Equi Join ====>
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* It is the most popular form of JOIN and is commonly used.

* An equijoin is a join with a join condition containing an equality operator , which is represented by (=) sign.

* For equi join to work , it is compulsory that the tables being joined MUST HAVE a COMMON COLUMN

* Syntax:
- SELECT column_list FROM table1, table2.... WHERE table1.column_name =table2.column_name;

WAQ to display ename and dname of all the employees in the company.
- select ename, dname from emp, dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno;

```
ENAME       DNAME
----------  --------------
SMITH       RESEARCH
ALLEN       SALES
WARD        SALES
JONES       RESEARCH
MARTIN      SALES
BLACK       SALES
CLARK       ACCOUNTING
SCOTT       RESEARCH
KING        ACCOUNTING
TURNER      SALES
ADAMS       RESEARCH
JAMES       SALES
FORD        RESEARCH
MILLER      ACCOUNTING
```


Modify the query to display deptno also in the previous output.
- select ename, dname, emp.deptno from emp, dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno;

```
ENAME       DNAME              DEPTNO
----------  --------------  ----------
SMITH       RESEARCH               20
ALLEN       SALES                  30
WARD        SALES                  30
JONES       RESEARCH               20
MARTIN      SALES                  30
BLACK       SALES                  30
CLARK       ACCOUNTING             10
SCOTT       RESEARCH               20
KING        ACCOUNTING             10
TURNER      SALES                  30
ADAMS       RESEARCH               20
JAMES       SALES                  30
FORD        RESEARCH               20
MILLER      ACCOUNTING             10
```


Using Table Aliases ===>
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* Instead of using the table name as a prefix to differentiate between the columns, we also can use a table alias, which qualifies the table using a short abbreviation.

- select ename, dname, e.deptno from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno;

```
ENAME      DNAME          DEPTNO
---------- -------------- ----------
SMITH      RESEARCH           20
ALLEN      SALES              30
WARD       SALES              30
JONES      RESEARCH           20
MARTIN     SALES              30
BLACK      SALES              30
CLARK      ACCOUNTING         10
SCOTT      RESEARCH           20
KING       ACCOUNTING         10
TURNER     SALES              30
ADAMS      RESEARCH           20
JAMES      SALES              30
FORD       RESEARCH           20
MILLER     ACCOUNTING         10
```

WAQ to display ename ,sal ,dname,deptnoand job of all the 'ANALYST' in the company.
- select ename, dname, e.deptno, job from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno and job = 'ANALYST';

```
ENAME      DNAME          DEPTNO JOB
---------- -------------- ---------- ---------
FORD       RESEARCH           20 ANALYST
SCOTT      RESEARCH           20 ANALYST
```

WAQ to display ename ,loc and job of every CLERK in the company whose name ends with the letter 'S'.
- select ename, loc, job from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno and e.job = 'CLERK' and ename like '%S';

```
ENAME      LOC           JOB
---------- ------------- ---------
ADAMS      DALLAS        CLERK
JAMES      CHICAGO       CLERK
```

WAQ to display ename ,loc and comm of every employee who works in CHICAGOand earns a commission.
- select ename, loc, e.comm from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno and e.comm is not null and d.loc = 'CHICAGO';

```
ENAME      LOC             COMM
---------- ------------- ----------
ALLEN      CHICAGO          300
WARD       CHICAGO          500
MARTIN     CHICAGO         1400
TURNER     CHICAGO            0
```

Equi Join And NULL ===>
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* In an equijoin, a NULL value in the common column has the effect of not including the row in the result.

* A NULL value is not equal to any other value, including another NULL value.

* Therefore rows with NULL in join column are not included in the result.