1.

What exactly is a JOIN and why is it necessary to include a JOIN when querying from more than one table?  Please provide data examples of a query with and without a join and explain the data in each case.

2.

Do the Exercises for Premiere Products 1 - 20 of the Guide to MySQL textbook on pages 157 - 158. The answer to each exercise should consist of the SQL code followed by the result. The exercises for this week are particularly difficult, so start early. The main difficulty this week will be the multiple joins. The trick is that you require one less join than the number of tables being joined. (If you have 3 tables, you will need 2 joins, etc.) Failure to join all the tables results in a Cartesian product, which is almost always a bad thing. All correct result sets will return less than 15 records.

Submit all exercises as a single Word document to the link below.

For question 2, 4, 6 you need to sign on to **https://college.yuzu.com/**

**user: smota87@gmail.com**

**password: wingzero12**

Go into Web Reader and open the book from there.

3.

Many of the tools used to design databases are pictorial in nature. What are the benefits of this? Find a commercial tool that aids in the design of databases on the Internet. Discuss the advantages this tool offers that would justify the additional expense.

4.

Do the Exercises for Premiere Products 1 - 10 of the Guide to MySQL textbook on page 177. The answer to each exercise should consist of the SQL code followed by a SELECT, DESCRIBE, or SHOW TABLES command to display the result. Use the DESCRIBE command to show the changes to a table's structure. Use the SHOW TABLES command to show that a table has been removed.

The reference to the NON\_APPLIANCE table in exercise 8 is a typo. The only new table in these exercises is the NONAPPLIANCE table (no underscore). All the other exercises are correct.

Submit all exercises as a single Word document to the link above

5.

Use the Internet or computer magazines to investigate one of the following DBMSs: DB2, SQL Server, MySQL, Oracle, or Sybase.  Explain how the DBMS handles one of the following distributed database functions:  deadlock, fragmentation, replication, the data dictionary, the log file, or distributed queries.

6.

Do the Exercises for Premiere Products 1a-d, 2a-d, 3a-d, 6a-d, 7, 8a-b, and 9 of the Guide to MySQL textbook, Chapter 7 on pages 208 and 209. The answer to each exercise should consist of the SQL code followed by the result. Use an appropriate SHOW command if no result set is returned.  In exercises 1 - 3 parts b and c will give identical results. However, the SQL code will be different, since part b will select data from the view and part c will select data from the original table from which the view was created. You will be able to execute all of the assigned exercises, since MySQL Server is on your PC. However, in 6d and 9 the commands are parsed, but ignored. In 6d "Collation" still shows Ascending order. In 9, "Key" shows primary keys only.

Submit all exercises as a single Word document to the link below.