Ex. No. 6	JOINING TABLES	Date :

Set operators

- Set operators combine the results of two queries into a single.

Operator	Function
Union	Returns all distinct rows selected by either query
Union all	Returns all rows selected by either query including duplicates
Intersect	Returns only rows that are common to both the queries
Minus	Returns all distinct rows selected only by the first query and not by the second.

Q1) Create the following tables :

depositor(cus_name,acno) & borrower(cus_name,loanno)

SQL>

SQL>

Q2) List the names of distinct customers who have either loan or account

SQL>

Q3) List the names of customers (with duplicates) who have either loan or account

SQL> (select *cus_name* from *borrower*)
union all (select *cus_name* from *depositor*)

Q4) List the names of customers who have both loan and account

SQL>

Q5) List the names of customers who have loan but not account

SQL>

Joins

- Used to combine the data spread across tables

Syntax

SELECT *table1.column, table2.column*
FROM *table1, table2*
WHERE *table1.column1 = table2.column2*;

- A JOIN Basically involves more than one Table to interact with.
- Where clause specifies the JOIN Condition.
- Ambiguous Column names are identified by the Table name.
- If join condition is omitted, then a **Cartesian product** is formed. That is all rows in the first table are joined to all rows in the second table

Types of Joins

- Inner Join (Simple Join) : It retrieves rows from 2 tables having a common column.
  - Equi Join : A join condition with relationship = .
  - Non Equi Join : A join condition with relationship other than = .
- Self Join : Joining of a table to itself
- Outer Join : Returns all the rows returned by simple join as well as those rows from one table that do not match any row from the other table. The symbol (+) represents outer joins.

Q6) List *empno, ename, deptno* from *emp* and *dept* tables.

SQL>

Q7) Create a table *Salgrade* with the following data .

Grade	Losal	Hisal
1	700	1400
2	1401	2000
3	2001	5000
4	5001	9999

Now, list *ename, sal* and *salgrade* of all employees.

SQL>

Q8) List *ename, deptno* and *deptname* from *emp* and *dept* tables, including the rows of *emp* table that does not match with any of the rows in *dept* table.

SQL>

Q9) List *ename, deptno* and *deptname* from *emp* and *dept* tables, including the rows of *dept* table that does not match with any of the rows in *emp* table.

SQL>

Q10) List the names of the employee with name of his/her manager from *emp* table.

SQL>

Verified by

Staff In-charge Sign :	**Date :**