

CSE 344 Section 2 Worksheet

1. 3-Valued Logic

Given the table created with these commands:

```
CREATE TABLE A (a int, b int);  
INSERT INTO A VALUES (1, 1), (2, 10), (3, NULL);
```

What is the output for each of the following:

```
SELECT A.a FROM A  
WHERE A.b < 5;
```

```
SELECT A.a FROM A  
WHERE A.b >= 5;
```

```
SELECT A.a FROM A  
WHERE A.b != 1 AND  
A.b != 10;
```

```
SELECT A.a FROM A  
WHERE A.b < 5 OR  
A.b IS NULL;
```

2. Joins Examples

Given tables created with these commands:

```
CREATE TABLE A (a int);  
CREATE TABLE B (b int);  
INSERT INTO A VALUES (1), (2), (3), (4);  
INSERT INTO B VALUES (3), (4), (5), (6);
```

What's the output for each of the following:

```
SELECT *  
FROM A INNER JOIN B  
ON A.a=B.b;
```

```
SELECT *  
FROM A RIGHT OUTER JOIN B  
ON A.a=B.b;
```

```
SELECT *  
FROM A LEFT OUTER JOIN B  
ON A.a=B.b;
```

```
SELECT *  
FROM A FULL OUTER JOIN B  
ON A.a=B.b;
```

```
SELECT * FROM A INNER JOIN B; (Challenging question!)
```

3. Self Join

Consider the following over simplified Employee table:

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (id int, bossId int);
```

Suppose all employees have an id which is not null. How would we find all distinct pairs of employees with the same boss?