Experiment 1

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Subject Code:23CSP-333 UID : 23BCC70027

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* **AIM:**

**Author-Book Relationship Using Joins and Basic SQL Operations**

### **THEORY:**

In SQL, **JOIN clauses** are used to combine records from two or more tables based on a related column, often where a primary key in one table corresponds to a foreign key in another. After normalization (splitting data into multiple related tables to avoid redundancy), **joins** become essential for accessing complete information spread across tables. The ON keyword helps define the condition for joining the tables.

* **INNER JOIN**: Returns only the rows where there is a match in both tables.
* **LEFT JOIN**: Fetches all records from the left table, and matched records from the right. If no match is found, the result contains NULL for the right table’s columns.
* **RIGHT JOIN**: Retrieves all records from the right table and only the matched ones from the left. Unmatched left table columns appear as NULL.
* **FULL JOIN**: Returns all records when there is a match in either the left or right table. If no match exists, missing parts are filled with NULL.
* Result:







