

Practical No: 5 [Join]

Join: JOIN means "to combine two or more tables". JOIN clause is used to combine the records from two or more tables in a database.

Inner Join: the INNER JOIN to fetch rows that have matching values in both the tables that we are joining.

Syntax:

1. **SELECT** columns
2. **FROM** table1
3. **INNER JOIN** table2
4. **ON** table1.column = table2.column;

 Run SQL Command Line

```
SQL> select ENAME,DNAME,LOC,SAL
  2  from Emp_Deepak inner join Dept_Deepak1
  3  on Emp_Deepak.DEPTNO=Dept_Deepak1.DEPTNO;
```

ENAME	DNAME	LOC	SAL
KING	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK	5000
BLAKE	SALES	CHICAGO	2850
CLARK	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK	2450
JONES	RESEARCH	DALLAS	2975
SCOTT	RESEARCH	DALLAS	3000
FORD	RESEARCH	DALLAS	3000
SMITH	RESEARCH	DALLAS	800
ALLEN	SALES	CHICAGO	1600
WARD	SALES	CHICAGO	1250
MARTIN	SALES	CHICAGO	1250
TURNER	SALES	CHICAGO	1500

ENAME	DNAME	LOC	SAL
ADAMS	RESEARCH	DALLAS	1100
JAMES	SALES	CHICAGO	950
MILLER	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK	1300

14 rows selected.

Natural Join: Natural join can only be performed if there is a common attribute (column) between the relations. The name and type of the attribute must be same.

Syntax:

1. **SELECT ***
2. **FROM** table1 Natural join table2;

```
SQL> select * from Emp_Deepak natural join Dept_Deepak1 order by DEPTNO;
```

DEPTNO	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DNAME	LOC
10	7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
10	7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
10	7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
20	7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		RESEARCH	DALLAS
20	7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-81	3000		RESEARCH	DALLAS
20	7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		RESEARCH	DALLAS
20	7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		RESEARCH	DALLAS
20	7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	SALES	CHICAGO
30	7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	SALES	CHICAGO
30	7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	SALES	CHICAGO
30	7900	JAMES	CLERK	7682	03-DEC-81	950		SALES	CHICAGO
30	7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	SALES	CHICAGO
30	7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		SALES	CHICAGO

14 rows selected.

Equi Join: When a theta join uses only equivalence condition, it becomes an equi join.

Syntax:

3. **SELECT** column list
4. **FROM** table1, table2....
5. **WHERE** table1.column_name =
6. table2.column_name;

```
SQL> select EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,Emp_Deepak.DEPTNO,Dept_Deepak1.DEPTNO,DNAME
  2  from Emp_Deepak,Dept_Deepak1
  3  where Emp_Deepak.DEPTNO=Dept_Deepak1.DEPTNO;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME
7839	KING	5000	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7698	BLAKE	2850	30	30	SALES
7782	CLARK	2450	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7566	JONES	2975	20	20	RESEARCH
7788	SCOTT	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7902	FORD	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7369	SMITH	800	20	20	RESEARCH
7499	ALLEN	1600	30	30	SALES
7521	WARD	1250	30	30	SALES
7654	MARTIN	1250	30	30	SALES
7844	TURNER	1500	30	30	SALES
7876	ADAMS	1100	20	20	RESEARCH
7900	JAMES	950	30	30	SALES
7934	MILLER	1300	10	10	ACCOUNTING

14 rows selected.

Outer Join: In an outer join, along with tuples that satisfy the matching criteria, we also include some or all tuples that do not match the criteria.

Right join: RIGHT JOIN returns all the values from the values from the rows of right table and the matched values from the left table. If there is no matching in both tables, it will return NULL.

Syntax:

1. SELECT table1.column1, table1.column2, table2.column1....
2. FROM table1
3. RIGHT JOIN table2
4. ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;

```
SQL> select EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,Emp_Deepak.DEPTNO,Dept_Deepak1.DEPTNO,DNAME
2 From Emp_Deepak right outer join Dept_Deepak1
3 ON Emp_Deepak.DEPTNO=Dept_Deepak1.DEPTNO;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME
7839	KING	5000	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7698	BLAKE	2850	30	30	SALES
7782	CLARK	2450	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7566	JONES	2975	20	20	RESEARCH
7788	SCOTT	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7902	FORD	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7369	SMITH	800	20	20	RESEARCH
7499	ALLEN	1600	30	30	SALES
7521	WARD	1250	30	30	SALES
7654	MARTIN	1250	30	30	SALES
7844	TURNER	1500	30	30	SALES
7876	ADAMS	1100	20	20	RESEARCH
7900	JAMES	950	30	30	SALES
7934	MILLER	1300	10	10	ACCOUNTING
				40	OPERATIONS

15 rows selected.

Left join: left join returns all the values from left table and the matching values from the right table. If there is no matching join value, it will return NULL.

Syntax:

1. SELECT table1.column1, table1.column2, table2.column1....
2. FROM table1
3. LEFT JOIN table2
4. ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;

```
SQL> select EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,Emp_Deepak.DEPTNO,Dept_Deepak1.DEPTNO,DNAME
  2 From Dept_Deepak1 left outer join Emp_Deepak
  3 ON Emp_Deepak.DEPTNO=Dept_Deepak1.DEPTNO;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME
7839	KING	5000	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7698	BLAKE	2850	30	30	SALES
7782	CLARK	2450	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7566	JONES	2975	20	20	RESEARCH
7788	SCOTT	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7902	FORD	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7369	SMITH	800	20	20	RESEARCH
7499	ALLEN	1600	30	30	SALES
7521	WARD	1250	30	30	SALES
7654	MARTIN	1250	30	30	SALES
7844	TURNER	1500	30	30	SALES
7876	ADAMS	1100	20	20	RESEARCH
7900	JAMES	950	30	30	SALES
7934	MILLER	1300	10	10	ACCOUNTING
				40	OPERATIONS

15 rows selected.

Full join: Full outer join is like a left or right join except that it contains all rows from both tables.

Syntax:

1. SELECT table1.column1, table1.column2, table2.column1,
2. FROM table1
3. FULL JOIN table2
4. ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;

```
SQL> select EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,Emp_Deepak.DEPTNO,Dept_Deepak1.DEPTNO,DNAME
2 From Dept_Deepak1 left outer join Emp_Deepak
3 On Emp_Deepak.DEPTNO=Dept_Deepak1.DEPTNO;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME
7839	KING	5000	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7698	BLAKE	2850	30	30	SALES
7782	CLARK	2450	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7566	JONES	2975	20	20	RESEARCH
7788	SCOTT	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7902	FORD	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7369	SMITH	800	20	20	RESEARCH
7499	ALLEN	1600	30	30	SALES
7521	WARD	1250	30	30	SALES
7654	MARTIN	1250	30	30	SALES
7844	TURNER	1500	30	30	SALES
7876	ADAMS	1100	20	20	RESEARCH
7900	JAMES	950	30	30	SALES
7934	MILLER	1300	10	10	ACCOUNTING
				40	OPERATIONS

15 rows selected.

Cross join: CROSS JOIN specifies that all rows from first table join with all of the rows of second table.

Syntax:

1. **SELECT ***
2. **FROM** table1
3. **CROSS JOIN** table2;

```
SQL> select * from Emp_Deepak cross join Dept_Deepak1;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-81	3000		20	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7682	03-DEC-81	950		30	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10	10	ACCOUNTING	NEWYORK
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-81	3000		20	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7682	03-DEC-81	950		30	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS

7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10	20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-81	3000		20	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7682	03-DEC-81	950		30	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10	30	SALES	CHICAGO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-81	3000		20	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7682	03-DEC-81	950		30	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10	40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

56 rows selected.

Self-join: A self-join is a join in which a table is joined with itself. To join a table itself means that each row of the table is combined with itself and with every other row of the table.

Syntax:

1. **SELECT** a. column_name, b.column_name...
2. **FROM** table1 a, table1 b
3. **WHERE** a.common_field = b.common_field;

```
SQL> select e2.ENAME EMPLOYEE,e1.ENAME MANAGER
  2   from Emp_Deepak e1,Emp_Deepak e2
  3  where e1.EMPNO = e2.mgr;
```

EMPLOYEE	MANAGER
BLAKE	KING
CLARK	KING
JONES	KING
SCOTT	JONES
FORD	JONES
SMITH	FORD
ALLEN	BLAKE
WARD	BLAKE
MARTIN	BLAKE
TURNER	BLAKE
ADAMS	SCOTT
MILLER	CLARK

12 rows selected.