

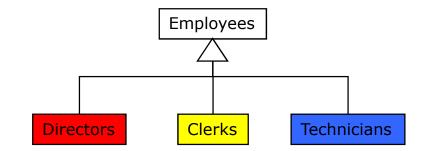
Employees (emp, generic attributes)

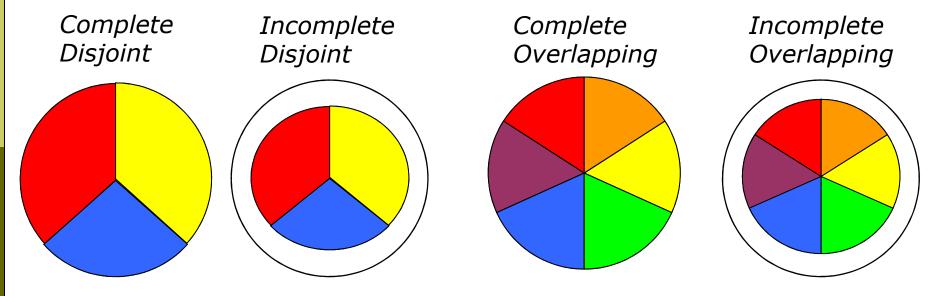
Technicians (emp), specific attributes)

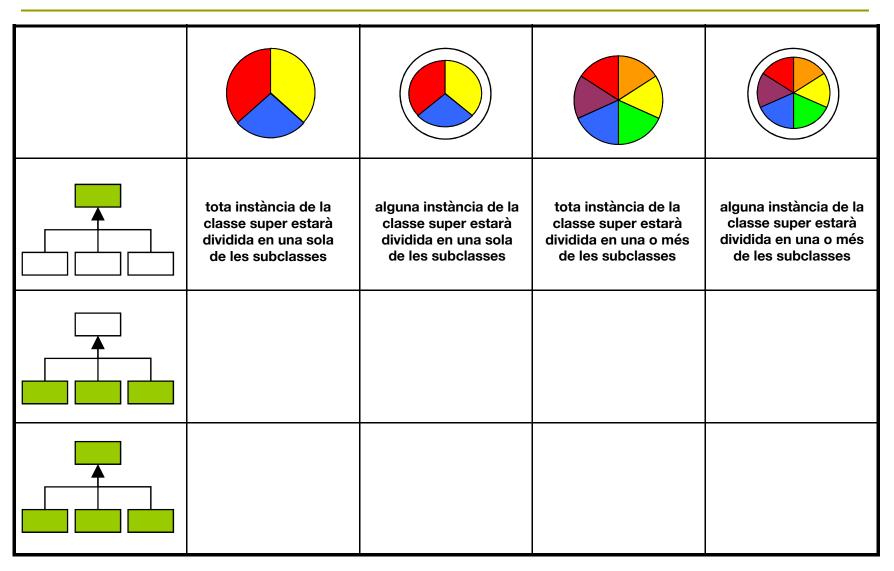
Directors (emp, specific attributes)

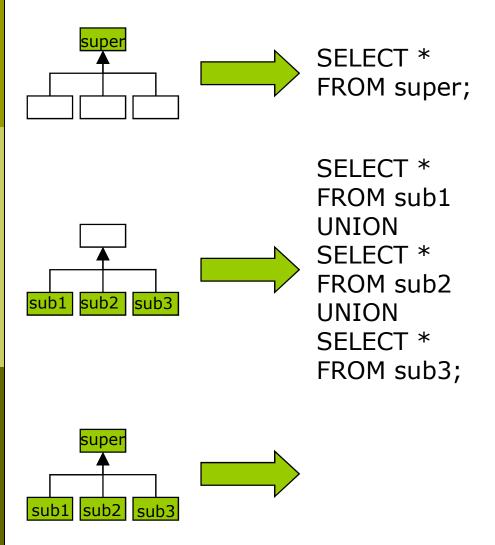
Clerks (emp, specific attributes)

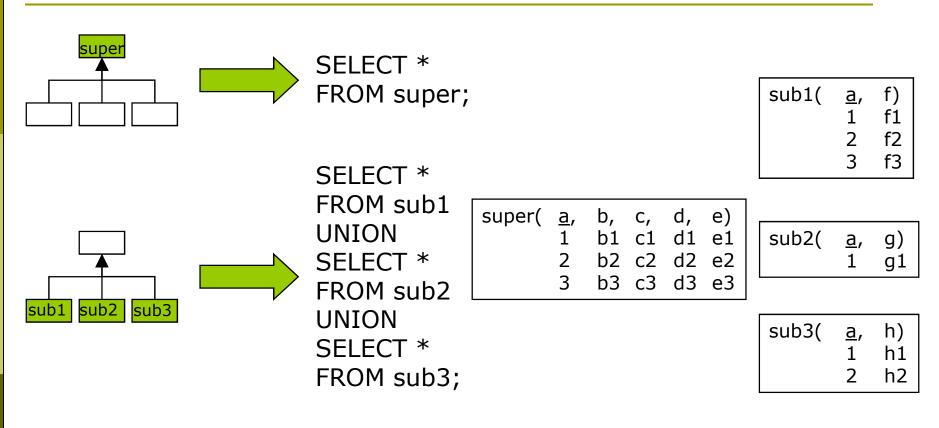
- Complete/Incomplete
- Disjoint/Overlapping

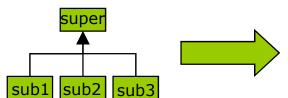


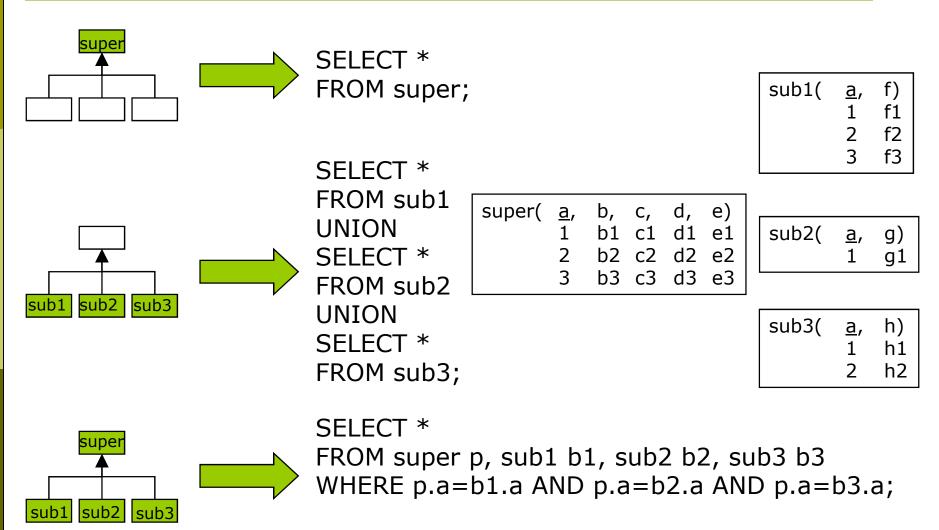


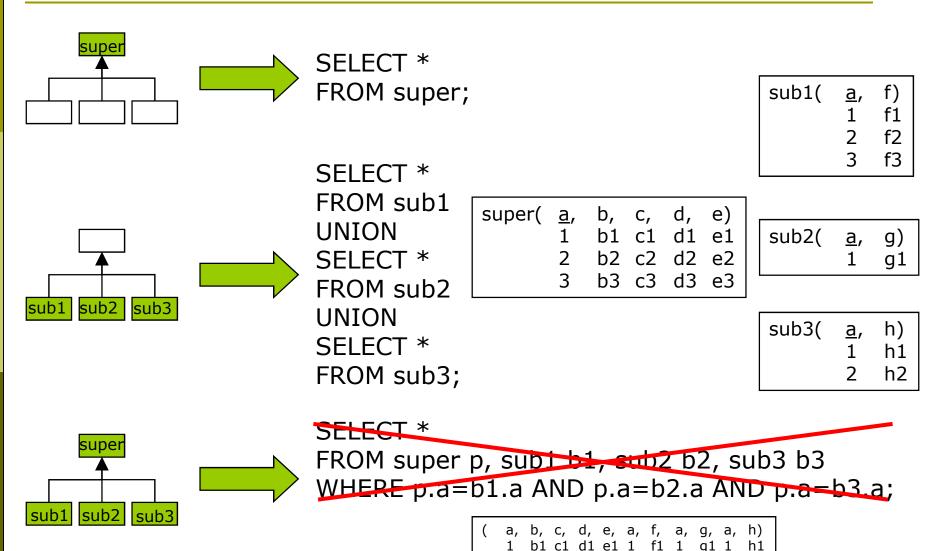












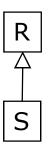
```
R LeftOuterJoin S( a, b, b', c)

1 a a 4
2 b ? ?
3 ? ?
```

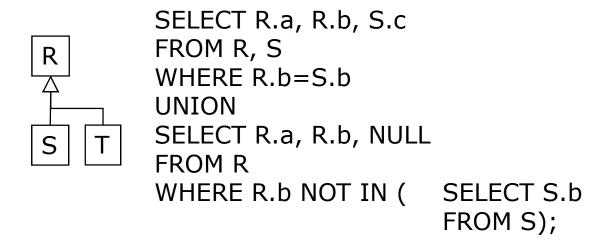
```
R RightOuterJoin S( a, b, b', c)

1 a a 4

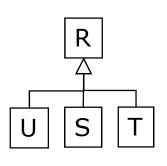
? ? c 5
```



SELECT R.a, R.b, S.c
FROM R, S
WHERE R.b=S.b
UNION
SELECT R.a, R.b, NULL
FROM R
WHERE R.b NOT IN (SELECT S.b
FROM S);



How many "UNION" are needed with 2 subclasses?



SELECT R.a, R.b, S.c
FROM R, S
WHERE R.b=S.b
UNION
SELECT R.a, R.b, NULL
FROM R
WHERE R.b NOT IN (SELECT S.b
FROM S);

How many "UNION" are needed with 2 subclasses? And with 3?

Outer Join in SQL'99 (I)

<table1> [CROSS | INNER | [LEFT|RIGHT|FULL] OUTER] JOIN <table2> [ON <condition>]

- The order in the FROM clause is not commutative now
 - Joins are performed from left to right
- Predicate is evaluated after the outer join

Outer Join in SQL'99 (II)

Left

SELECT p.a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h
FROM super p LEFT OUTER JOIN sub1 b1 ON p.a=b1.a
LEFT OUTER JOIN sub2 b2 ON p.a=b2.a
LEFT OUTER JOIN sub3 b3 ON p.a=b3.a;

(<u>a</u>, b, c, d, e, f, g, h) 1 b1 c1 d1 e1 f1 g1 h1 2 b2 c2 d2 e2 f2 ? h2 3 b3 c3 d3 e3 f3 ? ?

Right

SELECT p.a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h
FROM super p RIGHT OUTER JOIN sub1 b1 ON p.a=b1.a
RIGHT OUTER JOIN sub2 b2 ON p.a=b2.a
RIGHT OUTER JOIN sub3 b3 ON p.a=b3.a;

Full

SELECT p.a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h
FROM super p FULL OUTER JOIN sub1 b1 ON p.a=b1.a
FULL OUTER JOIN sub2 b2 ON p.a=b2.a
FULL OUTER JOIN sub3 b3 ON p.a=b3.a;