Multi-Table Queries - Cartesian Product SCO Database

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There is no practical situation where one would use a Cartesian product. We show it here simply because it is the basis for an equijoin query, which is important

SELECT *

FROM ORDERS, CUSTOMERS

Now we present multiple options for the same query

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte

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Query 1 (equijoin, no table aliases)

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte

Query 1 (equijoin, no table qualifiers)

SELECT Salesperson
FROM ORDERS, CUSTOMER
WHERE Name=Customer AND City='Charlotte'

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte

Query 2 (equijoin using table qualifiers)

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte

Query 2 (equijoin using table qualifiers)

SELECT ORDERS.Salesperson

FROM ORDERS, CUSTOMER

WHERE CUSTOMER.Name=ORDERS.Customer AND City='Charlotte'

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte

Query 3 (Using table aliases)

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte

Query 3 (Using table aliases)

```
SELECT o.Salesperson

FROM ORDERS o, CUSTOMER c

WHERE c.Name=o.Customer AND City='Charlotte'
```

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte.

Query 4 (Using subquery with IN)

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte.

Query 4 (Using subquery with IN)

```
SELECT Salesperson
FROM ORDERS
WHERE Customer IN
( SELECT Name
   FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE City = 'Charlotte'
)
```

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte.

Query 5 (using = instead of IN doesn't work because subquery returns more than 1 row)

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte.

Query 5 (using = instead of IN doesn't work because subquery returns more than 1 row)

```
SELECT Salesperson
FROM ORDERS
WHERE Customer =
   ( SELECT Name
    FROM CUSTOMER
    WHERE City = 'Charlotte'
)
```

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte.

Query 6 (using EXISTS)

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte.

```
Query 6 (using EXISTS)

SELECT Salesperson
FROM ORDERS
WHERE EXISTS
  ( SELECT *
    FROM CUSTOMER
    WHERE ORDERS.Customer = CUSTOMER.Name AND City = "Charlotte"
    )
```

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte.

Query 7 (using JOIN)

Find the names of all Salespersons who have had an order with a customer from Charlotte.

Query 7 (using JOIN)

SELECT Orders.Salesperson
FROM CUSTOMER JOIN ORDERS on Orders.Customer = Customer.Name
WHERE City = "Charlotte"