley    | Higgins   | 110        | 110         | Accounting       |
| 206         | William    | Gietz     | 110        | 110         | Accounting       |
|             |            |           |            | 220         | NOC              |
|             |            |           |            | 170         | Manufacturing    |
|             |            |           |            | .....       | .....            |
|             |            |           |            | 180         | Construction     |
|             |            |           |            | 190         | Contracting      |
|             |            |           |            | 230         | IT Helpdesk      |

## S Q L – Self Join

- **Self Join** adalah bentuk kondisi join yang terjadi pada table diri sendiri (recursive).
- Misal. Ingin mencari nama manager dari tiap employee, tentunya akan mencari pada table yang sama yaitu EMPLOYEES.

**EMPLOYEES (WORKER)**

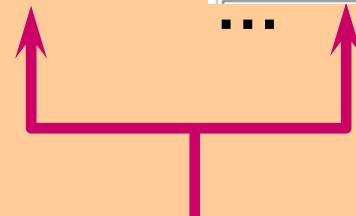
| EMPLOYEE_ID | LAST_NAME | MANAGER_ID |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 100         | King      |            |
| 101         | Kochhar   | 100        |
| 102         | De Haan   | 100        |
| 103         | Hunold    | 102        |
| 104         | Ernst     | 103        |
| 107         | Lorentz   | 103        |
| 124         | Mourgos   | 100        |

...

**EMPLOYEES (MANAGER)**

| EMPLOYEE_ID | LAST_NAME |
|-------------|-----------|
| 100         | King      |
| 101         | Kochhar   |
| 102         | De Haan   |
| 103         | Hunold    |
| 104         | Ernst     |
| 107         | Lorentz   |
| 124         | Mourgos   |

...



**MANAGER\_ID in the WORKER table is equal to  
EMPLOYEE\_ID in the MANAGER table.**

## S Q L – Self Join

- **Self Join** adalah bentuk kondisi join yang terjadi pada table diri sendiri (recursive).
- Misal. Ingin mencari nama manager dari tiap employee, tentunya akan mencari pada table yang sama yaitu EMPLOYEES.

```
SELECT worker.last_name || ' works for '
    || manager.last_name
FROM employees worker, employees manager
WHERE worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id ;
```

| WORKER.LAST_NAME  'WORKSFOR'  MANAGER.LAST_NAME |
|---|
| Kochhar works for King                          |
| De Haan works for King                          |
| Mourgos works for King                          |
| Zlotkey works for King                          |
| Hartstein works for King                        |
| Whalen works for Kochhar                        |
| Higgins works for Kochhar                       |
| Hunold works for De Haan                        |
| Ernst works for Hunold                          |
| ...   |
| 19 rows selected.                               |

## S Q L – Excercise

### Latihan:

1. Buat SQL Query untuk menampilkan last name, department number, dan department name untuk semua pegawai.
2. Tampilkan semua job (job id) pegawai secara unik yang berada pada department 80 termasuk nama lokasinya.
3. Buat query yang menampilkan last name, nama department, location id dan kota dari semua pegawai yang memiliki komisi.
4. Tampilkan last name pegawai dan nama department untuk semua pegawai yang memiliki huruf ‘a’ pada last name.
5. Buat query yang menampilkan last name, department number, department name untuk semua pegawai yang bekerja di kota Toronto.

# Latihan

- Buat sistem database sederhana menggunakan Microsoft Access.
- Rancang tabel-tabel datase beserta relasinya.
- Masukkan data pada tiap tabel.
- Lakukan operasi SQL Query pada tabel.