

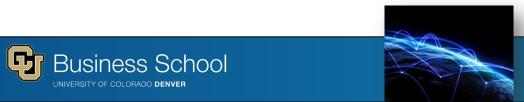
Module 4 Basic Query Formulation with SQL

Lesson 3: Join Operator



Lesson Objectives

- Create the result of a join operation on sample tables
- Briefly explain the components of the natural join operator



Natural Join Example I

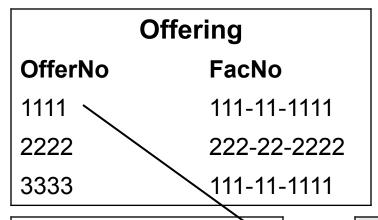
Offering		
OfferNo FacNo		
1111	111-11-1111	
2222	222-22-2222	
3333	111-11-1111	

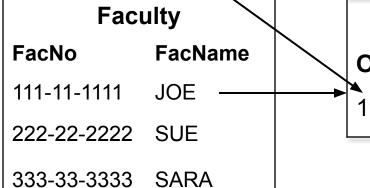
Faculty		
<u>FacNo</u> FacName		
111-11-1111	JOE	
222-22-2222	SUE	
333-33-3333	SARA	





Natural Join Example II





Faculty Natural	Join Offering
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OfferNo FacNo FacName

1111 111-11-1111 JOE



Natural Join Example III

Offering		
OfferNo FacNo		
1111	111-11-1111	
2222	222-22-2222	
3333	111-11-1111	

Faculty		
FacNo	FacName	
111-11-1111	JOE	
222-22-2222	SUE /	
333-33-3333	SARA	

Faculty Natural Join Offering		
OfferNo	FacNo	FacName
1111	111-11-1111	JOE
2222	222-22-2222	SUE





Natural Join Example IV

Offering		
OfferNo FacNo		
1111	111-11-1111	
2222	222-22-2222	
3333 🔍	111-11-1111	

Faculty		
FacNo	FacName	
111-11-1111	JOE	
222-22-2222	SUE	
333-33-3333	SARA	

Faculty Natural Join Offering		
OfferNo	FacNo	FacName
1111	111-11-1111	JOE
2222	222-22-2222	SUE
3333	111-11-1111	JOE





Join Operator

- Most databases have many tables
- Combine tables using the join operator
- Specify matching condition
 - Can be any comparison but usually =
 - PK = FK most common join condition
 - Relationship diagram useful when combining tables





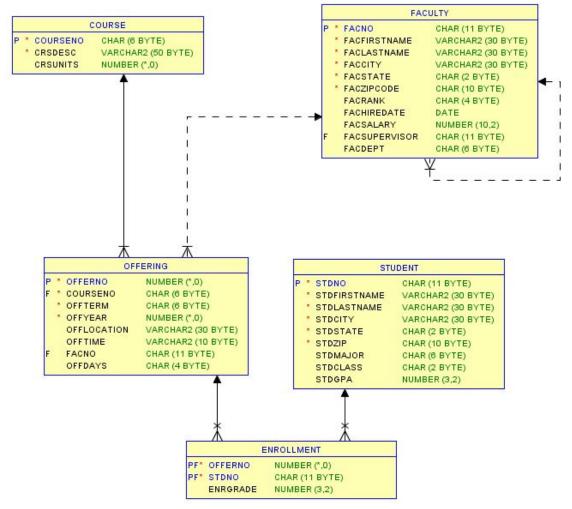
Natural Join Operator

- Most common join operator
- Requirements
 - Equality matching condition
 - Matching columns with the same unqualified names
 - Remove one join column in the result
- Usually performed on PK-FK join columns





University Database Diagram







Summary

- Essential operator in query formulation
- Use sample tables to learn the join operator
- Explicit join specification in the SELECT statement

