SQL-6

Table: Sales

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| Column Name | Type |

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| sale_id | int |

| product_id | int |

| year | int |

| quantity | int |

| price | int |

+-------------+-------+

(sale_id, year) is the primary key of this table.

product_id is a foreign key to Product table.

Each row of this table shows a sale on the product product_id in a certain year.

Note that the price is per unit.

Table: Product

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| Column Name | Type |

+--------------+---------+

| product_id | int |

| product_name | varchar |

+--------------+---------+

product_id is the primary key of this table.

Each row of this table indicates the product name of each product.

Write an SQL query that reports the product_name, year, and price for each sale_id in the Sales table.

Return the resulting table in **any order**.

The query result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Sales table:

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| sale_id | product_id | year | quantity | price |

+---------+------------+------+----------+-------+

| 1 | 100 | 2008 | 10 | 5000 |

| 2 | 100 | 2009 | 12 | 5000 |

| 7 | 200 | 2011 | 15 | 9000 |

+---------+------------+------+----------+-------+

Product table:

+------------+--------------+

| product_id | product_name |

+------------+--------------+

| 100 | Nokia |

| 200 | Apple |

| 300 | Samsung |

+------------+--------------+

Output:

+--------------+-------+-------+

| product_name | year | price |

+--------------+-------+-------+

| Nokia | 2008 | 5000 |

| Nokia | 2009 | 5000 |

| Apple | 2011 | 9000 |

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Explanation:

From sale_id = 1, we can conclude that Nokia was sold for 5000 in the year 2008.

From sale_id = 2, we can conclude that Nokia was sold for 5000 in the year 2009.

From sale_id = 7, we can conclude that Apple was sold for 9000 in the year 2011.