

## Assignment 7

→ Aim:

Write nested sub-queries on given db.

→ Theory:

A] Inner Join:

It returns all rows from both the tables where there is a match. If there are rows in employee that do not have matches in order then these rows will not be listed.

Syntax:

Select \* from tablename JOIN second-table ON  
first-table-key = second-table-key;

B] Left-Outer Join:

Left Join returns all values from first-table even if there are no matches in the second-table.

Syntax:

Select \* from table-name left join second-table  
key = second-table-key;

### c] Right-Outer Join :

It returns all rows from second-table if there are no matches found in the first-table.

Syntax :

Select \* from table-name first-table right join  
second-table key=second-table.  
key;

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### D] The IN operator :

It allows you to specify multiple values in a where clause. It is a shorthand for multiple ORs.

Syntax :

Select col-name  
from table-name  
where col-name in (select ... );

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→ Conclusion :

Topics Covered :

1. Types of Joins.
  2. IN Operator
  3. Nested Queries.
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