DBMS

Practical No 04

Aim :— SQL Queries - all types of Join, Sub-
Query and view.

Title :— Write at least 10 SQL queries for
suitable database application using SQL
DML statement

Objective :—

1) To learn and understand DML
statement in mysql.

2) To learn SQL Joins, Subqueries &
views.

Hardware Requirement :—

- Any CPU with pentium processor or
similar, 256 mB Ram or more
1 GB Hard Disk or more.

Software requirement :—

- ubuntu 14 operating system, mysql

Theory :—
SQL Join.
- A Join clause is used to combine rows
from two or more tables based on a

related column between them

* **Different Types of SQL Joins :-**
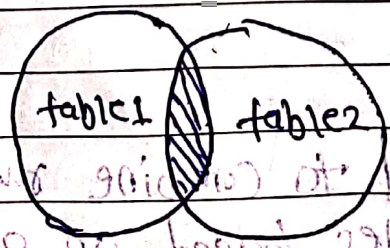
- Here are the different types of the Joins in SQL

1> (INNER) JOIN :- Return records that have matching values in both tables.

2> Left (Outer) Join :- Return all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.
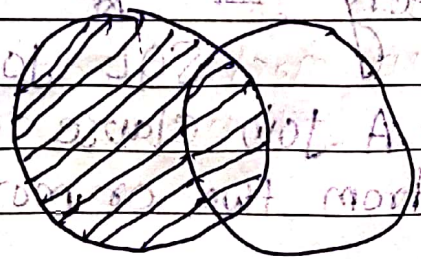
3> Right (Outer) Join :- Return all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.

4> Full (Outer) Join :- Return all records when there is a match in either left or right table
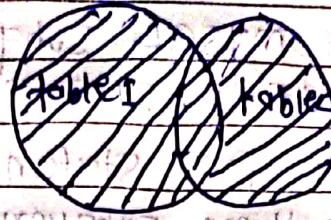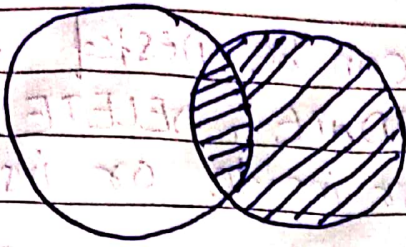
INNER JOIN   LEFT Join

table1   table2

Right Join

Full outer Join

— **SQL Views** :— In SQL a view is a virtual table. based on the result - set of an SQL statement. A view Contain row and columns just like a real table. The Fields in a view are fields from one or more real table in the database.

You can add SQL function, where and join statement to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from - one single table.

* subqueries !—

— A Subquery is a SQL query nested inside a larger query.

— A subquery may occur in :—

* — A SELECT Clause
* — A from Clause &
* — A WHERE Clause

- In MYSQL subquery can be nested inside a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SET, or DO statement or inside or inside another subquery

- A subquery is usually added within the WHERE clause of another SQL SELECT statement

- You can use the comparison operators such as >, < or =. The comparison operator can also be at multiple-row operator such as IN, ANY, SOME, or ALL.

- A subquery can be treated as an inner query which is a SQL query placed as a part of another query called as output query.

- The inner query executes first before its parent query so that the results of the inner query can be passed to the outer query.

Conclusion :— we study about Join, sub query & view and perform all the operation successfully.