JOIN

--Join is used to return a value from both the table which should have common column in both the tables.

--JOIN is the keyword is used in SQL statements to extract the data from two or more tables.

--Types Of joins

--1.JOIN/Inner Join

--2.Outer Join

-- a.Left Join /Left Outer join

-- b.Right Join /Right Outer join

-- c.FULL Join /Full Outer join

--3.SELF join

--4.Equi-join

--5.Cross Join

--1.JOIN/Inner Join

--This join return the only matching records from Table

--Syntax:

--select \*/Column\_name(s) from Table\_Name1

--INNER JOIN /JOIN Table\_Name2

--ON Table\_Name1.Column\_name =Table\_Name2.Column\_name

Create Table A (Aid int, Name varchar(20))

Create Table B (Bid int, Name varchar(20),Aid int)

Create Table C (Cid int, Name varchar(20),Bid int)

select \* from A

select \* from B

select \* from A

INNER JOIN B

ON A.Aid =B.Aid

select \* from A

JOIN B

ON A.Aid =B.Aid

insert Into A values(1,'Sam')

insert Into A values(2,'tom')

insert Into A values(3,'harry')

insert Into A values(4,'katich')

insert Into A values(5,'kate')

insert Into B values(11,'harry',3)

insert Into B values(12,'katich',4)

insert Into B values(13,'kate',5)

insert Into B values(14,'mate',6)

insert Into B values(15,'sat',7)

insert Into C values(21,'harry',13)

insert Into C values(22,'katich',14)

insert Into C values(23,'kate',15)

insert Into C values(24,'mate',16)

insert Into C values(25,'sat',17)

select A.Aid,A.Name,B.Bid,C.Cid from A join B ON A.Aid = B.Aid join C On B.Bid = C.Bid

Outer Join

--1.Left Outer Join/Left Join

--The LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left side table, even if there are no matches in the right table.

--

--For Ex: Table A= [1,2,3,4,5] and Table B =[3,4,5,6,7]

--A left join B = [1,2,3,4,5]

--A B

--1 NULL

--2 NULL

--3 3

--4 4

--5 5

--B left join A = [1,2,3,4,5]

--B A

--3 3

--4 4

--5 5

--6 NULL

--7 NULL

--Syntax:

--select \*/Column\_name(s) from Table\_Name1

--Left JOIN Table\_Name2

--ON Table\_Name1.Column\_name =Table\_Name2.Column\_name

select \* from A

select \* from B

select \* from A left join B ON A.Aid = B.Aid

select \* from B left join A ON A.Aid = B.Aid

--2.Left Outer Join/Left Join

--The RIGHT JOIN returns all rows from the right side table, even if there are no matches in the right table.

--It will display complete right table i.e B with all the matcing records from A.

--For Ex: Table A= [1,2,3,4,5] and Table B =[3,4,5,6,7]

--A Right join B = [1,2,3,4,5]

--A B

--3 3

--4 4

--5 5

--Null 6

--NULL 7

--B right join A = [1,2,3,4,5]

--B A

--NULL 1

--NULL 2

--3 3

--4 4

--5 5

--Syntax:

--select \*/Column\_name(s) from Table\_Name1

--Right JOIN Table\_Name2

--ON Table\_Name1.Column\_name =Table\_Name2.Column\_name

select \* from A

select \* from B

select \* from A left join B ON A.Aid = B.Aid ;

select \* from B left join A ON A.Aid = B.Aid ;

select \* from A right join B ON A.Aid = B.Aid ;

select \* from B right join A ON A.Aid = B.Aid ;

--3.FULL Outer Join/Left Join

--The Full JOIN returns all rows from the both side table.

--It will display complete table A and B.

--For Ex: Table A= [1,2,3,4,5] and Table B =[3,4,5,6,7]

--A FULL join B = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]

--A B

--1 NULL

--2 NULL

--3 3

--4 4

--5 5

--Null 6

--NULL 7

--Syntax:

--select \*/Column\_name(s) from Table\_Name1

--FULL JOIN Table\_Name2

--ON Table\_Name1.Column\_name =Table\_Name2.Column\_name

select \* from A Full outer join B ON A.Aid =B.Aid

select A.Aid,B.Aid from A Full outer join B ON A.Aid =B.Aid

select \* from A

select \* from B