Lab: Natural joins - review

Make a serious effort to answer all questions from memory before referring to lecture slides or other resources.

In this lab we will mostly repeat problems from the last lab, but this time using natural joins. **Do not refer to your answers on the last lab!**

- 1. Read the 'courses-ddl.sql' and 'courses-small.sql' files into SQLite. (Files available on iLearn just below this lab.)
- 2. Write SQL to answer the following questions:
 - a. For every course taken by a student, show the student's ID, name, and course taken. (Hint, use tables 'student' and 'takes'.)

```
select student.ID, name, course_id
from student natural join takes;
```

b. For every course taught by an instructor, show the instructor's name and the course that is taught.

```
select name, course_id
from instructor natural join teaches;
```

c. In this question we look at a problem that can arise with natural joins. Write a SQL query that gives the dept_name, budget, course_id, title, semester, and year of all the sections offered by the "Physics" department.

Write the query first with a simple join, then using a natural join. Did you get the same results in each query? If not, figure out and explain why.

```
select course.dept_name, course.course_id, title, semester, year,
budget from department, section, course
where section.course_id = course.course_id
    and course.dept_name = department.dept_name
    and department.dept_name = "Physics";

select dept_name, course_id, title, semester, year, budget
    from department natural join section natural join course
    where dept_name = "Physics";
```

The results are different because the department and section tables both have 'building' fields. A natural join will automatically force a match on the building

fields, which we don't want. To achieve the desired query with a natural join, you can do this: