

Class will start at 9:05 PM

Agenda

- Join with multiple tables
- conditional join
- Type of Join
 - Cross Join
 - USING
 - NATURAL
 - IMPLICIT JOIN
 - Join with where vs ON
 - Union.

film

id	title	language-id	d-id

languages

language-id	name

directors

id	name

intermediate

```

select f.title, l.name, d.name
from film f
join languages l
on f.language-id = l.language-id
join directors d
on f.d-id = d.id;
  
```

f. id	f. title	f. l. id	l. l id	l. name

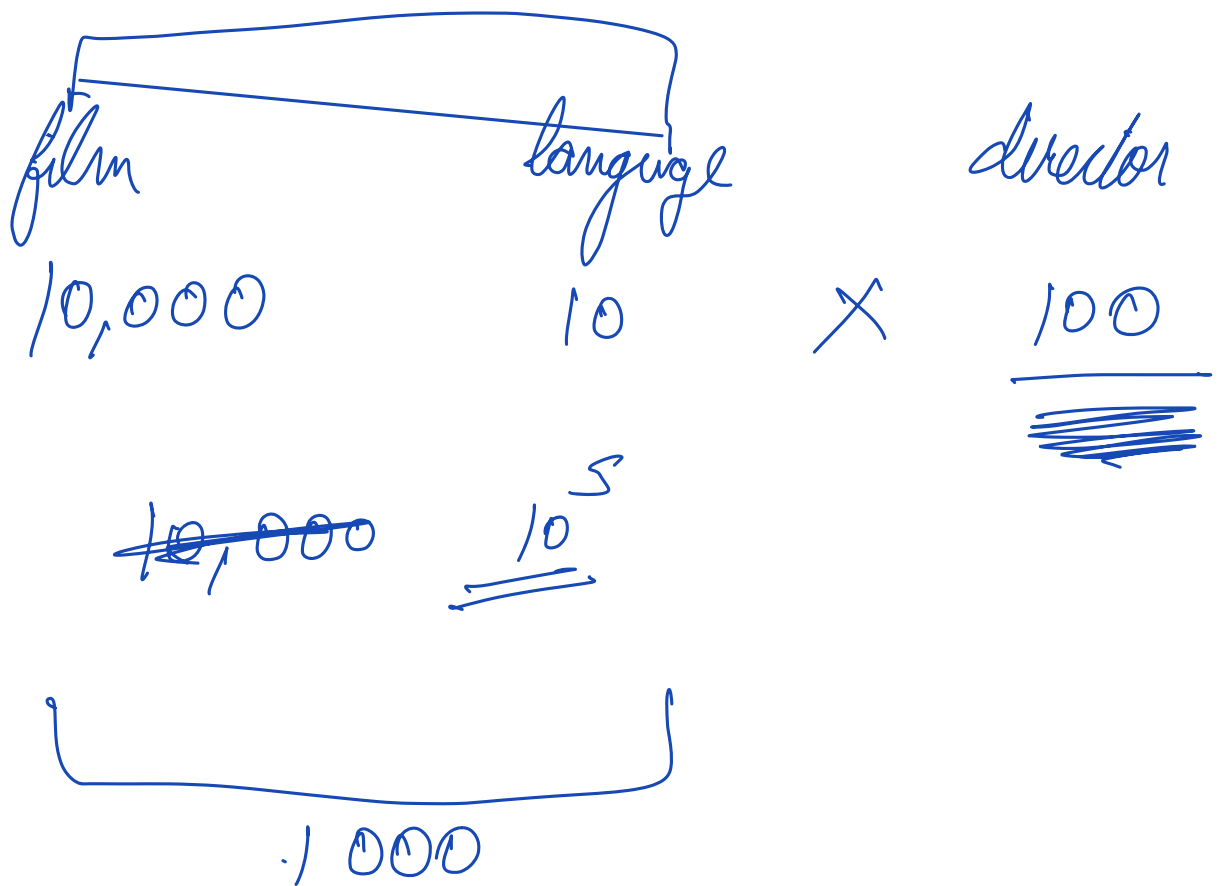
Pseudo code

ans = []

1000 [for row1 in film
 for row2 in languages
 if (film.l_id = languages.l_id)
 ans.add(row1 + row2)

~~for~~ for row in ans
 [for row3 in directors
 if (row.f_id = row3.f_id)
 ans.add(row + row3);

for row in ans
 print (row.f.title, row.l.name, row.d.name)



In case of multiple tables in join, the order of tables matters.

Try to put the join^{first} which reduces the no of rows

→ In practice SQL engine does this optimization for you.

Compound joins

Multiple conditions in ON clause.


Q2 for every film, name all the films that are released in range of 2 years from that film and their rental rate was more than the rate of movies.

<u>film</u>		
title	release-year	rental.
<u>A</u>	2006	10.
B	2008	11
C	2008	9
D	2009	10

A

B

```
select f1.name, f2.name.  
from film f1  
join film f2  
on (f2.year - f1.year = 2)  
and f2.rental > f1.rental;
```



students			batches	
id	name	b_id	id	name
1	A	1	1	Dec-23
2	B	1	2	Jan 23
3	C	2	3	Mar 22
4	D	NULL	4	Jun-21
5	E	3		

```

select s.name, b.name
from students s
join batches b
on s.b_id = b.id;

```

s.name	b.name
A	Dec 23
B	Dec 23
C	Jan 23
E	Mar 22

select s.name, b.name
from students s
left join batches b
on s.b_id = b.id.

select s.name, b.name
from batches b
right join students s
on s.b_id = b.id.

Student join Batches.

s. id	s. name	s. b. id	b. id	b. name
1	A	1	1	Dec 22
2	B	1	1	Dec 23
3	C	2	2	Jan 23
5	E	3	3	Mar 22
4	D	NOLL	NOLL	NOLL

Students

id	name	b_id
1	A	1
2	B	1
3	C	2
4	D	NOLL
5	E	3

batatas

id	name
1	Dec-23
2	Jan 23
3	Mar 22
4	Jun-21

Left Join \Rightarrow Join
+ all rows of left table

Right Join \Rightarrow Join
+ all rows of right side table.

OUTER JOINS

- \rightarrow Left Join or Left outer Join
- \rightarrow Right Join, or Right " "
- \rightarrow FULL Join, Full " "

students			batches	
id	name	b_id	id	name
1	A	1	1	Dec-23
2	B	1	2	Jan 23
3	C	2	3	Mar 22
4	D	NULL	4	Jun-21
5	E	3		

select *
 from students s
 right join batches b
 on s.b_id = b.id.

s_id	s_name	s.b_id	b_id	b_name
1	A	1	1	Dec 23
2	B	1	1	Dec 23
3	C	2	2	Jan 23
5	E	3	3	Mar 22
NULL	NULL	NULL	4	Jun 21

FULL OUTER JOIN

s. id	s. name	s. b_id	b. id	b. name
1	A	1	1	Dec 23
2	B	1	1	Dec 23
3	C	2	2	Jan 23
5	E	3	3	Mar 22
4	D	NULL	NULL	NULL
← NULL	NULL	NULL	4	Jun 22

select *
from students s
full join batches b
on s. b_id = b. id;

batches

batch_id	batch_name
1	Batch A
2	Batch B
3	Batch C

Students

student_id	f_name	l_name	b_id
1	John	Doe	1
2	Jane	Doe	1
3	Jim	Brown	NULL
4	Jenny	Smith	NULL
5	Jack	Johnson	3

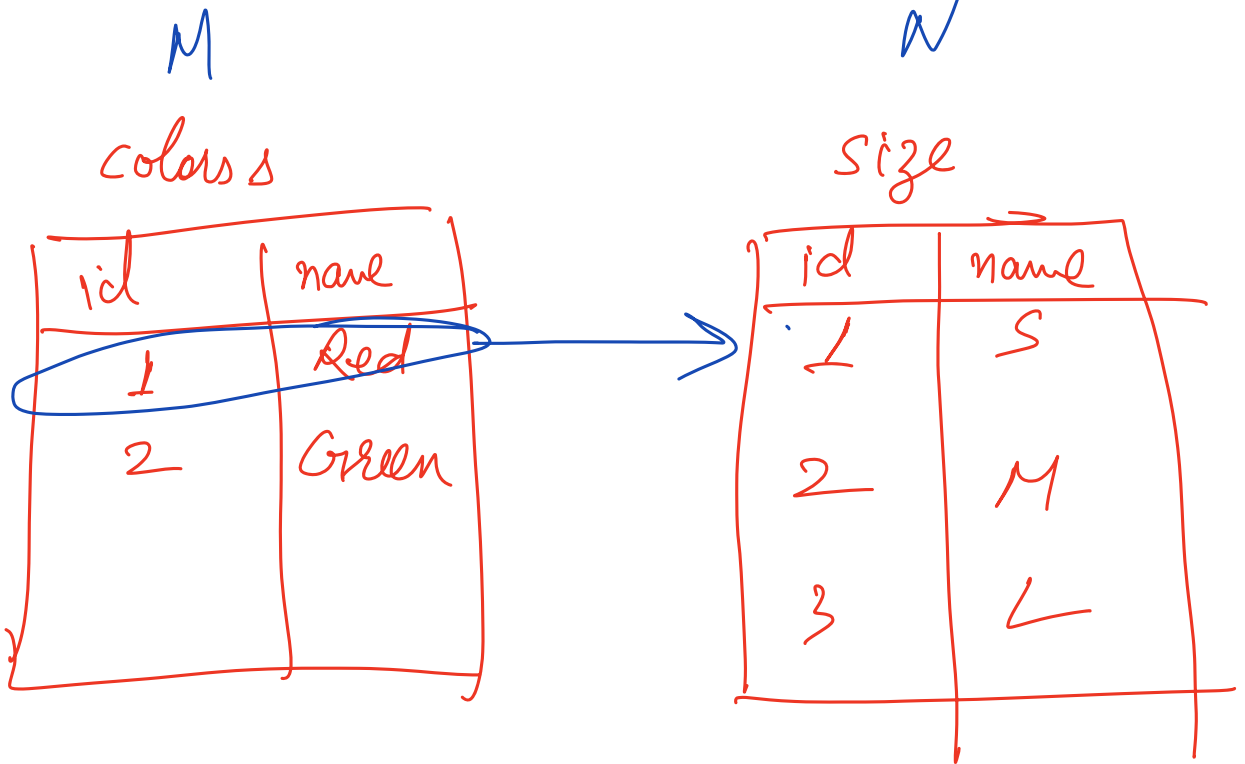
1, John, Doe, 1

3, Jim, Brown, null

5, Jack, Johnson, 2

None of the above

Class will resume at 10:30 PM



Red S
 Red M
 Red L
 Green S
 Green M
 Green L

$m \times n$ →

select c.name, s.name
 from colors c
 cross join sizes s;

c. id	c. name	s. id	s. name
1	Red	1	S
1	Red	2	M
1	Red	3	L
2	Green	1	S
2	Green	2	M
2	Green	3	L