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7-1: Oracle Equijoin and Cartesian Product

Vocabulary

1Cartesian Product
2.Equijoin
3.Proprietary join
4.Alias
5.Join conditions

Try It / Solve It

1.
Select d_play_list_items.event_id "event id in playlist", d_play_list_items.song_id "song id in playlist", d_play_list_items.comments "comments in playlist", d_track_listings.song_id "song id in tracklist", d_track_listings.cd_number "cd number in tracklist", d_track_listings.track "track in tracklist"
From d_play_list_items, d_track_listings;

2.
Select d_play_list_items.event_id "event id in playlist", d_play_list_items.song_id "song id in playlist", d_play_list_items.comments "comments in playlist", d_track_listings.song_id "song id in tracklist", d_track_listings.cd_number "cd number in tracklist", d_track_listings.track "track in tracklist"
From d_play_list_items, d_track_listings
Where d_track_listings.song_id=d_play_list_items.song_id

3.
select d_songs.title,d_songs.type_code type, d_types.description
from d_songs,d_types
where d_songs.type_code = d_types.code;

4.
select d_songs.title,d_songs.type_code type, d_types.description
from d_songs,d_types
where d_songs.type_code = d_types.code and d_songs.id in (47, 48);

5.
select d_clients.email AS "d_clients - email" , d_clients.phone AS "d_clients - phone" , d_clients.last_name AS "d_clients - last_name" , d_clients.first_name AS "d_clients - first_name" , d_clients.client_number AS "d_clients - client_number" , d_events.id AS "d_events - id", d_events.name AS "d_events - name", d_events.event_date AS

"d_events - event_date", d_events.description AS "d_events - description", d_events.cost AS "d_events - cost", d_events.venue_id AS "d_events - venue_id", d_events.package_code AS "d_events - package_code", d_events.theme_code AS "d_events - theme_code", d_events.client_number AS "d_events - client_number", d_job_assignments.partner_id AS "d_job_assignments - partner_id", d_job_assignments.event_id AS "d_job_assignments - event_id", d_job_assignments.job_date AS "d_job_assignments - job_date", d_job_assignments.status AS "d_job_assignments - status"
From d_clients, d_events, d_job_assignments
Where d_clients.client_number = d_events.client_number AND d_events.id = d_job_assignments.event_id

6.
select d_track_listings.song_id "song_id" ,d_cds.title "title"
from d_track_listings, d_cds
where d_track_listings.cd_number = d_cds.cd_number;

7.
A.False-just for natural join is true
B.true
C.True
D.FALSE
E.true
F.false
G.true-Study material says: Equijoin- Sometimes called a "simple" or "inner" join

8.
Business doesn’t care where I store data or how I retrieve it. In Relational DB, we store the data in different tables related to each other. And since we can combine data from multiple tables following these relations, we get useful information as output which is the purpose of DB’s existence.