JOINS

Types of join:

1)cross join

2)natural join

3)equi join

4)self join

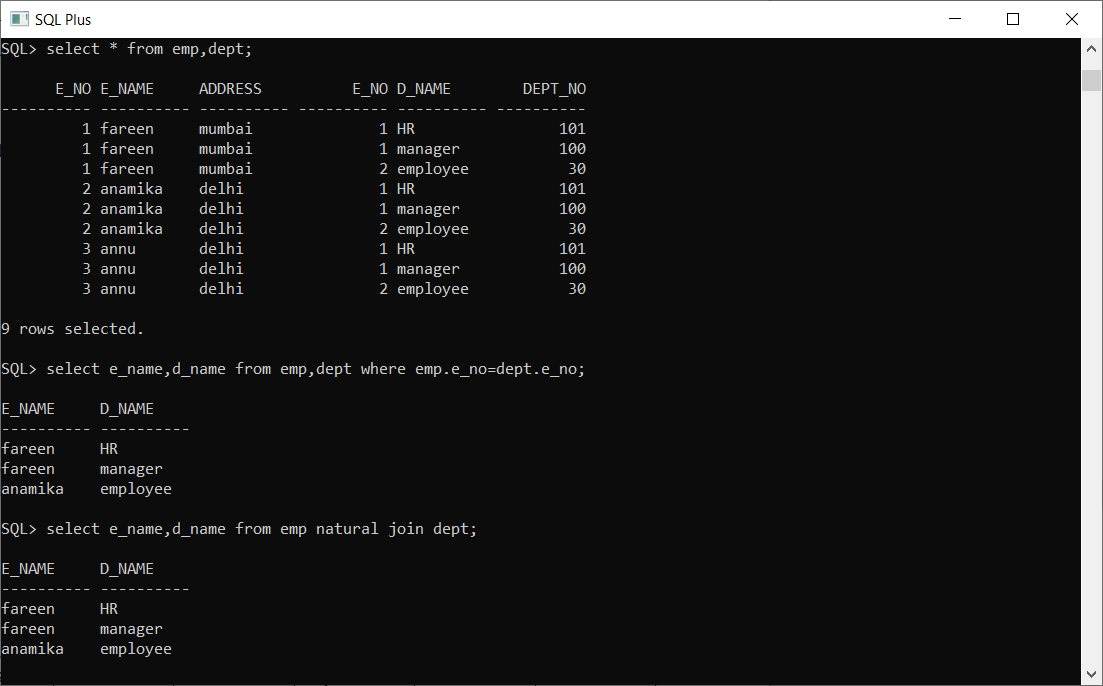
5)outer join

1)left

2)right

3)full

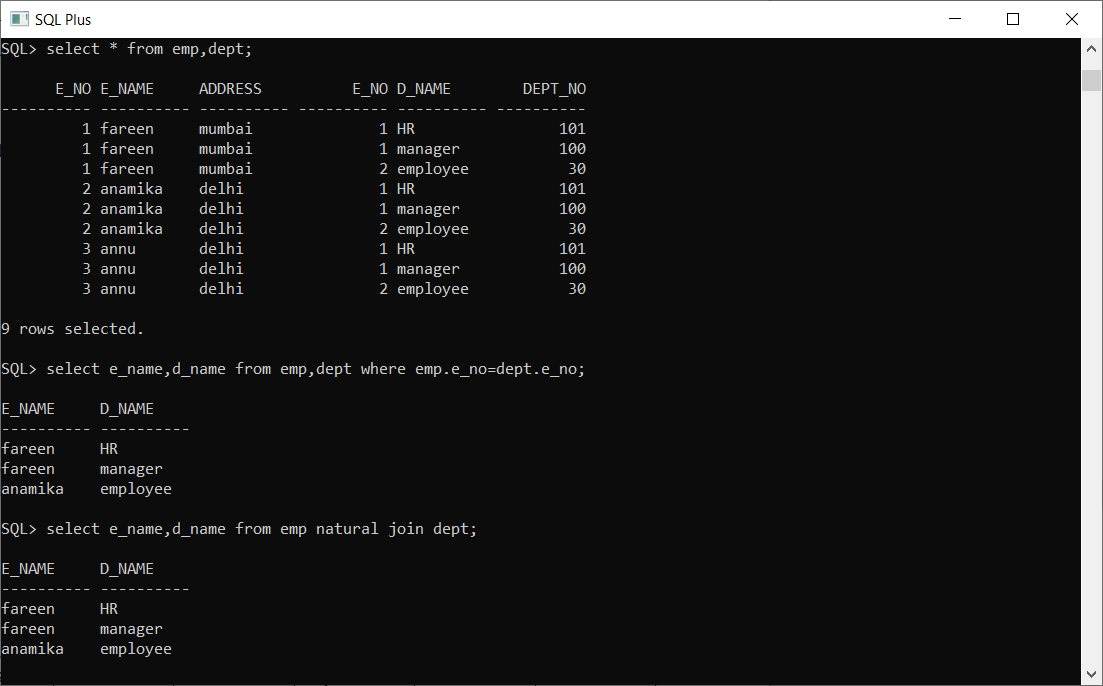
1)cross join: r X s

example: SQL>select \* from r,s;

2)natural join: it joins two tables based on same attribute name and datatypes.

syntax:select \* from tbl1 natural join tbl2; OR select \* from tbl1,tbl2 where tbl1.t\_no=tbl2.t\_no;

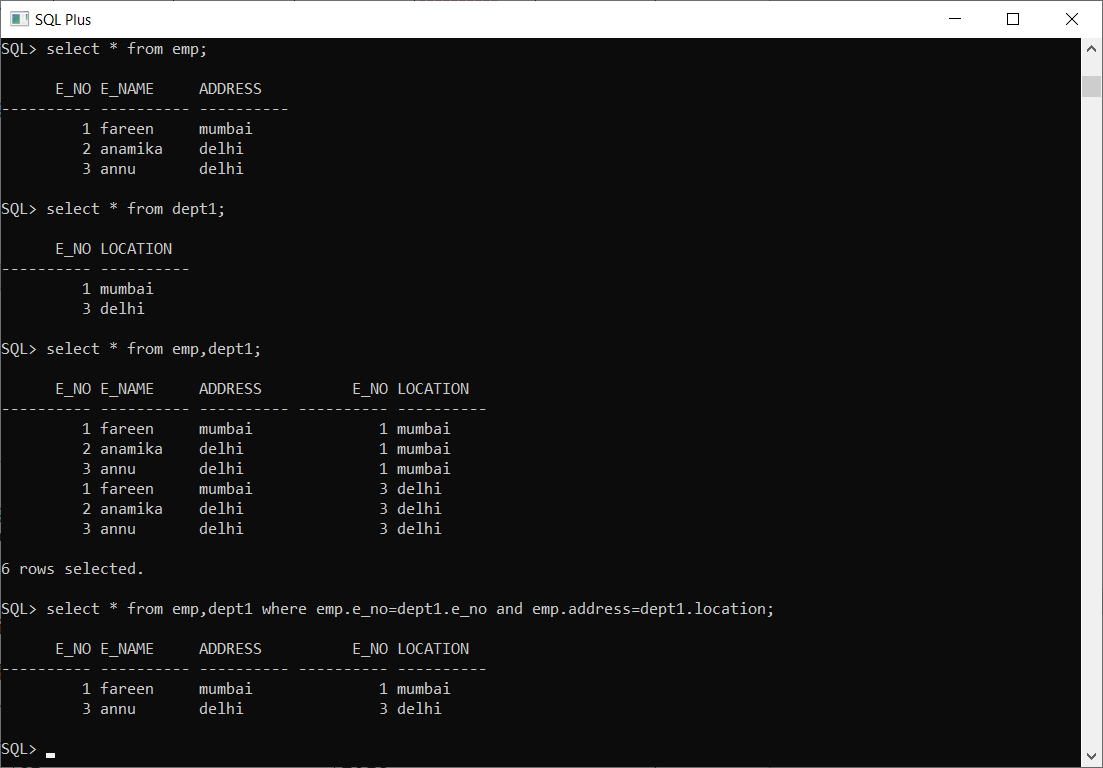
example:

SQL>select emp\_name,dept\_name from EmpTable natural join DeptTable;

3)equi join:we use ‘=’ operator in this.

example:

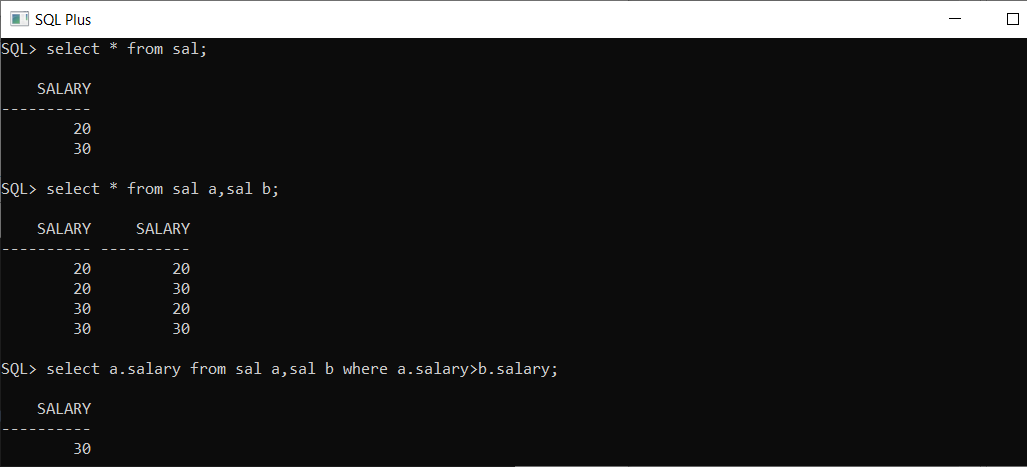
SQL>select \* from emp,dept where emp.e\_no=dept.e\_no and emp.address=dept.location;



4)self join: it is usefull in situatin like to find the greatest number in self join.

example:

SQL>select a.salary from sal a, sal b where a.salary>b.salary;



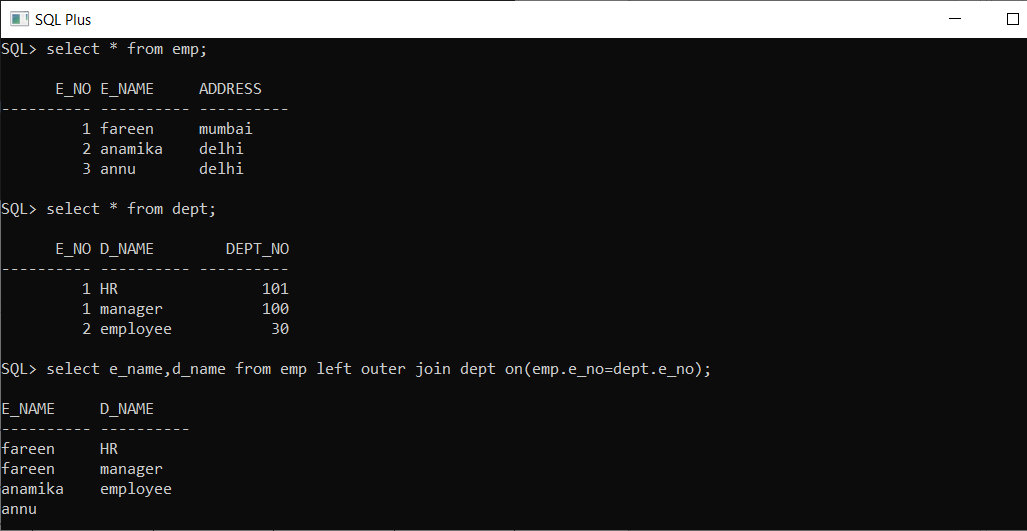
5)outer join:

i)left join: it gives the matching rows and the rows which are in left table but not in right table.

it is :Natural join+outer join

example:

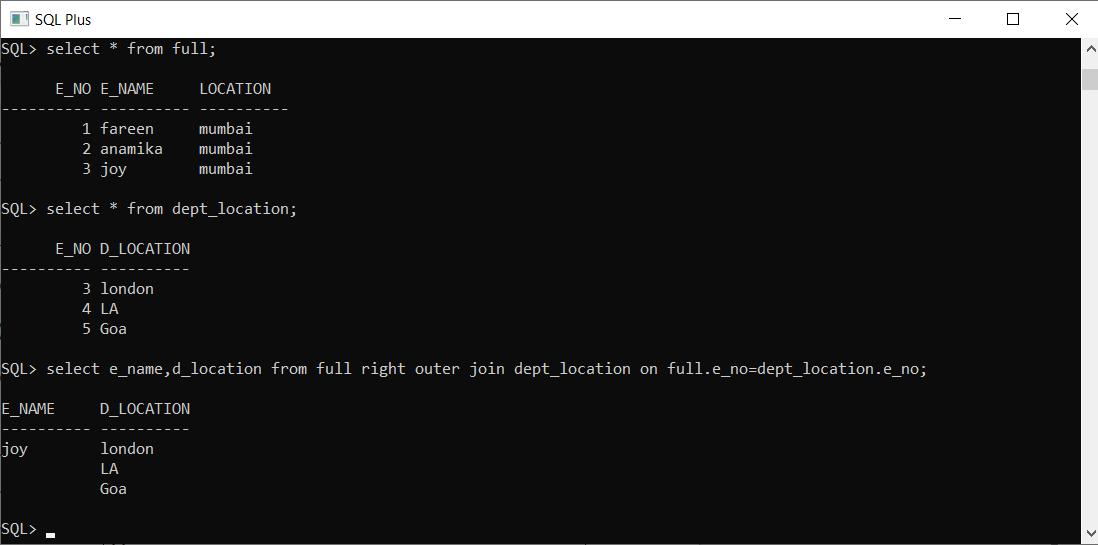
SQL>select e\_name,d\_name from emp left outer join dept on (emp.dept\_no=dept.dept\_no);

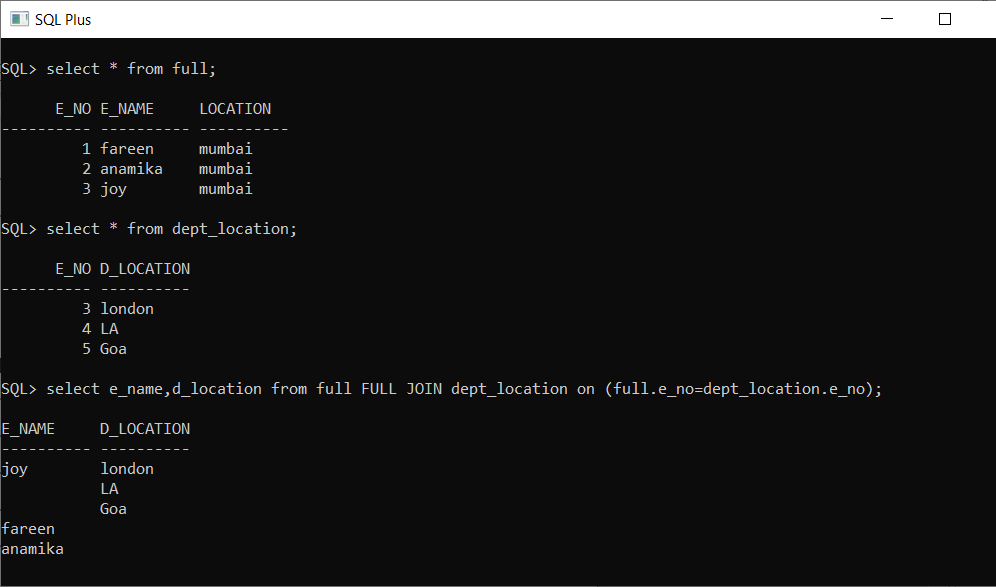


ii)right join: it gives the matching rows and the rows which are in right table but not in left table.

example:

SQL>select e\_name,d\_name from emp right outer join dept on (emp.dept\_no=dept.dept\_no);



iii)full join: it gives the matching rows and the rows which are on both table.