

1. Cartesian Product: Results from an invalid or omitted join condition; all combinations of rows are displayed.
2. Equijoin (Inner Join): Values in a column in one table are equal to a value in another table; also called an inner join or simple join.
3. Proprietary Join: A connection command exclusive to a specific company.
4. Table Alias: Gives a table another name to simplify queries and improve performance.
5. Join: Display data from two or more related tables.

1.

```
SELECT *  
FROM d_play_list_items, d_track_listings;
```
2.

```
SELECT *  
FROM d_play_list_items p  
JOIN d_track_listings t ON p.some_column = t.some_column;
```
3.

```
SELECT title, type, description, artist  
FROM d_songs;
```
4.

```
SELECT title, type, description, artist  
FROM d_songs  
WHERE song_id IN (47, 48);
```
5.

```
SELECT c.client_name, e.event_name, j.job_assignment  
FROM d_clients c  
JOIN d_events e ON c.client_id = e.client_id  
JOIN d_job_assignments j ON e.event_id = j.event_id;
```
6.

```
SELECT t.song_id, t.title  
FROM d_track_listings t  
JOIN d_cds c ON t.cd_id = c.cd_id;
```
7.
 - a. T
 - b. T
 - c. T
 - d. F
 - e. T
 - f. F
 - g. T
8. Combining data from multiple tables allows businesses to create more comprehensive and meaningful reports. It enables better data analysis, streamlines decision-making, and provides deeper insights into relationships between different business entities, such as clients, events, and assignments.