

Ex no:3 30.1.2025	Join Operation
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Aim:

To Execute Various type of join commands in SQL.

Join

A join is a command that combines rows from two or more tables into a single data set(Table).

Types of Join

1. Cross Join (or) Cartesian Product
2. Inner join
3. Natural Join
4. Outer Join
 - a. Left Outer Join
 - b. Right Outer Join
 - c. Full Outer Join
5. Self Join
6. Equi Join
7. Theta Join

Creating Table

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE Faculty (  
2     FacultyID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
3     FacultyName VARCHAR(10),  
4     DepartmentID INT,  
5     Email VARCHAR(11)  
6 );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE Courses (  
2     CourseID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
3     CourseName VARCHAR(10),  
4     FacultyID INT,  
5     Credits INT,  
6     FOREIGN KEY (FacultyID) REFERENCES Faculty(FacultyID)  
7 );
```

Table created.

After inserting Values

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com

6 rows selected.

SQL> select * from courses;

COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1	DBMS	1	4
2	CO	2	3
3	ITC	1	3
4	DAA	4	3
5	DS	3	4

5 rows selected.

Cartesian Product (Cross Product)

The **Cartesian Product** (or **Cross Product**) in SQL is the result of combining every row from one table with every row from another table.

SQL> select * from faculty,courses;

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	2	CO	2	3
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	2	3

3 RANI	1 rani@gmail.com	2 CO	2	3
4 ABI	2 abi@gmail.com	2 CO	2	3
5 SRI	1 sri@gmail.com	2 CO	2	3
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com	2 CO	2	3
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	3 IT	1	3
2 YAZHU	3 yazhu@gmail.com	3 ITC	1	3
3 RANI	1 rani@gmail.com	3 ITC	1	3
4 ABI	2 abi@gmail.com	3 ITC	1	3
5 SRI	1 sri@gmail.com	3 ITC	1	3
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com	3 ITC	1	3
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3
2 YAZHU	3 yazhu@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3
3 RANI	1 rani@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3
4 ABI	2 abi@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3
5 SRI	1 sri@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4
2 YAZHU	3 yazhu@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4
3 RANI	1 rani@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4
4 ABI	2 abi@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4
5 SRI	1 sri@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4

30 rows selected.

Natural Join

Natural Join is a type of Join in which the common attributes in the resultant table appear **only once** . Then, the attributes of the first table followed by second table.

```
SQL> select * from faculty natural join courses;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	CREDITS
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	3
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	3	ITC	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	3
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	5	DS	4

Inner Join

Inner Join is type of join in the which the common attribute in the resultant table **appear twice** .The resultant table only contains records that have common attribute in **both the table**.

Inner Join using Keyword

```
SQL> select * from faculty inner join courses on  
faculty.facultyid=courses.facultyid;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	2	3
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	3	ITC	1	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4

Inner Join without using keyword

```
SQL> select * from faculty,courses where faculty.facultyid=courses.facultyid;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	2	3
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	3	ITC	1	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4

Inner Join with 'using' clause

```
SQL> select * from faculty join courses using(facultyid);
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	2	3
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	3	ITC	1	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4

```
SQL> select * from faculty,courses where faculty.facultyid<>courses.facultyid;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 YAZHU	3 yazhu@gmail.com			1 DBMS	1	4	
3 RAN I	1 rani@gmail.com			1 DBMS	1	4	
4 ABI	2 abi@gmail.com			1 DBMS	1	4	
5 SRI	1 sri@gmail.com			1 DBMS	1	4	
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com			1 DBMS	1	4	
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com			2 CO	2	3	
3 RANI	1 rani@gmail.com			2 CO	2	3	
4 ABI	2 abi@gmail.com			2 CO	2	3	
5 SRI	1 sri@gmail.com			2 CO	2	3	
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com			2 CO	2	3	
2 YAZHU	3 yazhu@gmail.com			3 ITC	1	3	
3 RANI	1 rani@gmail.com			3 ITC	1	3	
4 ABI	2 abi@gmail.com			3 ITC	1	3	
5 SRI	1 sri@gmail.com			3 ITC	1	3	
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com			3 ITC	1	3	
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com			4 DAA	4	3	
2 YAZHU	3 yazhu@gmail.com			4 DAA	4	3	
3 RANI	1 rani@gmail.com			4 DAA	4	3	
5 SRI	1 sri@gmail.com			4 DAA	4	3	
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com			4 DAA	4	3	
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com			5 DS	3	4	

2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4

25 rows selected.

Inner Join with logical operator

GREATER THAN:

```
SQL> select * from faculty,courses where faculty.facultyid>3;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	2	CO	2	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	3	ITC	1	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com	2	CO	2	3
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com	3	ITC	1	3
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com	2	CO	2	3
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com	3	ITC	1	3

6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4

15 rows selected.

LESS THAN OPERATOR:

```
SQL> select * from faculty,courses where faculty.facultyid<courses.facultyid;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	2 CO	2	3			
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3			
2 YAZHU	3 yazhu@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3			
3 RANI	1 rani@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3			
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4			
2 YAZHU	3 yazhu@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4			

6 rows selected.

LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO:

```
SQL> select * from faculty,courses where faculty.facultyid<=courses.facultyid;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	1 DBMS	1	4			
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	2 CO	2	3			
2 YAZHU	3 yazhu@gmail.com	2 CO	2	3			
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	3 ITC	1	3			
1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3			

2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4

11 rows selected.

GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO:

SQL> select facultyname,courseid from faculty,courses where faculty.facultyid>4 and faculty.facultyid>=courses.facultyid;

FACULTYNAME	COURSEID
SRI	1
SRI	2
SRI	3
SRI	4
SRI	5
dhan	1
dhan	2
dhan	3
dhan	4
dhan	5

10 rows selected.

Inner Join with Combination logical operator

SQL> select * from faculty,courses where faculty.facultyid >3 and faculty.facultyid=courses.facultyid;

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3

Viewing Table before outer Join

```
SQL> select * from faculty;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> select * from courses;
```

COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1	DBMS	1	4
2	CO	2	3
3	ITC	1	3
4	DAA	4	3
5	DS	3	4

Outer Join

An **OUTER JOIN** in SQL returns all records from one or both tables, including unmatched rows. It has three types:

- **LEFT OUTER JOIN:** Returns all records from the left table and matching records from the right table.
- **RIGHT OUTER JOIN:** Returns all records from the right table and matching records from the left table.
- **FULL OUTER JOIN:** Returns all records from both tables, with NULLs for unmatched rows.

Left Outer Join

```
SQL> select * from faculty natural left join courses;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	CREDITS
-----------	-------------	--------------	-------	----------	------------	---------

1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	3
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	3	ITC	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	3
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	5	DS	4
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com			
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com			

7 rows selected.

Right Outer Joint

```
SQL> select * from faculty natural right outer join courses;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	CREDITS
-----------	-------------	--------------	-------	----------	------------	---------

1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	3	ITC	3
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	3
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	5	DS	4
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	3

Full Outer Join

```
SQL> select * from faculty natural full outer join courses;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	CREDITS
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	3
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	3	ITC	3
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	3
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	5	DS	4
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com			
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com			

7 rows selected.

Right Outer Join Without using keyword

```
SQL> select * from faculty,courses where faculty.facultyid(+) =  
courses.facultyid;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	3	ITC	1	3
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	2	4
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com	5	DS	3	4
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com	4	DAA	4	3

Left Outer Joint without Using Keyword

```
SQL> select * from faculty,courses where faculty.facultyid =  
courses.facultyid(+);
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com	1	DBMS	1	4
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com	2	CO	2	3

1 ASHA	3 asha@gmail.com	3 ITC	1	3
4 ABI	2 abi@gmail.com	4 DAA	4	3
3 RANI	1 rani@gmail.com	5 DS	3	4
6 dhan	4 dhan@gmail.com			
5 SRI	1 sri@gmail.com			

7 rows selected.

Self Join

A **self-join** is a type of **join** where a table is joined with itself. It is useful when dealing with **hierarchical relationships** such as employee-manager structures, where employees and managers are stored in the same table.

```
SQL> create table teachers(tid number(2) primary key,tname
varchar2(20),mentorid number(2));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> select * from teachers;
```

TID	TNAME	MENTORID
1	RAJESH	3
2	ABARNA	1
3	YAZHU	5
4	RANI	2
5	ASHA	4

```
SQL> select t.tid as teach_id,t.tname from teachers t,teachers t1 where
t.tid=t1.mentorid;
```

TEACH_ID	TNAME
3	YAZHU
1	RAJESH
5	ASHA
2	ABARNA
4	RANI

Equi Join

An **Equi Join** is a type of join where we use the **equality (=) operator** to match values between two tables. It retrieves only those records that have matching values in both tables.

```
SQL> select * from faculty;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> select * from courses;
```

COURSEID	COURSENAME	FACULTYID	CREDITS
1	DBMS	1	4
2	CO	2	3
3	ITC	1	3
4	DAA	4	3
5	DS	3	4

```
SQL> select f.facultyname,f.email from faculty f,courses where  
f.facultyid=courses.facultyid;
```

FACULTYNAME	EMAIL
ASHA	asha@gmail.com
ASHA	asha@gmail.com
YAZHU	yazhu@gmail.com
RANI	rani@gmail.com
ABI	abi@gmail.com

Theta Join

Theta Join is a type of **join condition** where the condition involves a comparison operator other than just equality (=).

```
SQL> select * from faculty;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL
1	ASHA	3	asha@gmail.com
2	YAZHU	3	yazhu@gmail.com
3	RANI	1	rani@gmail.com
4	ABI	2	abi@gmail.com
5	SRI	1	sri@gmail.com
6	dhan	4	dhan@gmail.com

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> select * from fac;
```

FID	SAL	DEPT
1	50000	IT
2	30000	CSE
3	70000	AIML
4	50000	AIDS
5	56000	EIE

```
SQL> select facultyid,facultyname,sal from faculty,fac where sal>50000  
and faculty.facultyid=fac.fid;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	SAL
3	RANI	70000
5	SRI	56000

JOIN USING THREE TABLES:

```
SQL> select * from faculty inner join courses on faculty.facultyid =  
courses.facultyid inner join fac on courses.facultyid = fac.fid;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME

FACULTYID	CREDITS	FID	SAL	DEPT	

1	ASHA		3	asha@gmail.com	1 DBMS
1	4	1	50000	IT	
2	YAZHU		3	yazhu@gmail.com	2 CO
2	3	2	30000	CSE	
1	ASHA		3	asha@gmail.com	3 ITC
1	3	1	50000	IT	
4	ABI		2	abi@gmail.com	4 DAA
4	3	4	50000	AIDS	
3	RANI		1	rani@gmail.com	5 DS
3	4	3	70000	AIML	

```
SQL> select * from faculty,courses,fac where faculty.facultyid =
courses.facultyid and courses.facultyid = fac.fid;
```

FACULTYID	FACULTYNAME	DEPARTMENTID	EMAIL	COURSEID	COURSENAME

FACULTYID	CREDITS	FID	SAL	DEPT	

1	ASHA		3	asha@gmail.com	1 DBMS
1	4	1	50000	IT	
2	YAZHU		3	yazhu@gmail.com	2 CO
2	3	2	30000	CSE	
1	ASHA		3	asha@gmail.com	3 ITC
1	3	1	50000	IT	
4	ABI		2	abi@gmail.com	4 DAA
4	3	4	50000	AIDS	
3	RANI		1	rani@gmail.com	5 DS
3	4	3	70000	AIML	

CONTENTS	MARKS ALLOTE	MARKS OBTAINED
Aim, Algorithm, SQL, PL/SQL	30	
Execution and Result	20	
Viva	10	
Total	60	

RESULT

Thus Data Definition Language commands and Integrity Constraints were executed