Database Systems, Even 2020-21



Intermediate SQL

Joined Relations

- **Join operations** take two relations and return as a result another relation
- A join operation is a Cartesian product which requires that tuples in the two relations match (under some condition)
- It also specifies the attributes that are present in the result of the join
- The join operations are typically used as subquery expressions in the **from** clause

Types of Joins between Relations

- Cross join
- Inner join
 - Equi-join
 - Natural join
- Outer join
 - Left outer join
 - Right outer join
 - Full outer join
- Self-join

Cross Join in SQL

- Cross join returns the Cartesian product of rows from tables in the join
- Explicit

select *
from employee cross join department

Implicit

select *
from employee, department

Join Operations Examples

Relation course

course_id	title	dept_name	credits
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3

Relation prereq

course_id	prereq_id
BIO-301	BIO-101
CS-190	CS-101
CS-347	CS-101

Observe that
 course information is missing CS-437
 prereq information is missing CS-315

Inner Join

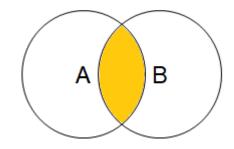
course inner join prereq

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id	course_id
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4	BIO-101	BIO-301
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4	CS-101	CS-190

If specified as natural (natural inner join), the second course_id field is skipped

course_id	title	dept_name	credits
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3

course_id	prereq_id
BIO-301	BIO-101
CS-190	CS-101
CS-347	CS-101



Natural Join in SQL

- Natural join matches tuples with the same values for all common attributes, and retains only one copy of each common column
- List the names of instructors along with the course ID of the courses that they taught

select name, course_id
from students, takes
where student.ID = takes.ID;

Same query in SQL with "natural join" construct

select name, course_id
from student natural join takes;

Natural Join in SQL

The from clause can have multiple relations combined using natural join:

select $A_1, A_2, ... A_n$ from r_1 natural join r_2 natural join ... natural join r_n where P;

student relation

ID	name	dept_name	tot_cred
00128	Zhang	Comp. Sci.	102
12345	Shankar	Comp. Sci.	32
19991	Brandt	History	80
23121	Chavez	Finance	110
44553	Peltier	Physics	56
45678	Levy	Physics	46
54321	Williams	Comp. Sci.	54
55739	Sanchez	Music	38
70557	Snow	Physics	0
76543	Brown	Comp. Sci.	58
76653	Aoi	Elec. Eng.	60
98765	Bourikas	Elec. Eng.	98
98988	Tanaka	Biology	120

takes relation

ID	course_id	sec_id	semester	year	grade
00128	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	A
00128	CS-347	1	Fall	2017	A-
12345	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	С
12345	CS-190	2	Spring	2017	A
12345	CS-315	1	Spring	2018	A
12345	CS-347	1	Fall	2017	A
19991	HIS-351	1	Spring	2018	В
23121	FIN-201	1	Spring	2018	C+
44553	PHY-101	1	Fa11	2017	B-
45678	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	F
45678	CS-101	1	Spring	2018	B+
45678	CS-319	1	Spring	2018	В
54321	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	A-
54321	CS-190	2	Spring	2017	B+
55739	MU-199	1	Spring	2018	A-
76543	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	A
76543	CS-319	2	Spring	2018	Α
76653	EE-181	1	Spring	2017	С
98765	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	C-
98765	CS-315	1	Spring	2018	В
98988	BIO-101	1	Summer	2017	A
98988	BIO-301	1	Summer	2018	null

student natural join takes

ID	name	dept_name	tot_cred	course_id	sec_id	semester	year	grade
00128	Zhang	Comp. Sci.	102	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	A
00128	Zhang	Comp. Sci.	102	CS-347	1	Fall	2017	A-
12345	Shankar	Comp. Sci.	32	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	С
12345	Shankar	Comp. Sci.	32	CS-190	2	Spring	2017	A
12345	Shankar	Comp. Sci.	32	CS-315	1	Spring	2018	A
12345	Shankar	Comp. Sci.	32	CS-347	1	Fall	2017	A
19991	Brandt	History	80	HIS-351	1	Spring	2018	В
23121	Chavez	Finance	110	FIN-201	1	Spring	2018	C+
44553	Peltier	Physics	56	PHY-101	1	Fall	2017	B-
45678	Levy	Physics	46	CS-101	1	Fa11	2017	F
45678	Levy	Physics	46	CS-101	1	Spring	2018	B+
45678	Levy	Physics	46	CS-319	1	Spring	2018	В
54321	Williams	Comp. Sci.	54	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	A-
54321	Williams	Comp. Sci.	54	CS-190	2	Spring	2017	B+
55739	Sanchez	Music	38	MU-199	1	Spring	2018	A-
76543	Brown	Comp. Sci.	58	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	Α
76543	Brown	Comp. Sci.	58	CS-319	2	Spring	2018	A
76653	Aoi	Elec. Eng.	60	EE-181	1	Spring	2017	С
98765	Bourikas	Elec. Eng.	98	CS-101	1	Fall	2017	C-
98765	Bourikas	Elec. Eng.	98	CS-315	1	Spring	2018	В
98988	Tanaka	Biology	120	BIO-101	1	Summer	2017	A
98988	Tanaka	Biology	120	BIO-301	1	Summer	2018	null

Dangerous in Natural Join

- Beware of unrelated attributes with same name which get equated incorrectly
- Example: List the names of students instructors along with the titles of courses that they have taken
- Correct version

select name, title **from** student **natural join** takes, course **where** takes.course_id = course.course_id;

Incorrect version

select name, title from student natural join takes natural join course;

- This query omits all (student name, course title) pairs where the student takes a course in a department other than the student's own department
- The correct version (above), correctly outputs such pairs

Natural Join with Using Clause

- To avoid the danger of equating attributes erroneously, we can use the "using" construct that allows us to specify exactly which columns should be equated
- Query example

select name, title from (student natural join takes) join course using (course_id)

Outer Join

- An extension of the join operation that avoids loss of information
- Computes the join and then adds tuples form one relation that does not match tuples in the other relation to the result of the join
- Uses null values

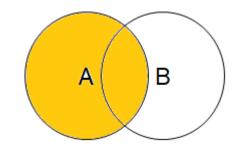
Left Outer Join

course natural left outer join prereq

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id
BIO-301	A STANCE OF A STANCE OF THE ST	Biology	88	BIO-101
CS-190 CS-315	Game Design Robotics	Comp. Sci. Comp. Sci.	8	CS-101 null

course_id	title	dept_name	credits
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3

course_id	prereq_id
BIO-301	BIO-101
CS-190	CS-101
CS-347	CS-101



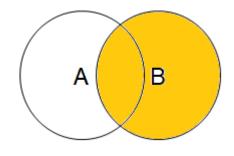
Right Outer Join

course natural right outer join prereq

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4	BIO-101
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4	CS-101
CS-347	null	null	null	CS-101

course_id	title	dept_name	credits
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3

course_id	prereg_id
BIO-301	BIO-101
CS-190	CS-101
CS-347	CS-101



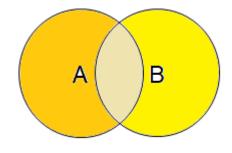
Full Outer Join

course natural full outer join prereq

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id
BIO-301 CS-190 CS-315 CS-347	Game Design	Biology Comp. Sci. Comp. Sci. null	1 1 1 1	BIO-101 CS-101 null CS-101

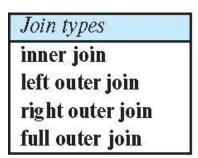
course_id	title	dept_name	credits
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3

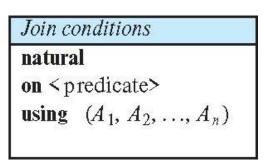
course_id	prereq_id
BIO-301	BIO-101
CS-190	CS-101
CS-347	CS-101



Joined Types and Conditions

- Join operations take two relations and return as a result another relation
- These additional operations are typically used as subquery expressions in the **from** clause
- Join condition: Defines which tuples in the two relations match
- Join type: Defines how tuples in each relation that do not match any tuple in the other relation (based on the join condition) are treated





Join Condition

- The on condition allows a general predicate over the relations being joined
- This predicate is written like a where clause predicate except for the use of the keyword on
- Query example

select *

from student join takes on student_ID = takes_ID

- The on condition above specifies that a tuple from student matches a tuple from takes if their ID values are equal
- Equivalent to:

select *
from student, takes
where student ID = takes ID

Joined Relations – Examples

 course inner join prereq on course.course_id = prereq.course_id

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id	course_id
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4	BIO-101	BIO-301
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4	CS-101	CS-190

- What is the difference between the above(equi_join), and a natural join?
- course left outer join prereq on course.course_id = prereq.course_id

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id	course_id
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4	BIO-101	BIO-301
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4	CS-101	CS-190
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3	null	null

Joined Relations – Examples

course natural right outer join prereq

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4	BIO-101
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4	CS-101
CS-347	null	null	null	CS-101

course full outer join prereq using (course_id)

course_id	title	dept_name	credits	prereq_id
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4	BIO-101
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4	CS-101
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3	null
CS-347	null	null	null	CS-101

Intermediate SQL

Thank you for your attention...

Any question?

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