University of Central Florida CGS 2545 Database Concepts

- There are benefits of taking a Cartesian product of two relations, which gives all the possible tuples that are paired together.
- However, it might not be feasible in certain cases to take a Cartesian product where the result is huge relations with thousands of tuples having a considerable large number of attributes.

Join

- is a combination of a Cartesian product followed by a selection process.
- join operation pairs two tuples from different relations, if and only if a given join condition is satisfied

- Theta (θ) Join
 - Theta join combines tuples from different relations provided they satisfy the theta condition.
 - The join condition is denoted by the symbol $\boldsymbol{\theta}$.
 - Notation

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R1 \bowtie_{\theta} R2
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- R1 and R2 are relations having attributes (A1, A2, .., An) and (B1, B2,.., Bn) such that the attributes don't have anything in common, that is R1 ∩ R2 = Φ.
- Theta join can use all kinds of comparison operators

Student			
SID	Name	Std	
101	Alex	10	
102	Maria	11	

	Subjects
Class	Subject
10	Math
10	English
11	Music
11	Sports

STUDENT ⋈_{Student.Std} = Subject.Class SUBJECT

Student_detail				
SID	Name	Std	Class	Subject
101	Alex	10	10	Math
101	Alex	10	10	English
102	Maria	11	11	Music
102	Maria	11	11	Sports

Equijoin

 When Theta join uses only equality comparison operator, it is said to be equijoin. The previous example corresponds to equijoin.

Natural Join (⋈)

- Natural join does not use any comparison operator.
- It does not concatenate the way a Cartesian product does.
- Can perform a Natural Join only if there is at least one common attribute that exists between two relations.
- In addition, the attributes must have the same name and domain.
- Natural join acts on those matching attributes where the values of attributes in both the relations are same.

Courses			
CID	Course	Dept	
CS01	Database	CS	
ME01	Mechanics	ME	
EE01	Electronics	EE	

HoD		
Dept	Head	
CS	Alex	
ME	Maya	
EE	Mira	

Courses ⋈ HoD				
Dept CID Course Head				
CS	CS01	Database	Alex	
ME	ME01	Mechanics	Maya	
EE	EE01	Electronics	Mira	

Inner Joins

- Theta Join, Equijoin, and Natural Join are called inner joins.
- An inner join includes only those tuples with matching attributes and the rest are discarded in the resulting relation.

Outer Joins

- use outer joins to include all the tuples from the participating relations in the resulting relation.
- There are three kinds of outer joins
 - left outer join
 - right outer join
 - full outer join

- Left Outer Join (R → S)
 - All the tuples from the Left relation, R, are included in the resulting relation.
 - If there are tuples in R without any matching tuple in the Right relation S, then the S-attributes of the resulting relation are made NULL.

Left		
Α	В	
100	Database	
101	Mechanics	
102	Electronics	

Right		
Α	В	
100	Alex	
102	Maya	
104	Mira	

Courses MoD				
A B C D				
100	Database	100	Alex	
101	Mechanics			
102	Electronics	102	Maya	

- Right Outer Join (RMS)
 - All the tuples from the Right relation, S, are included in the resulting relation.
 - If there are tuples in S without any matching tuple in R, then the R-attributes of resulting relation are made NULL.

Left		
Α	В	
100	Database	
101	Mechanics	
102	Electronics	

Right		
A	В	
100	Alex	
102	Maya	
104	Mira	

Courses ⋈ HoD			
A	В	С	D
100	Database	100	Alex
102	Electronics	102	Maya
		104	Mira

- Full Outer Join (R ⋈ S)
 - All the tuples from both participating relations are included in the resulting relation.
 - If there are no matching tuples for both relations, their respective unmatched attributes are made NULL.

Left		
Α	В	
100	Database	
101	Mechanics	
102	Electronics	

Right			
A	В		
100	Alex		
102	Maya		
104	Mira		

Courses ⋈ HoD				
Α	В	С	D	
100	Database	100	Alex	
101	Mechanics			
102	Electronics	102	Maya	
		104	Mira	