Day 13:

Introduction to Joins

Join is use to combine 1 or more than 1 tables together.

1)inner join

2)Outer Join

-Left outer join

-Right outer join

-Full outer join

3)cross join

syntax

table1 & table2

>select \* from table1

join\_type table2

on table1.column=table2.column

1)Inner join

It will display only matching records from both the tables

taba tabb

id id

1 1

2 3

3 6

>select \* from taba

inner join tabb

on taba.id=tabb.id

or

>select \* from taba

join tabb

on taba.id=tabb.id;

id id

1 1

3 3

-Fetch empid,ename,dname

>select employ1.empid,employ1.ename,dept1.dname from employ1

inner join dept1

on employ1.deptno=dept1.deptno;

or

>select employ1.empid,employ1.ename,dept1.dname from employ1

join dept1

on employ1.deptno=dept1.deptno;

or

>select e.empid,e.ename,d.dname from employ1 e

join dept1 d

on e.deptno=d.deptno;

2)left join

it returns all the records of left table & matching records

of right table.

Rows which are not matching from right table then null value

is assigned to those rows.

in short -->

left join --> inner join +all the records of left table1

taba tabb

id id

1 1

2 3

3 6

>select \* from taba

left join tabb

on taba.id=tabb.id

id id

1 1

3 3

2 null

>select \* from employ1 e

left join dept1 d

on e.deptno=d.deptno;

or

>select \* from employ1 e

left outer join dept1 d

on e.deptno=d.deptno;

3)Right join or right outer join

it returns all the records of right table & matching records of

left table.

Rows which are not matching from left table then null value

is assigned to those rows

Right join--> inner join + all the records of right table

taba tabb

id id

1 1

2 3

3 6

>select \* from taba

right join tabb

on taba.id=tabb.id;

or

>select \* from taba

right outer join tabb

on taba.id=tabb.id;

id id

1 1

3 3

null 6

4)Full join or full outer join

All the records from both the tables are returned along

with matching records

it is the combination of left join & right join

taba tabb

id id

1 1

2 3

3 6

>select \* from taba

full join tabb

on taba.id=tabb.id;

or

>select \* from taba

full outer join tabb

on taba.id=tabb.id;

>select \* from employ1 e

full join dept1 d

on e.deptno=d.deptno

order by e.deptno;

syntax to fetch particular column from particular table

-->(table\_name.column\_name)

5)Cross join (unconditional join)

Every row of 1st table joins with every row of 2nd table

ex-->

if table1 having 6 records & table2 having 4 records.

then total records in output is 6\*4==24

it gives cartesian product

taba tabb

id id

1 1

2 3

3 6

>select \* from taba

cross join tabb;

output

1 1

1 3

1 6

2 1

2 3

2 6

3 1

3 3

3 6

##

taba tabb

1 1

2 3

3 6

nullnull

4 null

>select \* from taba

join tabb

on taba.id=tabb.id;

id id

1 1

3 3

Note --> inner join will not consider null values.

As per rule number 3 of RDBMS.null is not the value to compare

null is nothing but missing information,it is not the value..