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7-2: Oracle Nonequijoins and Outer Joins

Try It / Solve It

1.
select d_events.name, d_packages.code
from d_events, d_packages
where d_events.cost between d_packages.low_range and d_packages.high_range;

2.
select employees.last_name, employees.salary, job_grades.grade_level
from employees,job_grades
where employees.salary between job_grades.lowest_sal and job_grades.highest_sal;

3.
Pentru a creea un nonequijoin nu trebuie sa avem o relatie de egalitate intre coloanele tabelelor, dar poate exista o alta operatie (<=,>=,between)

4.
WHERE a.ranking >= g.lowest_rank AND a.ranking <= g. highest_rank

5. Atunci cand doua coloane din doua tabele diferite au nume similare ,este necesara utilizarea alias ului pentru a face difetenta dintre cele 2 tabele.De asemenea putem folosi si numele intreg al tabelei ,dar prin alias putem identifica tabelul printr-o denumire prescurtata.

6.
Nonequi join.

7.
SELECT f_customers.first_name ||' '|| f_customers.last_name "Customer Name",
f_orders.order_number, f_orders.order_total, f_orders.order_date
FROM f_customers, f_orders
WHERE f_customers.id = f_orders.cust_id(+);

8.
SELECT employees.last_name, employees.department_id,
departments.department_name
FROM employees, departments
WHERE employees.department_id = departments.department_id(+);

9.
SELECT employees.last_name, employees.department_id,
departments.department_name
FROM employees, departments
WHERE employees.department_id(+)
 = departments.department_id;

10.
A.*There is no direct oracle equivalent for FULL OUTER JOIN.*
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id (+);
WHERE e.department_id(+) = d.department_id;

B.**SELECT** e.employee_id, e.last_name, d.location_id
FROM employees e , departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id(+);

11.
SELECT d_cds.title , d_track_listings.song_id
FROM d_cds, d_track_listings
WHERE d_cds.cd_number = d_track_listings.cd_number(+) ;