



Business School  
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER

Information Systems Program

# Module 4

## Basic Query Formulation with SQL

### Lesson 3: Join Operator



# Lesson Objectives

- Create the result of a join operation on sample tables
- Briefly explain the components of the natural join operator



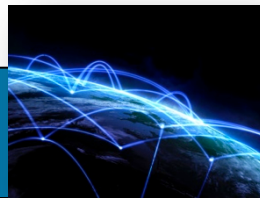
# Natural Join Example I

## Offering

<u>OfferNo</u>	FacNo
1111	111-11-1111
2222	222-22-2222
3333	111-11-1111

## Faculty

<u>FacNo</u>	FacName
111-11-1111	JOE
222-22-2222	SUE
333-33-3333	SARA

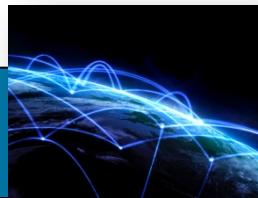


# Natural Join Example II

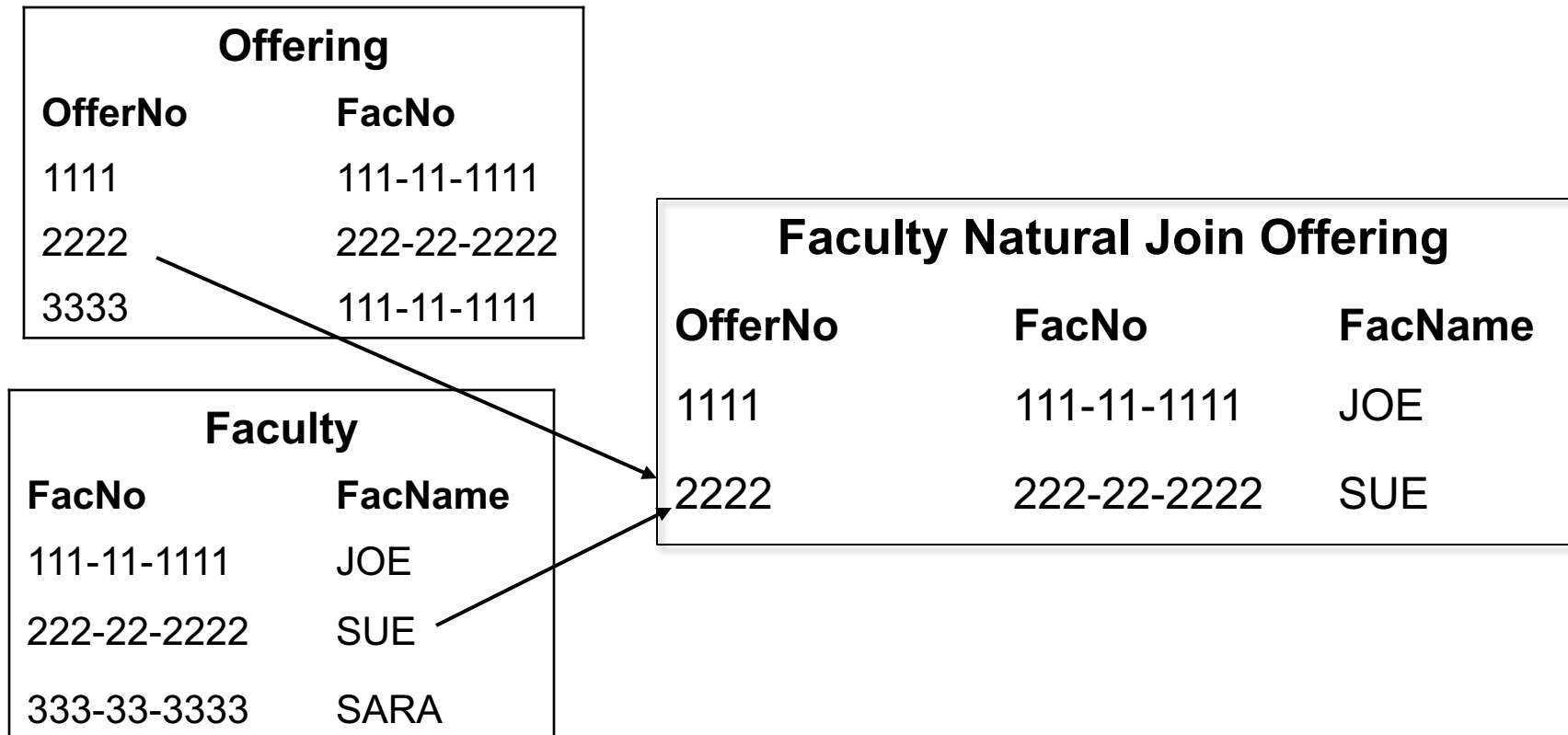
Offering	
OfferNo	FacNo
1111	111-11-1111
2222	222-22-2222
3333	111-11-1111

Faculty	
FacNo	FacName
111-11-1111	JOE
222-22-2222	SUE
333-33-3333	SARA

Faculty Natural Join Offering		
OfferNo	FacNo	FacName
1111	111-11-1111	JOE



# Natural Join Example III

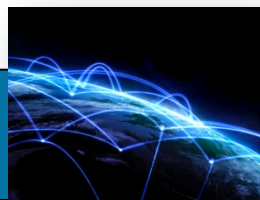


# Natural Join Example IV

Offering	
OfferNo	FacNo
1111	111-11-1111
2222	222-22-2222
3333	111-11-1111

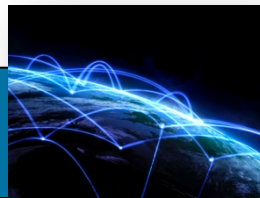
Faculty	
FacNo	FacName
111-11-1111	JOE
222-22-2222	SUE
333-33-3333	SARA

Faculty Natural Join Offering		
OfferNo	FacNo	FacName
1111	111-11-1111	JOE
2222	222-22-2222	SUE
3333	111-11-1111	JOE



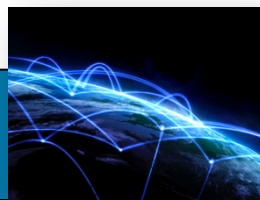
# Join Operator

- Most databases have many tables
- Combine tables using the join operator
- Specify matching condition
  - Can be any comparison but usually =
  - PK = FK most common join condition
  - Relationship diagram useful when combining tables



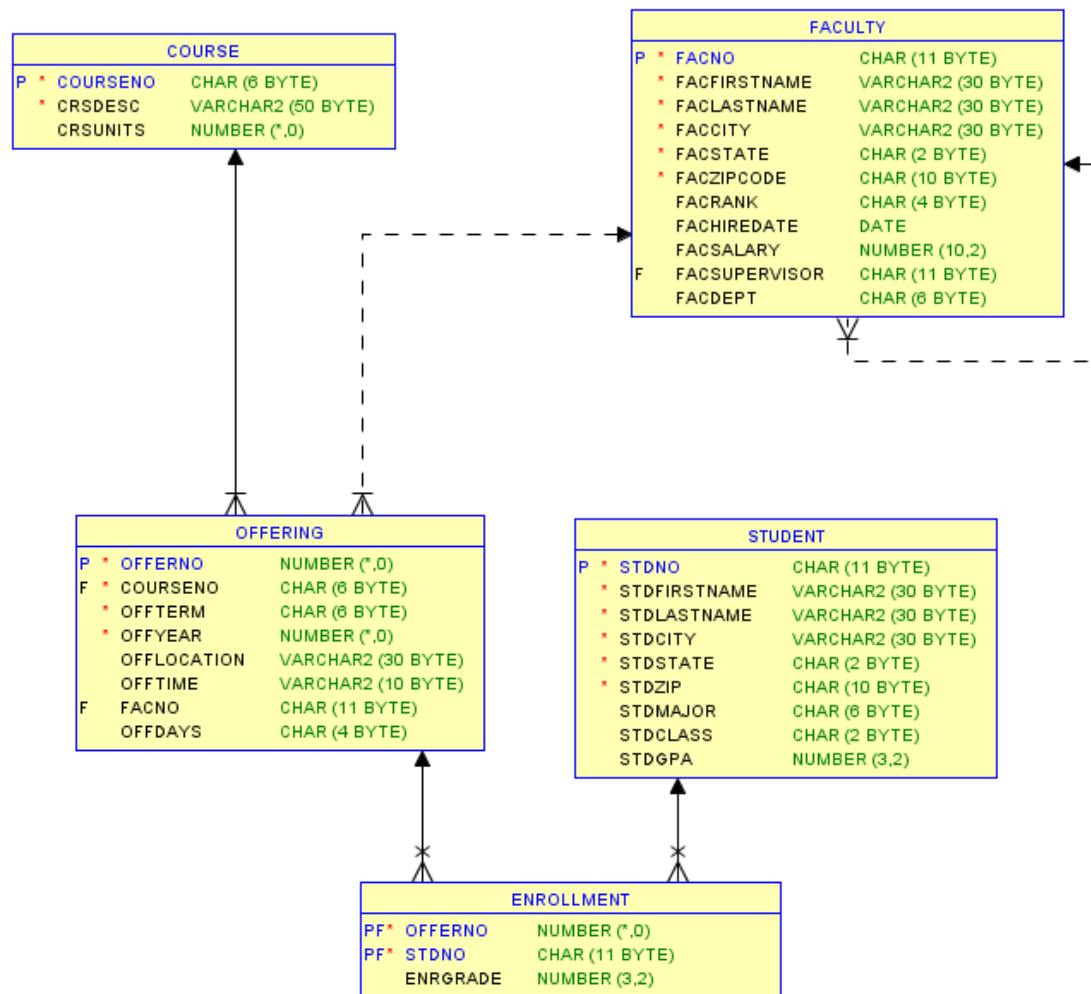
# Natural Join Operator

- Most common join operator
- Requirements
  - Equality matching condition
  - Matching columns with the same unqualified names
  - Remove one join column in the result
- Usually performed on PK-FK join columns





# University Database Diagram



# Summary

- Essential operator in query formulation
- Use sample tables to learn the join operator
- Explicit join specification in the SELECT statement

