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* 1. : Oracle Equijoin and Cartesian Product Practice Activities

# Objectives

* + - Name the Oracle proprietary joins and their ANSI/ISO SQL: 1999 counterparts
    - Describe the purpose of join conditions
    - Construct and execute a SELECT statement that results in a Cartesian product
    - Construct and execute SELECT statements to access data from more than one table using an equijoin
    - Construct and execute SELECT statements that add search conditions using the AND operator
    - Apply the rule for using column aliases in a join statement

# Vocabulary

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Results from an invalid or omitted join condition; all combinations of rows are displayed |
|  | Values in a column in one table are equal to a value in another table; also called an inner join or simple join |
|  | Connection command exclusive to a specific company |
|  | Gives a table another name to simplify queries and improve performance |
|  | Display data from two or more related tables |

# Try It / Solve It

1. Create a Cartesian product that displays the columns in the d\_play\_list\_items and the d\_track\_listings in the DJs on Demand database.
2. Correct the Cartesian product produced in question 1 by creating an equijoin using a common column.
3. Write a query to display the title, type, description, and artist from the DJs on Demand database.
4. Rewrite the query in question 3 to select only those titles with an ID of 47 or 48.
5. Write a query that extracts information from three tables in the DJs on Demand database, the d\_clients table, the d\_events table, and the d\_job\_assignments table.
6. Create and execute an equijoin between DJs on Demand tables d\_track\_listings and d\_cds. Return the song\_id and the title only.
7. Mark T for the statements that are true and F for the statements that are false.

a. A join is a type of query that gets data from more than one table based on columns with the same name.

b. To join tables using an equijoin, there must be a common column in both tables and that column is usually a primary key in one of the tables.

c. A Cartesian product occurs because the query does not specify a WHERE clause.

d. Table aliases are required to create a join condition.

e. If a table alias is used for a table name in the FROM clause, it must be substituted for the table name throughout the SELECT statement.

f. Table alias must be only one character in length.

g. A simple join or inner join is the same as an equijoin.

1. What advantage does being able to combine data from multiple tables have for a business?

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