Assignment no. 2

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Q1. What is join? explain the concept of left outer join with help of example.

→ - When data from more than one table in database is required, a join condition is used.
- Rows in one table can be joined to rows in another table according to common values existing in corresponding columns.
- There are different types of joins -
1- Inner join 2. Left outer join
3. Right outer join 4. Full outer join.

- left outer join :-
- This join returns all rows of table on left side of the join & matching rows for table on right side of join
- The rows for which there is no matching row on right side, the result-set will contain null.
- left join is also known as left outer join

Syntax -

```
select column_name(s) from table1 left join
table2 on table1.column_name = table2.column_nam
```

Ex -

```
select student.Name, stuentCourse.Course_ID
from student LEFT JOIN studentCourse on
studentCourse.Roll_no = student.Roll_no;
```

Q.2. Difference bet^n Union set operator & join.

→

Join	Union
1. Join combines data from many tables based on a matched condition between them.	1. SQL combines the result set of two or more select statements.
2. It combines data into new columns.	2. It combines data into new rows.
3. No. of columns seleded from each table may not be same.	3. No. of columns selected from each table should be same.
4. Datatypes of corresponding columns selected from each table can be different.	4. Datatypes of corresponding columns selected from each table should be same.
5. It may not return distinct columns.	5. It returns distinct rows.

Q.3. Explain full outer join with help of example.

→ - The full outer join returns a result set that includes rows from both left & right tables.
- When no matching rows exist for row in left table the columns of right table will have nulls.

- similarly when no matching rows exist for row in right table, the column of left table will have nulls.

Syntax -

```
select column-name(s) from table1
full outer join table2 on table1.column-name =
table2.column_name;
```

Ex - select customers.customerName, orders.OrderID from customers full outer join orders on customers.CustomerID = orders.CustomerID;