* SQL Join
  + It is used to combine columns from two or more tables into a result set based on the join conditions you specify.
  + Different Types:
    - (INNER) JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables
    - Left (OUTER) Join: Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table
    - Right (OUTER) Join: Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table
    - FULL (OUTER) Join: Returns all records when there is a match in either the left or right table
  + SQL Inner Join
    - It selects records that have matching values in both tables
    - It is the same thing as JOIN, INNER keyword is optional
  + Correlation Name
    - Can be used to simplify query
    - Correlation name or table aliases: To assign temporary names to tables
  + Self Join
    - A join where a table is joined with itself
  + Cross Join
    - Joins every row from the first table with every row from the second table.
  + SQL Union Operator
    - Combines the result-set of two or more SELECT Statements
    - Rules:
      * Each result set must return the same number of columns
      * The corresponding columns in each result set must have compatible data types
      * The column names in the final result set are taken from the first SELECT clause
  + Except Operator
    - Excludes rows from the first query if they also occur in the second query
  + Intersect Operator
    - Only includes rows that occur in both queries