Perspective

In this chapter, you learned a variety of techniques for combining data from two or more tables into a single result set. In particular, you learned how to use the SQL-92 syntax for combining data using inner joins. Of all the techniques presented in this chapter, this is the one you'll use most often. So you'll want to be sure you understand it thoroughly before you go on.

Terms

join
join condition
inner join
ad hoc relationship
qualified column name
explicit syntax
correlation name
table alias
fully-qualified object name
partially-qualified object name
self-join
interim result set
interim table
implicit syntax
theta syntax
outer join
left outer join
right outer join
full outer join
cross join
Cartesian product
union
set operator

Exercises

Unless otherwise stated, use the explicit join syntax.

1. Write a SELECT statement that returns all columns from the Vendors table inner-joined with the Invoices table.
2. Write a SELECT statement that returns four columns:

VendorName	From the Vendors table
InvoiceNumber	From the Invoices table
InvoiceDate	From the Invoices table
Balance	InvoiceTotal minus the sum of PaymentTotal and CreditTotal

   The result set should have one row for each invoice with a non-zero balance. Sort the result set by VendorName in ascending order.
3. Write a SELECT statement that returns three columns:

VendorName	From the Vendors table
DefaultAccountNo	From the Vendors table
AccountDescription	From the GLAccounts table

   The result set should have one row for each vendor, with the account number and account description for that vendor's default account number. Sort the result set by AccountDescription, then by VendorName.