

1. Show database;

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql      |
| performance_schema |
| sys       |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Create database nit;

```
mysql> create database nit;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql      |
| nit        |
| performance_schema |
| sys       |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Use nit;

```
mysql> use nit;
Database changed
```

4. Create a table

```
mysql> create table student(name varchar(30),
-> id int not null primary key,
-> address varchar(50),
-> marks int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

5. Describing the table

```
mysql> desc student;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
address	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
marks	int	YES		NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

6. Insert values into table in two ways

```
mysql> insert into student(marks,id,name,address)values(25,12,'jhansi','hyd');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into student values('alex',45,'hyd',79),('cathy',17,'delhi',90),('chancy',78,'mumbai',34);
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

7. Select all the records in a table

```
mysql> select * from student;
```

name	id	address	marks
jhansi	12	hyd	25
cathy	17	delhi	90
alex	45	hyd	79
dolly	48	pune	67
chancy	78	mumbai	34

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

8. Select one column from table

```
mysql> select name from student;
```

name
jhansi
cathy
alex
dolly
chancy

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

9. Selecting required columns in a table

```
mysql> select name,id from student;
+-----+-----+
| name  | id   |
+-----+-----+
| jhansi | 12   |
| cathy  | 17   |
| alex   | 45   |
| dolly  | 48   |
| chancy | 78   |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. To see the specified records in the table

```
mysql> select * from student where id=12;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name  | id   | address | marks |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| jhansi | 12   | hyd     | 25    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

11. To change the address of the particular student

```
mysql> update student set address='chennai' where id=12;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name  | id   | address | marks |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| jhansi | 12   | chennai | 25    |
| cathy  | 17   | delhi   | 90    |
| alex   | 45   | hyd     | 79    |
| dolly  | 48   | pune    | 67    |
| chancy | 78   | mumbai  | 34    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

12. Adding column in existing table using “alter”

```
mysql> alter table student add phoneNo int;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from student;
```

name	id	address	marks	phoneNo
jhansi	12	chennai	25	NULL
cathy	17	delhi	90	NULL
alex	45	hyd	79	NULL
dolly	48	pune	67	NULL
chancy	78	mumbai	34	NULL

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

By default values are null

13. Fill the null values

```
mysql> update student set phoneNo=123;
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 5 Changed: 5 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from student;
```

name	id	address	marks	phoneNo
jhansi	12	chennai	25	123
cathy	17	delhi	90	123
alex	45	hyd	79	123
dolly	48	pune	67	123
chancy	78	mumbai	34	123

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

14. To describe the table

```
mysql> desc student;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
address	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
marks	int	YES		NULL	
phoneNo	int	YES		NULL	

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

15. Change column type

```
mysql> alter table student modify column name varchar(60);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> desc student;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
name	varchar(60)	YES		NULL	
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
address	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
marks	int	YES		NULL	
phoneNo	int	YES		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

16. To drop the column from table

```
mysql> alter table student drop column phoneNo;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from student;
```

name	id	address	marks
jhansi	12	chenni	25
cathy	17	delhi	90
alex	45	hyd	79
dolly	48	pune	67
chancy	78	mumbai	34

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

17. To delete a record from table

```
mysql> delete from student where name='alex';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student;
```

name	id	address	marks
jhansi	12	chenni	25
cathy	17	delhi	90
dolly	48	pune	67
chancy	78	mumbai	34

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

18. SQL functions

```
mysql> select sum(marks) from student;
+-----+
| sum(marks) |
+-----+
|          216 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select avg(marks) from student;
+-----+
| avg(marks) |
+-----+
|    54.0000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select count(name) from student;
+-----+
| count(name) |
+-----+
|            4 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select max(marks) from student;
+-----+
| max(marks) |
+-----+
|          90 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select min(marks) from student;
+-----+
| min(marks) |
+-----+
|          25 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

19. Wild card characters

```
mysql> select * from student where name like "c%";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name   | id  | address | marks |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| cathy  | 17  | delhi   | 90    |
| chancy | 78  | mumbai  | 34    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student where name like "%y";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name   | id  | address | marks |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| cathy  | 17  | delhi   | 90    |
| dolly  | 48  | pune    | 67    |
| chancy | 78  | mumbai  | 34    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

20. Pull out the records where second last alphabet

```
mysql> select * from student where name like "_h%";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name   | id  | address | marks |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| jhansi | 12  | chenni  | 25    |
| chancy | 78  | mumbai  | 34    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student where name like "%s_";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name   | id  | address | marks |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| jhansi | 12  | chenni  | 25    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

21. Create a another table to make joins

```
mysql> create table emp(id int not null primary key, salary int, empcode
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> insert into emp values(12,20000,102,'aman'),(23,60000,104,'arup'
,25000,103,'ram'),(34,90000,106,'sam');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from emp;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | salary | empcode | name |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 12 | 20000 | 102 | aman |
| 23 | 60000 | 104 | arup |
| 34 | 90000 | 106 | sam |
| 73 | 30000 | 105 | suresh |
| 80 | 25000 | 103 | ram |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

22. To show tables in database

```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_nit |
+-----+
| emp |
| student |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

23. **Inner join** --- it will display the common records from 2 tables

```
mysql> select * from student inner join emp on student.id=emp.id;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name | id | address | marks | id | salary | empcode | name |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| jhansi | 12 | chennai | 25 | 12 | 20000 | 102 | aman |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

24. **Left Join (left outer join)**


```
mysql> select * from student left join emp on student.id=emp.id;
```

name	id	address	marks	id	salary	empcode	name
jhansi	12	chenni	25	12	20000	102	aman
cathy	17	delhi	90	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
dolly	48	pune	67	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
chancy	78	mumbai	34	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

25. Right join (right outer join)

```
mysql> select * from student right join emp on student.id=emp.id;
```

name	id	address	marks	id	salary	empcode	name
jhansi	12	chenni	25	12	20000	102	aman
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	23	60000	104	arup
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	34	90000	106	sam
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	73	30000	105	suresh
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	80	25000	103	ram

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

26. Cross Join

```
mysql> select * from student cross join emp;
```

name	id	address	marks	id	salary	empcode	name
chancy	78	mumbai	34	12	20000	102	aman
dolly	48	pune	67	12	20000	102	aman
cathy	17	delhi	90	12	20000	102	aman
jhansi	12	chennai	25	12	20000	102	aman
chancy	78	mumbai	34	23	60000	104	arup
dolly	48	pune	67	23	60000	104	arup
cathy	17	delhi	90	23	60000	104	arup
jhansi	12	chennai	25	23	60000	104	arup
chancy	78	mumbai	34	34	90000	106	sam
dolly	48	pune	67	34	90000	106	sam
cathy	17	delhi	90	34	90000	106	sam
jhansi	12	chennai	25	34	90000	106	sam
chancy	78	mumbai	34	73	30000	105	suresh
dolly	48	pune	67	73	30000	105	suresh
cathy	17	delhi	90	73	30000	105	suresh
jhansi	12	chennai	25	73	30000	105	suresh
chancy	78	mumbai	34	80	25000	103	ram
dolly	48	pune	67	80	25000	103	ram
cathy	17	delhi	90	80	25000	103	ram
jhansi	12	chennai	25	80	25000	103	ram

20 rows in set (0.00 sec)

27. SQL TRANSACTION (COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT)

```
mysql> start transaction;
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> create table student1(name varchar(30), id int);
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into student1 values('bin',12),('bin',12),('bin',12),('bin',12);
```

```
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> insert into student1 values('kim',30),('hari',45),('rahul',40);
```

```
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from student1;
```

name	id
bin	12
bin	12
bin	12
bin	12
kim	30
hari	45
rahul	40

```
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

28. Delete a record

```
mysql> delete from student1 where name='hari';  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student1;
```

name	id
bin	12
bin	12
bin	12
bin	12
kim	30
rahul	40

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

29. ROLLBACK --→ delete any records from table once use rollback it will given original table

```

mysql> set autocommit=0;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> start transaction;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> delete from student1 where name='hari';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> rollback;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from student1;
+-----+-----+
| name  | id    |
+-----+-----+
| rahul | 40    |
| bin   | 12    |
| bin   | 12    |
| bin   | 12    |
| bin   | 12    |
| hari  | 45    |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

30. Once user define commit, then rollback will never work

```
mysql> delete from student1 where name='hari';  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> commit;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student1;
```

name	id
rahul	40
bin	12
bin	12
bin	12
bin	12
priya	32

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> rollback;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student1;
```

name	id
rahul	40
bin	12
bin	12
bin	12
bin	12
priya	32

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

31. rollback is worked when the transaction start

```
mysql> set autocommit=0;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> start transaction;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> delete from student1 where name='hari';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> rollback;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from student1;
+-----+-----+
| name  | id    |
+-----+-----+
| rahul | 40    |
| bin   | 12    |
| bin   | 12    |
| bin   | 12    |
| bin   | 12    |
| hari  | 45    |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

32. Save point

```
mysql> set autocommit=0;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> start transaction;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into student1 values('ram',65),('sam',56);
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 2  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> savepoint kamal;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into student1 values('ravi',90);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> savepoint prakash;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from student1;
+-----+-----+
| name  | id    |
+-----+-----+
| rahul | 40    |
| priya | 32    |
| ram   | 65    |
| sam   | 56    |
| ravi  | 90    |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Once you roll back to kamal then you can not able to see the ravi value

```
mysql> rollback to kamal;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from student1;
+-----+-----+
| name  | id    |
+-----+-----+
| rahul | 40    |
| priya | 32    |
| ram   | 65    |
| sam   | 56    |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

When we call save point Prakash also it ca not show 'ravi' because we are rollbacked before

```
mysql> rollback to prakash;  
ERROR 1305 (42000): SAVEPOINT prakash does not exist  
mysql> select * from student1;  
+-----+-----+  
| name  | id   |  
+-----+-----+  
| rahul | 40   |  
| priya | 32   |  
| ram   | 65   |  
| sam   | 56   |  
+-----+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

33. Another example of rollback and savepoint


```
mysql> insert into student1 values('suresh',50);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> savepoint prakash;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> rollback to prakash;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student1;
```

name	id
rahul	40
priya	32
ram	65
sam	56
suresh	50

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> delete from student1 where name = 'suresh';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student1;
```

name	id
rahul	40
priya	32
ram	65
sam	56

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> rollback to prakash;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student1;
```

name	id
rahul	40
priya	32
ram	65
sam	56
suresh	50

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

34. DDL COMMAND

```
mysql> create database ddlcommand;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> show databases;
```

Database
ddlcommand
information_schema
mysql
nit
performance_schema
sys

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

35. Using alter command user can change the primary keys as well

```
mysql> alter table student drop primary key;
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 4  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> desc student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name  | varchar(60)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| id    | int           | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| address | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| marks | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> alter table student add primary key(nam);
ERROR 1072 (42000): Key column 'nam' doesn't exist in table
mysql> alter table student add primary key(name);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> desc student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name  | varchar(60)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| id    | int           | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| address | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| marks | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

36. Alter command also help to rename the table name

```
mysql> rename table student to std;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> desc student
-> ;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'nit.student' doesn't exist
mysql> desc std;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
name	varchar(60)	NO	PRI	NULL	
id	int	NO		NULL	
address	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
marks	int	YES		NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

37. TRUNCATE --- command will act like clear the values from table but table will be display

```
mysql> truncate table std;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from std;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> desc std;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
name	varchar(60)	NO	PRI	NULL	
id	int	NO		NULL	
address	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
marks	int	YES		NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

38. DROP command will delete the entire table with value

```
mysql> drop table std;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> desc std;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'nit.std' doesn't exist
mysql> |
```

39. PRIMARY KEY

1st way to create primary key

```
mysql> create table student (id int not null primary key, name varchar(30))
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc student;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
age	int	YES		NULL	

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2nd way to create primary key

```
mysql> create table stu(id int not null, name varchar(40), addr varchar(50))
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc stu;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	
addr	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Primary key to multiple column

```
mysql> create table student2(id int not null, name varchar(30), age int)
primary key(id, name));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

User already created table but forget to assign primary key then use alter command

```
mysql> create table employee(id int, name varchar(30), addr varchar(50));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc emp;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
salary	int	YES		NULL	
empcode	int	YES		NULL	
name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> alter table employee add primary key (id);
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> desc emp;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
salary	int	YES		NULL	
empcode	int	YES		NULL	
name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

40. Remove primary key

```
mysql> alter table employee drop primary key;
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> desc employee;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO		NULL	
name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
addr	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

41. FOREIGN KEY

```
mysql> desc person;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
personID	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
age	int	YES		NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> create table orders(orderID int not null primary key, orderno int  
key(personID) references person(personID));
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc orders;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
orderID	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
orderno	int	YES		NULL	
personID	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Lets create foreign key from existing table

```
mysql> desc personalorders;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
orderID	int	YES		NULL	
orderno	int	YES		NULL	
orderpersion	int	YES		NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> alter table personalorders add foreign key(orderpersion) referen  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> desc personalorders;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
orderID	int	YES		NULL	
orderno	int	YES		NULL	
orderpersion	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

42. SQL JOINS ---- LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN and CROSS JOIN

```
mysql> use joins;
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> create table stu1(name varchar(30), id int primary key, branch v
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> create table stu2(rollno int primary key, addr varchar(50), phon
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_joins |
+-----+
| stu1             |
| stu2             |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



```
mysql> insert into stu1 values('jhon',23,'IT'),('alex',34,'cse'),('ram',
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> insert into stu2 values(23,'delhi',123),(34,'hyd',456),(13,'chen
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from stu1;
```

name	id	branch
ram	13	cse
ravi	14	me
jhon	23	IT
alex	34	cse

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from stu2;
```

rollno	addr	phone
13	chen	789
23	delhi	123
34	hyd	456
89	pune	8976

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

43. INNER JOIN

```
mysql> select * from stu1 left join stu2 on stu1.id=stu2.rollno;
```

name	id	branch	rollno	addr	phone
ram	13	cse	13	chen	789
ravi	14	me	NULL	NULL	NULL
jhon	23	IT	23	delhi	123
alex	34	cse	34	hyd	456

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

44. RIGHT JOIN

```
mysql> select * from stu1 right join stu2 on stu1.id=stu2.rollno;
```

name	id	branch	rollno	addr	phone
ram	13	cse	13	chen	789
jhon	23	IT	23	delhi	123
alex	34	cse	34	hyd	456
NULL	NULL	NULL	89	pune	8976

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

45. CROSS JOIN

```
mysql> select * from stu1 cross join stu2 on stu1.id=stu2.rollno;
```

name	id	branch	rollno	addr	phone
ram	13	cse	13	chen	789
jhon	23	IT	23	delhi	123
alex	34	cse	34	hyd	456

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from stu1 cross join stu2;
```

name	id	branch	rollno	addr	phone
alex	34	cse	13	chen	789
jhon	23	IT	13	chen	789
ravi	14	me	13	chen	789
ram	13	cse	13	chen	789
alex	34	cse	23	delhi	123
jhon	23	IT	23	delhi	123
ravi	14	me	23	delhi	123
ram	13	cse	23	delhi	123
alex	34	cse	34	hyd	456
jhon	23	IT	34	hyd	456
ravi	14	me	34	hyd	456
ram	13	cse	34	hyd	456
alex	34	cse	89	pune	8976
jhon	23	IT	89	pune	8976
ravi	14	me	89	pune	8976
ram	13	cse	89	pune	8976

```
16 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```