- Introduction: Most Used in DBMS. JOIN is → Merging two tables, Must have common fields on merging tables.
- 2. Doing JOIN TASK Without JOIN: Alternative Method Without JOIN:

SELECT student.roll , student.name, result.grade FROM student, result WHERE student.roll = result.roll

Alternative Method is Time Consuming. But JOIN is more efficient and faster.

3. Joining tables: without join syntax, by WHERE *Conditions* #Question: Join employees + departments:

By Alternative Method Without JOIN:

SELECT employees.employee_id, employees.first_name, departments.department_name FROM employees, departments

WHERE employees.department_id = departments.department_id

4. Doing using JOIN : JOIN Statement. Join keywords are ON, USING **#Question :** Join employees + departments :

By JOIN Method Syntax (USING):

| SELECT col1, col2, col3 |
|--|
| FROM Table1 JOIN Table2 USING (Common field/column_name) |
| WHERE |
| GROUP BY |
| HAVING |
| ORDER BY |

By JOIN Method Syntax (ON):

SELECT col1, col2, col3......

FROM Table1 JOIN Table2 ON (table1.common_field = table2.common_field)

WHERE _____

GROUP BY _____

HAVING _____

ORDER BY _____

5. Self Join : JOIN with own table. **USING** won't work. **ON** will make the connection, which is USING won't.

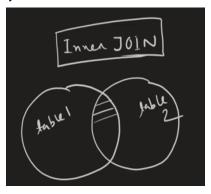
#Question: name of a employee and his/her manager name

Example: follow sql script

USING → two different table

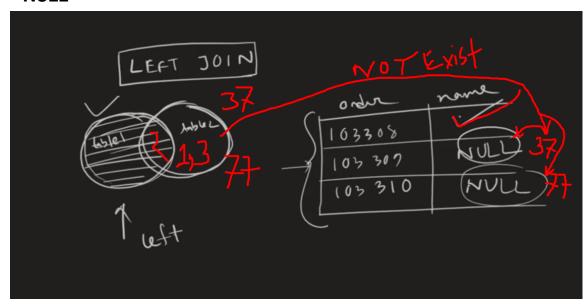
 $ON \rightarrow two different / Own table.$

- 6. Inner, Left, Right, Full Join:
 - i) INNER JOIN: Common in Both Table.

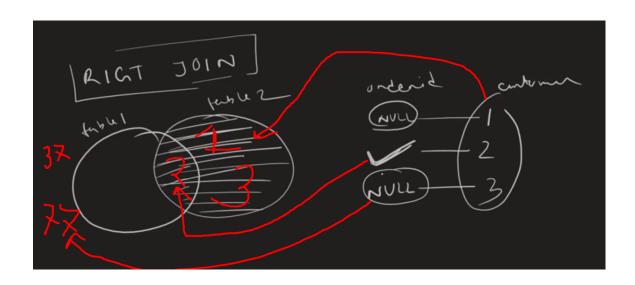




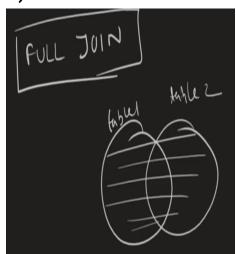
ii) LEFT JOIN : All elements from Left table, if not exist in RIGHT tableNULL

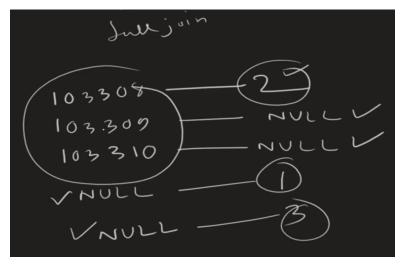


iii) RIGHT JOIN: All elements from Left table, if not exist in LEFT table = NULL



iv) FULL JOIN: All elements will join.





| OUTER: |
|---|
| Syntax : |
| SELECT |
| FROM table1 INNER/LEFT/RIGHT/FULL JOIN table2 |
| ON/USING (conditions); |

7. Summary