Assignment 2:

1. Result set is a table by extracting all records that satisfy the conditions specified in the query.
2. Union and Union all differ by retrieving unique sets and all sets, including duplicates, respectively.
3. There are a total of four set operators in SQL server. As mentioned above, there are two other set operators. They are intersect and except.
4. Join combines results into columns that satisfy all the conditions specified in the query. Union takes two result sets and combine them into distinct rows.
5. Full join takes all rows from both the left and right table and combines them into a result set. Inner join takes only the rows that matches the specified condition(s) and combines them into a result set.
6. Left join is a type of outer join. Left join results in a set that include all rows from the left table specified by the clause and records that matches with the right table. Records that do not match the right table will be filled with null.
7. Cross join returns a result set of the cartesian product of the right and left table. It will only return records where the specified condition returns true, in other words there will be no null values.
8. Having clause is only used for aggregate functions or when records are grouped. Where clause is used to evaluate each record and cannot be used in conjunction with aggregate functions or grouped records.
9. Yes.

Queries are separate file in Assignment 2 AdventureWorks.sql file, they are in order

Queries related to NorthWind is in filename: Assignment 2 NorthWind.sql, also in order

As posted on Zoom channel, question 18 was skipped

Explanation for:

21. Display the names of all customers, who’s order has been shipped already, and the number (quantity) of products they have bought

22. Same query as 21 except instead of displaying names of customers, display customerID who’s order has been shipped along with the quantity of products they have bought with the condition that the quantity is more than 100

28. Given the following tables, an inner join on F1.T1 = F2.T2 will result in a set with 2 tuples displayed below

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| F1.T1 | F2.T2 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |

Select F1.T1, F2.T2

From F1 inner join F2

On F1.T1 = F2.T2

29.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| F1.T1 | F2.T2 |
| 1 | NULL |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |

Select F1.T1, F2.T2

From F1 left join F2

On F1.T1 = F2.T2