Homework

7-1: Oracle Equijoin and Cartesian Product Practice Activities

## Vocabulary

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

Produs cartezian = Results from an invalid or omitted join condition; all combinations

of rows are displayed

Equijoin = Values in a column in one table are equal to a value in another table; also called an inner join or simple join

Proprietary join = Connection command exclusive to a specific company

Alias = Gives a table another name to simplify queries and improve performance

Join = Display data from two or more related tables

## Try It / Solve It

1. Create a Cartesian product that displays the columns in the d\_play\_list\_items and the d\_track\_listings in the DJs on Demand database.

SELECT \*

FROM d\_play\_list\_items, d\_track\_listings

1. Correct the Cartesian product produced in question 1 by creating an equijoin using a common column.

SELECT d\_play\_list\_items.song\_id, d\_play\_list\_items.event\_id

FROM d\_play\_list\_items, d\_track\_listings

WHERE d\_play\_list\_items.song\_id = d\_track\_listings.song\_id

1. Write a query to display the title, type, description, and artist from the DJs on Demand database.

SELECT s.title, s.type\_code, t.description, s.artist

FROM d\_songs s, d\_types t

WHERE s.type\_code = t.code

2

1. Rewrite the query in question 3 to select only those titles with an ID of 47 or 48.

SELECT s.title, s.type\_code, t.description, s.artist

FROM d\_songs s, d\_types t

WHERE s.type\_code = t.code and (s.type\_code = 47 or s.type\_code = 48)

1. Write a query that extracts information from three tables in the DJs on Demand database, the d\_clients table, the d\_events table, and the d\_job\_assignments table.

SELECT c.email

FROM d\_clients c, d\_events e, d\_job\_assignments a

WHERE c.client\_number = e.client\_number and e.id= a.event\_id

1. Create and execute an equijoin between DJs on Demand tables d\_track\_listings and d\_cds. Return the song\_id and the title only.

SELECT t.song\_id, c.title

FROM d\_cds c, d\_track\_listings t

WHERE c.cd\_number = t.cd\_number

1. Mark T for the statements that are true and F for the statements that are false.

F a. A join is a type of query that gets data from more than one table based on col- umns with the same name. (natural join)

T b. To join tables using an equijoin, there must be a common column in both tables and that column is usually a primary key in one of the tables.

T c. A Cartesian product occurs because the query does not specify a WHERE clause.

F d. Table aliases are required to create a join condition.

T e. If a table alias is used for a table name in the FROM clause, it must be substituted for the table name throughout the SELECT statement.

F f. Table alias must be only one character in length.

T g. A simple join or inner join is the same as an equijoin.

1. What advantage does being able to combine data from multiple tables have for a business?

Avantajele sunt: se pot combina date foarte usor si accesul la acestea este mult mai facil, viteza de acces la informatie crescuta.