

ENCHARGED JOB

Joins and Triggers

COURSE:

Diseño de base de datos

TEACHER:

Ubel

STUDENTS:

Juan Miguel Campos Marchan

CYCLE:

Four

**Tingo María**

**2019**

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# MARCO TEÓRICO

## Join

(Oracle, 2013) tell us that

“A Join is a query that combines rows from two or more tables, views, or materialized views. Oracle Database performs a Join whenever multiple tables appear in the FROM clause of the query. The select list of the query can select any columns from any of these tables. If any two of these tables have a column name in common, then you must qualify all references to these columns throughout the query with table names to avoid ambiguity.”

Each Oracle function has conditions for its use, and Join is not indifferent, that is why (Oracle, 2013) points out:

“To execute a join of three or more tables, Oracle first joins two of the tables based on the join conditions comparing their columns and then joins the result to another table based on Join conditions containing columns of the joined tables and the new table. Oracle continues this process until all tables are joined into the result. The optimizer determines the order in which Oracle joins tables based on the join conditions, indexes on the tables, and, any available statistics for the tables.

WHERE clause that contains a Join condition can also contain other conditions that refer to columns of only one table. These conditions can further restrict the rows returned by the join query.”

According to (Puja & Brian, 2009) , the Joins that are compliant with the SQL 1999 standard are the following:

* Natural joins:
* OUTER joins:
* Cartesian Products
  + Cross joins
    1. Natural Joins

According to (Puja & Brian, 2009) the operation of Join is as follows:

* The NATURAL JOIN clause is based on all columns in the two tables that have the same name.
* It selects rows from the two tables that have equal values in all matched columns.
* If the columns having the same names have different data types, an error is returned.
  + 1. Outer Joins

(Oracle, 2013) says that, an Outer Join extends the result of a simple join. An Outer Join returns all rows that satisfy the Join condition and also returns some or all of those rows from one table for which no rows from the other satisfy the Join condition.

There are 3 types of external combinations:

* Left Outer Join

This query retrieves all the rows in the left table, even if there is no match in the right table.

* Right Outer Join

Retrieves all the rows in the right table, even if there is no match in the left table.

* Full Outer Join

This query retrieves all rows in the left table, even if there is no match in the right table. It also retrieves all rows in the right table, even if there is no match in the left table.

* + 1. Cartesian Products

For this type of Join, Oracle tells us that if two tables in a Join query do not have a join condition, Database returns its Cartesian product. If a query Joins three or more tables and you do not specify a Join condition for a specific pair, then the optimizer may choose a Join order that avoids producing an intermediate Cartesian product.

Juan says that the conditions for a Cartesian product to form must be met

* + 1. djsdjsjgs

## Trigger