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# ADVANCED SQL



# SQL Joins

- A relational operation that causes two tables with a common domain to be combined into a single-table or view.

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# SQL Joins

- **INNER JOIN**

- Selects records that have matching values in both tables.



# SQL Joins



## SYNTAX:

```
SELECT columnname(s)
FROM tablename
INNER JOIN tablename
ON tablename.columnname
= tablename.columnname;
```



# SQL Joins

- **LEFT JOIN**

- Returns all records from the left table and the match records from the right table.    
The result is NULL from the right side, if there is no match.

# SQL Joins

## SYNTAX:



```
SELECT columnname(s)
FROM tablename
LEFT JOIN tablename
ON tablename.columnname
= tablename.columnname;
```

Good afternoon. Have an advanced study about SQL  
Joins, Relational Set Operators and Sub queries. We'll  
have our discussion on Monday. Thank you.



# SQL Joins

- **RIGHT JOIN**

- Returns all records from the left table and the match records from the right table.    
The result is NULL from the left side, if there is no match.

# SQL Joins

## SYNTAX:

```
SELECT columnname(s)
FROM tablename
RIGHT JOIN tablename
ON tablename.columnname
= tablename.columnname;
```





# Relational Set Operators

- **UNION**

- Operator used to combine the results of two or more `SELECT` statements.
  - Each select statement with `UNION` must have the same number of columns.
  - The columns must also have same data types.
  - The columns in each `SELECT` statement must also be in the same order.



# Relational Set Operators

## SYNTAX:

```
SELECT columnname(s) FROM table1  
UNION  
SELECT columnname(s) FROM table2;
```



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# Relational Set Operators

- **INTERSECT**

- Operator that returns the common data values between two data sets that are intersected.
  - Data sets that are intersected should be similar.
  - It removes all duplicate values before displaying the results.



# Relational Set Operators

## SYNTAX:

```
SELECT columnname(s) FROM table1  
INTERSECT  
SELECT columnname(s) FROM table2;
```



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# Relational Set Operators

- **MINUS**

- Combines rows from two queries and returns only the rows that appear in the first set but not the second.
- \*Note: MySQL does not support the MINUS operator. Use EXCEPT.



# Relational Set Operators

## SYNTAX:

```
SELECT columnname(s) FROM table1  
EXCEPT  
SELECT columnname(s) FROM table2;
```



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# Thank You.

