

Part -10

Data Retrieval

Interview

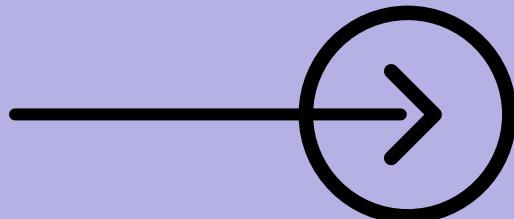
Questions and Answers...!



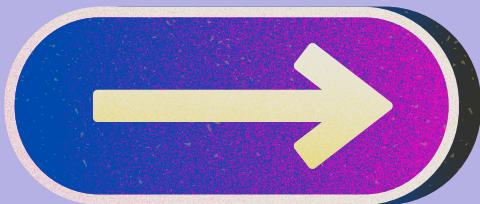
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Counter questions ↑



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**Explain the difference
between Join and
Union.**



What is the main purpose of a JOIN versus a UNION?

→ **JOIN** combines related rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. It retrieves data horizontally by merging columns from different tables into a single row.

UNION, on the other hand, combines the result sets of two or more **SELECT** queries into one, adding rows from the second query below the rows from the first query, making the result set longer.



How do **JOIN** and **UNION** handle data?

JOIN and UNION handle data

→ **JOIN merges columns from different tables into a single result based on specified conditions. This approach widens the dataset.**

UNION stacks the results from multiple queries vertically, adding one result set after another, which extends the number of rows.



When should you use JOIN versus UNION?

When to use:

→ Use a **JOIN** when you need to retrieve data from multiple tables by establishing a relationship between them using related columns,

like matching **CustomerID** in **Customers** and **Orders** tables.

Use a **UNION** when you want to combine the output of multiple queries that return a similar structure, like merging lists of employees and managers.



What is the syntax difference between JOIN and UNION?

Syntax:

- In a **JOIN**, you specify the tables to join and the join condition using the **JOIN** keyword and **ON** clause:

```
SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName  
FROM Orders  
JOIN Customers  
ON Orders.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID;
```

- In a **UNION**, you combine two **SELECT** statements using the **UNION** keyword:

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName  
FROM Employees  
UNION  
SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Managers;
```



What are the similarities between **JOIN** and **UNION**?

Similarities between JOIN and UNION?

- Both are used to combine data from multiple sources into a single result set.

While JOIN combines data horizontally, merging columns,

UNION combines data vertically, merging rows.

Both require compatible data types for combining results.



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Counter Questions



1. Can you use different numbers of columns in a JOIN or UNION?

→ For JOIN, the number of columns can differ, as the columns are selected individually.

For UNION, the number of columns must be the same in each SELECT statement.



2. What happens if there are no matching records in a JOIN?

→ If no matching records are found, the JOIN result may show **NULL** values in columns from the non-matching table,

depending on the type of JOIN used for example,

- **LEFT JOIN,**
- **RIGHT JOIN).**



Next Question

3. Can you use WHERE conditions with both JOIN and UNION?

→ Yes, you can apply WHERE conditions in both cases. In a JOIN, it filters the combined dataset based on conditions.

In a UNION, you can apply different WHERE conditions for each SELECT query before combining.



4. Does UNION remove duplicate records?

→ **By default,**

UNION removes duplicate rows.

To keep duplicates,

use UNION ALL.



5. Can JOIN combine more than two tables?

→ Yes, you can join multiple tables using additional JOIN clauses,

specifying relationships between each pair of tables.



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