**1. In general, why would you even want to join two (or more) tables together?**

-You would want to join information from two or more tables because all the information that you are looking for might not be contained in a single table. You would join them for the importance of co-locating matching information relevant to the scope of your search.

**2. Describe in your own words the output from an inner join.**

-The output from the inner join is a table with paired rows of related data from the queried tables. Only the results from the joining condition equaling true are displayed. The output display of the columns can be arranged in any order you specify in the scope of your query.

**3. Describe in your own words the output from an outer join.**

-The output display for an outer join table is the same as that from an inner join table except that all the information from the queried columns is displayed. If the joining condition is not met, then NULL values are used to fill in the columns from the right table.

**4. Describe in your own words the output from a cross join.**

-The output format from a cross join is a table that pairs all possible combinations of the values queried. For example, if column A from table 1 has 10 rows and column B from table 2 has 50 rows, the resulting table would contain 500 rows of data combinations.

5. **Give an example of a composite join by writing SQL statement using the Northwind as your database.**

-My example of a composite query statement is as follows:

select o.OrderID, o.OrderDate, o.ShipAddress,

SUM(d.unitprice \* d.quantity) as OrderTotal

from Orders o, dbo.[Order Details] d

where o.OrderID = d.OrderID

group by o.OrderDate, o.ShipAddress, o.OrderID

6. **What is the difference between the following two queries? The business problem is “How many orders do we have from each customer?”**

-There is no difference in the output from two queries because you get the same results from each. The difference lies in the queries. The COUNT() function works by taking the name of a column as an argument and counts the number of rows where the column is not NULL. In the first query the COUNT was wildcarded, but luckily the table contained no NULL values, so no matter what column was queried, the results would be the same. In the second example the column name was specified and returned the same result.

**7. What might be one reason the following query does not return the column custID in this query?**

-The reason that the query does not return any search results is because of the ON clause. It is used to join columns with different names and the query statement shows that both names are the same.