EASY SOLUTION

We have two types of table :

1) - STUDENT TABLE

	id	Birthdate
1	A	2001-08-04
2	B	2002-04-28
3	C	2002-06-13
4	D	2002-02-09

2) - SCORE TABLE

	id	homework	quiz
1	B	87	91
2	C	94	90
3	E	92	87

Use the merge() to perform four types of merges:

1) – INNER MERGE

	id	Birthdate	homework	quiz
1	B	2002-04-28	87	91
2	C	2002-06-13	94	90

Returns **only matching rows** from both tables based on a common key.

2) – LEFT MERGE

	id	Birthdate	homework	quiz
1	A	2001-08-04	*NA*	*NA*
2	B	2002-04-28	87	91
3	C	2002-06-13	94	90
4	D	2002-02-09	*NA*	*NA*

Returns **all rows from the left table** and only matching rows from the right table (fills unmatched with NA).

3) – RIGHT MERGE

	id	Birthdate	homework	quiz
1	B	2002-04-28	87	91
2	C	2002-06-13	94	90
3	E	*NA*	92	87

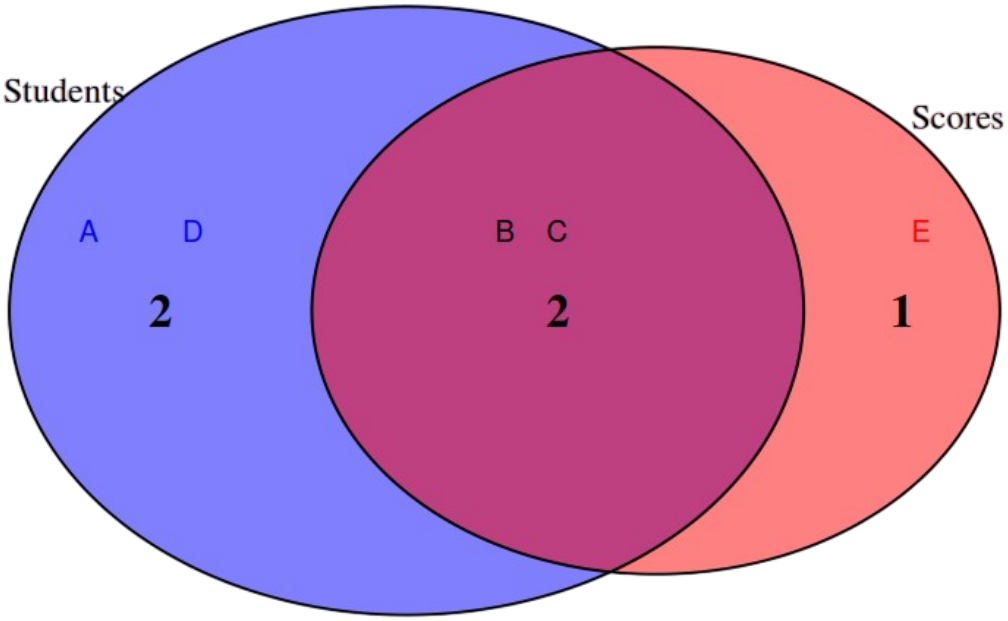
Returns **all rows from the right table** and only matching rows from the left table (fills unmatched with NA).

4) – FULL MERGE

	id	Birthdate	homework	quiz
1	A	2001-08-04	*NA*	*NA*
2	B	2002-04-28	87	91
3	C	2002-06-13	94	90
4	D	2002-02-09	*NA*	*NA*
5	E	*NA*	92	87

Returns **all rows from both tables**, filling unmatched values with NA

HERE IS A VENN DIAGRAM FOR GRARPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF FOUR TYPE OF MERGES



INNER MERGE – B,C
LEFT MERGE – A,B,C,D
RIGHT MERGE – B,C,E
FULL MERGE – A,B,C,D,E