Group inner Join

1) What is a cartesian product
   A: In a cartesian product, the tables are not connected in the where clause. Here are a couple examples

   select * from Table1, Table2;
   Table 1 is not connected to Table 2 in the above SQL
   select * from Table1, Table2, Table3 where Table1.col=Table2.col
   Table 3 is mentioned in the from clause but is not connected to either tables.

   When a cartesian product occurs, records from one entity are matched up with all the records from the other entity and there is no distinguishing.

   In an inner join the tables are connected.

   In the given assignment, it appears as if question 1 is the only one that falls in the category of cartesian product.

2) Keep the following in mind as you are working on this assignment. We have 2 tables, candidates and parties. Candidates are associated with political parties through the partycode which is in the candidate table. The party table contains the descriptions of each of the parties.

   1)There are candidates who are associated with a party (there is a party code for the given candidate)
   a) For the given party code there is a description in the party table
   b) For the party code there is no description in the party table
   2) There are candidates who are not associated with a party (there is no party code for the given candidate

   For the inner join you are only dealing with Category 1a or 1b. The NVL function is attempting to address 1b. It is only in the case of category 2 that you will be using outer join which is not what you would use for this lab.