

Assignment No- 3

Title -> Design at least 10 SQL queries For Suitable database application using SQL DML Statements : all type of Join, Sub-Query and View.

Objectives -> To Understand and demonstrate DML Statements on various SQL objects

Outcomes ->

- Students will be able to learn and understand various DML queries like all types of Join, Sub-Query and View
- Students will be able to learn and understand various DML queries with Set operations and Flexible views of databases.

Hardware requirements : Any CPU with Pentium Processor or Similar, 25 MB RAM or more, 1.GB Hard Disk or more.

Software requirements : Ubuntu 14 operating System or Windows Operating System, MySQL

Theory ->

SQL JOIN

A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them. Let's look at a selection from the "Orders" table:

Order ID	CustomerID	OrderDate
10308	2	1996-09-18
10309	37	1996-09-19
10310	77	1996-09-20

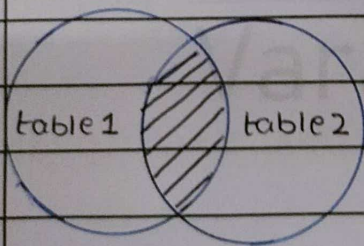
Then look at a selection from the "Customers" table:

Customer ID	Customer Name	ContactName	Country
1	Ram	Ram	Germany
2	Ramesh	Ramesh	Mexico
3	Suresh	Suresh	Mexico

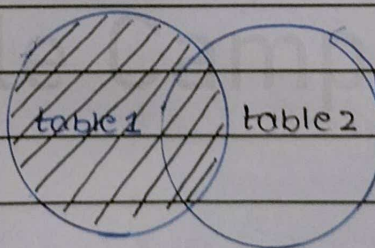
Notice that the "CustomerID" column in the "Orders" table refers to the "CustomerID" in the "Customers" table.

Different types of JOINS in SQL

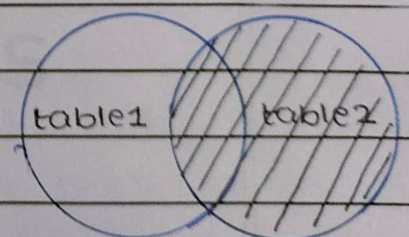
- INNER JOIN : Return ~~two~~ records that have matching values in both tables
- LEFT (OUTER) JOIN : Return all records from the left table, and the matched the right table
- RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN : Return all records from the right table and the matched records from the left table
- FULL (OUTER) JOIN : Return all records when there is a match in either left or right table.



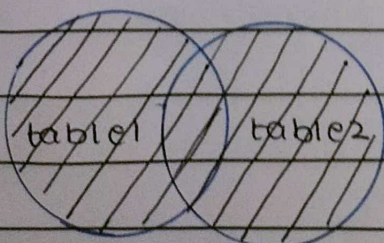
Inner Join



LEFT Join



RIGHT Join



FULL OUTER Join

△ Conclusion -> In this Assignment we have
understand various DML queries
likes all types of joins, Sub-Query
and View.