6.1.1. Write Simple Join Constructs

a) For all students, display last name, city, state, and zip code. Show the result ordered by

zip code.

**SELECT s.last\_name, s.zip, z.state, z.city**

**FROM student s, zipcode z**

**WHERE s.zip = z.zip**

**ORDER BY s.zip**

b) Select the first and last names of all enrolled students and order by last name in

ascending order.

**SELECT s.first\_name, s.last\_name, s.student\_id**

**FROM student s, enrollment e**

**WHERE s.student\_id = e.student\_id**

**ORDER BY s.last\_name**

6.1.2. Narrow Down Your Result Set

a) Execute the following SQL statement. Explain your observations about the WHERE

clause and the resulting output.

SELECT c.course\_no, c.description, s.section\_no

FROM course c, section s

WHERE c.course\_no = s.course\_no

AND c.prerequisite IS NULL

ORDER BY c.course\_no, s.section\_no

**La consulta contiene una condición de join y una condición que restringe las filas de los cursos que no tienen prerrequisitos. El resultado es ordenado por el numero de curso y numero de sección**

b) Select the student ID, course number, enrollment date, and section ID for students who

enrolled in course number 20 on January 30, 2003.

**SELECT e.student\_id, s.course\_no,**

**TO\_CHAR(e.enroll\_date,'MM/DD/YYYY HH:MI PM'),**

**e.section\_id**

**FROM enrollment e JOIN section s**

**ON (e.section\_id = s.section\_id)**

**WHERE s.course\_no = 20**

**AND e.enroll\_date >= TO\_DATE('01/30/2003','MM/DD/YYYY')**

**AND e.enroll\_date < TO\_DATE('01/31/2003','MM/DD/YYYY')**

6.1.3. Understand the Cartesian Product

a) Select the students and instructors who live in the same zip code by joining on the

common ZIP column. Order the result by the STUDENT\_ID and INSTRUCTOR\_ID

columns. What do you observe?

**SELECT s.student\_id, i.instructor\_id,**

**s.zip, i.zip**

**FROM student s, instructor i**

**WHERE s.zip = i.zip**

**ORDER BY s.student\_id, i.instructor\_id**