

EXPERIMENT 7

Aim: Implement various types of Joins & views.

Objective: To combine records from two or more tables in a database.

Description: Join command is used to combine ~~the~~ fields of tables using common values of each. It is used to retrieve data from 2 or more tables based on some logical relationship between tables.

SQL join types: Inner join
left join, right join,
full join, self join, cartesian joins,
equi join.

- Inner join - returns rows when match in both tables
eg. select ename, dname from employee e, dep d
where dno = e.dno.
- left join - returns all rows from left table even if there are no matches in right table
- right join - vice versa of left join.
- full join - return all rows in all tables.
- self join - used to join table to itself.
eg. select ename, e1.salary, e2.salary from employee e1, e2 where e1.dno = e2.dno.

- cartesian join - returns cartesian product of records from 2 or more joined tables.

eg. select e.ename, d.dname from dept d
cross join employee e;

- equi join - rows satisfying the selection criteria from both joined tables are selected.

eg. select e.ename, dname from employee e,
dept d where e.empno = d.empno.

SQL QUERIES:

```
SQL> SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

```
MAX(SALARY)
```

```
-----  
      82400
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
100	William	51500	100	10
101	Jonas	61800	101	11
102	SCARLET	82400	102	12
103	BLAIR	46350	103	13
104	CHARLES	50200	100	10

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM DEPT;
```

DNO	DNAME	STARTDATE	MGRSSN
10	FINANCE	12-NOV-21	100
11	AUDIT	12-OCT-21	101
12	MARKETING	01-NOV-21	102
13	PRODUCTION	09-OCT-21	103

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME,DNAME FROM EMPLOYEE E,DEPT D WHERE E.DNO = D.DNO;
```

ENAME	DNAME
William	FINANCE
CHARLES	FINANCE
Jonas	AUDIT
SCARLET	MARKETING
BLAIR	PRODUCTION

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME,E.DNO,DNAME FROM EMPLOYEE E,DEPT D WHERE E.DNO = D.DNO;
```

ENAME	DNO	DNAME
William	10	FINANCE
CHARLES	10	FINANCE
Jonas	11	AUDIT
SCARLET	12	MARKETING
BLAIR	13	PRODUCTION


```
SQL> SELECT ENAME,E.DNO,DNAME FROM (EMPLOYEE E JOIN DEPT D ON E.DNO = D.DNO);
```

ENAME	DNO	DNAME
William	10	FINANCE
CHARLES	10	FINANCE
Jonas	11	AUDIT
SCARLET	12	MARKETING
BLAIR	13	PRODUCTION

```
SQL> SELECT E.ENAME AS EMPNAME,S.ENAME AS SUPERVISORNAME FROM EMPLOYEE E,EMPLOYEE S WHERE E.SUPERSSN=S.SSN
```

EMPNAME	SUPERVISORNAME
William	William
CHARLES	William
Jonas	Jonas
SCARLET	SCARLET
BLAIR	BLAIR

```
SQL> SELECT E.ENAME,E.DNO,DNAME FROM (EMPLOYEE E LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPT D ON E.DNO=D.DNO);
```

ENAME	DNO	DNAME
CHARLES	10	FINANCE
William	10	FINANCE
Jonas	11	AUDIT
SCARLET	12	MARKETING
BLAIR	13	PRODUCTION

```
SQL> SELECT E.ENAME,E.DNO,DNAME FROM (EMPLOYEE E RIGHT OUTER JOIN DEPT D ON E.DNO=D.DNO);
```

ENAME	DNO	DNAME
William	10	FINANCE
CHARLES	10	FINANCE
Jonas	11	AUDIT
SCARLET	12	MARKETING
BLAIR	13	PRODUCTION

```
SQL> SELECT E.ENAME,E.DNO,DNAME FROM (EMPLOYEE E FULL OUTER JOIN DEPT D ON E.DNO=D.DNO);
```

ENAME	DNO	DNAME
William	10	FINANCE
Jonas	11	AUDIT
SCARLET	12	MARKETING
BLAIR	13	PRODUCTION
CHARLES	10	FINANCE

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW EMPLOYEE_V2 AS SELECT E.ENAME,E.DNO,DNAME FROM (EMPLOYEE E FULL OUTER JOIN DEPT D ON E.DNO=D.DNO);
```

View created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE_V2;
```

ENAME	DNO	DNAME
William	10	FINANCE
Jonas	11	AUDIT
SCARLET	12	MARKETING
BLAIR	13	PRODUCTION
CHARLES	10	FINANCE

Conclusion:

Thus we have successfully learned and implemented joins & views in our system.