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Database Principles

Quiz 2

1. An inner join will only return those with matching foreign keys and leave all other records out. In the case of a Venn Diagram, only the overlapping middle portion will be filled representing the data that is present in both relations. A full outer join takes all records in each relation regardless of if there is a match and replace the missing values a null. In the case of a Venn Diagram both circles would be fully filled out to see the joining of all records.
2. A delimiter is needed to tell the database engine where the statement ends since it can go on for many lines. It may have multiple SQL statements within it, so a semicolon is not sufficient. This will represent where the function or procedure begins and ends exactly.
3. SELECT p.PlaylistName, s.SongName

FROM playlistcontent as p

JOIN song AS s ON p.SongId = s.Id

ORDER by p.Playlistname ASC, s.SongName ASC;

1. Check is used as a constraint in this case to make sure the age is always greater than 13 when inserted into the relation table.
2. Joins match tuples with the same value before a where clause is executed. Therefore, far less data needs to be filtered that match the conditions. On the other hand, a cartesian product will have all possible combinations making it far less efficient.
3. CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS playlistContent (

PlaylistName varchar(200) not null,

SongId int not null,

PRIMARY KEY (PlaylistName, SongId),

FOREIGN KEY (PlaylistName) REFERENCES playlist (PlaylistName) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE,

FOREIGN KEY (SongId) REFERENCES song (Id) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE

);

1. Function