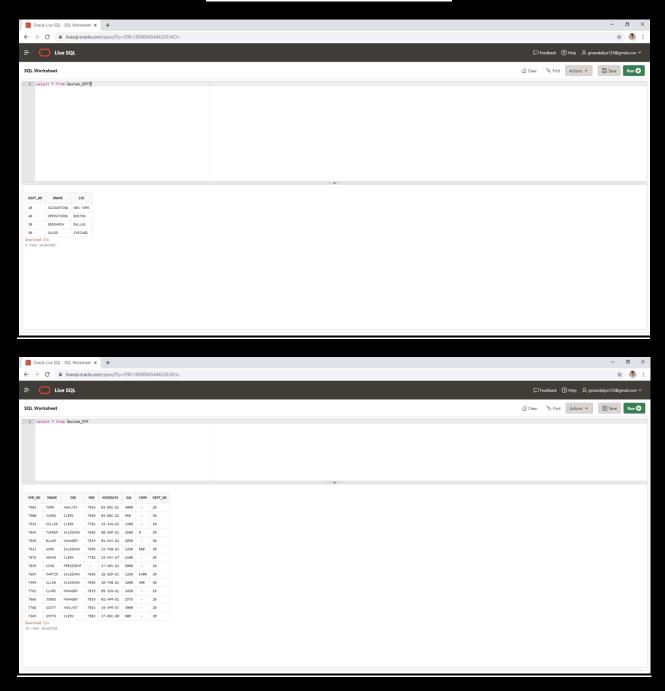
Name:- Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya

Roll No:- 27 Class:-FYCS

Subject:- Data Base Management system

PRACTICAL 5:-

Study of Various Types of JOINS



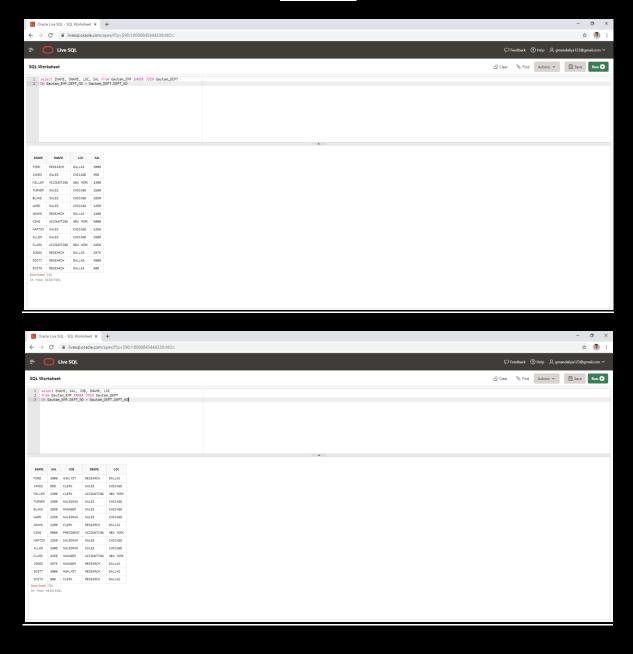
1. **INNER JOIN:** The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both the tables as long as the condition satisfies.

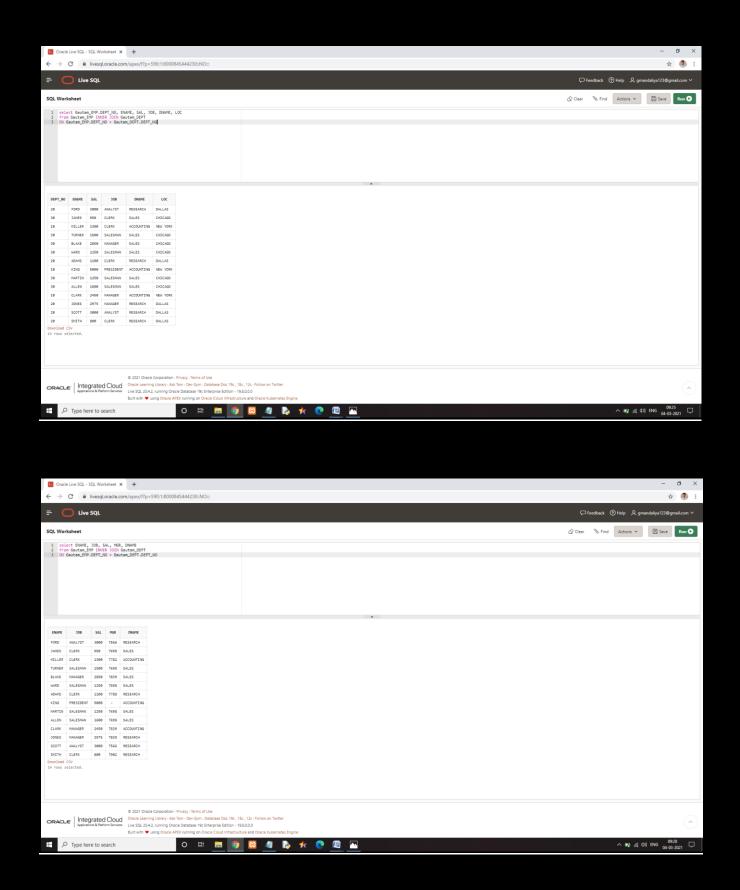
SYNTAX:-

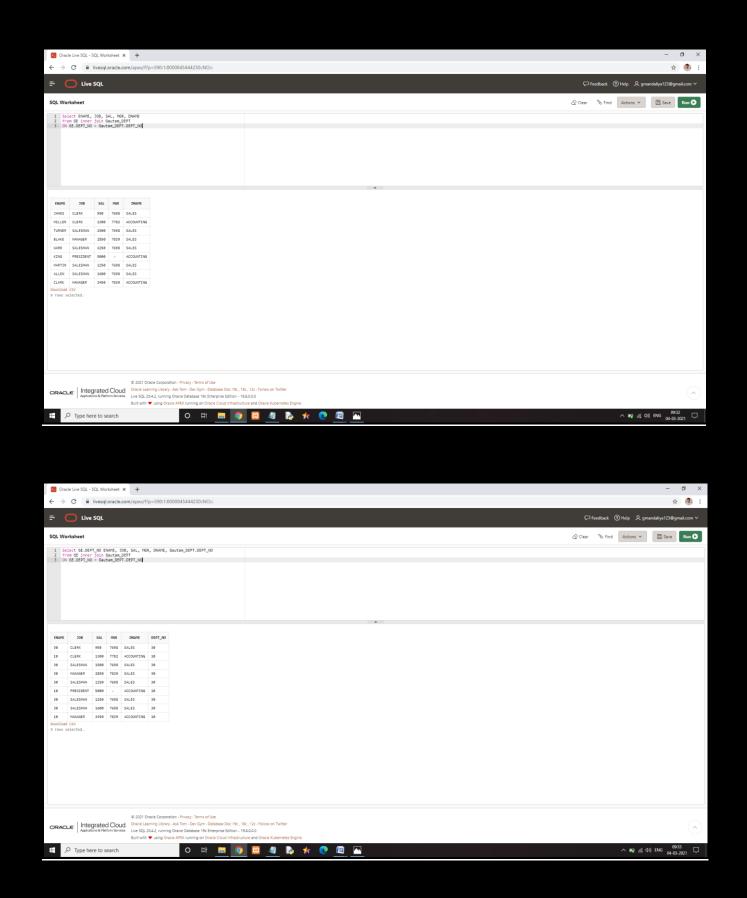
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....

FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2

ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;



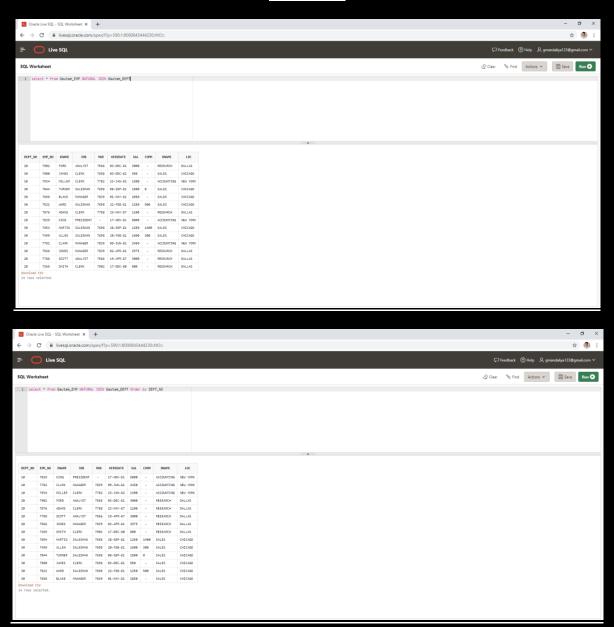


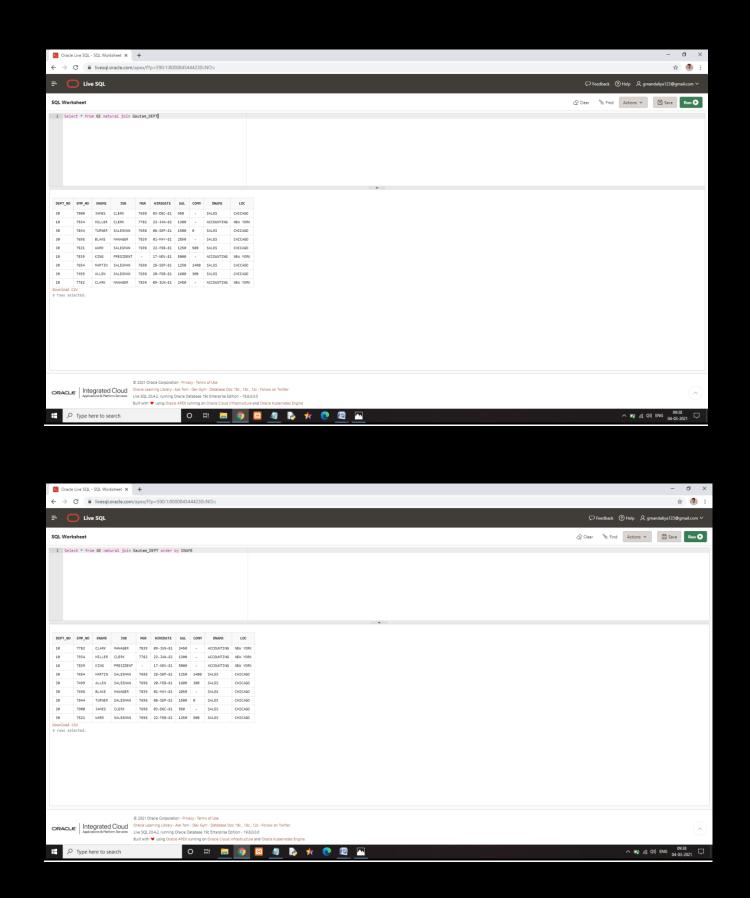


2. **NATURAL JOIN:** A natural join is a type of equi join which occurs implicitly by comparing all the same names columns in both tables. The join result has only one column for each pair of equally named columns.

SYNTAX:-

Select * from table1 natural join table2





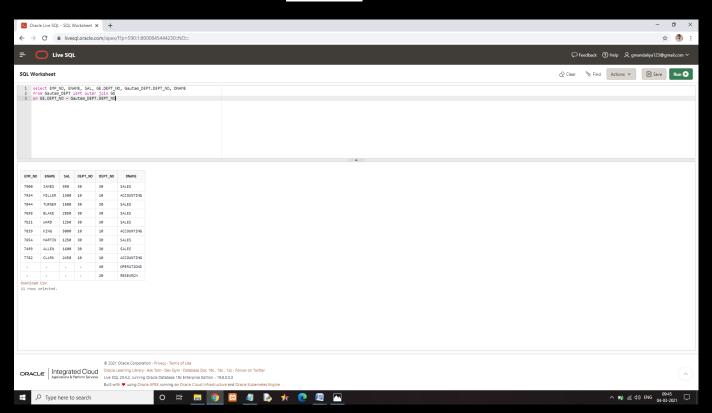
- **3.** OUTER JOIN:- In an outer join, unmatched rows in one or both tables can be returned.
 - **a. LEFT OUTER JOIN:-** LEFT JOIN returns only unmatched rows from the left table.

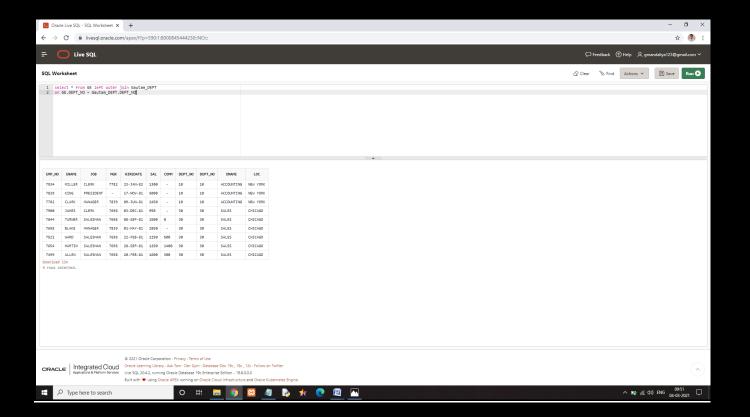
This join returns all the rows of the table on the left side of the join and matching rows for the table on the right side of join.

The rows for which there is no matching row on right side, the result set will contain null.

SYNTAX:-

SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2, table2.column1,....
FROM table1 LEFT [OUTER] JOIN table2
ON table1.matching column = table2.matching column;





b. **RIGHT OUTER JOIN:-** This join returns all the rows of the table on the right side of the join and matching rows for the table on the left side of join.

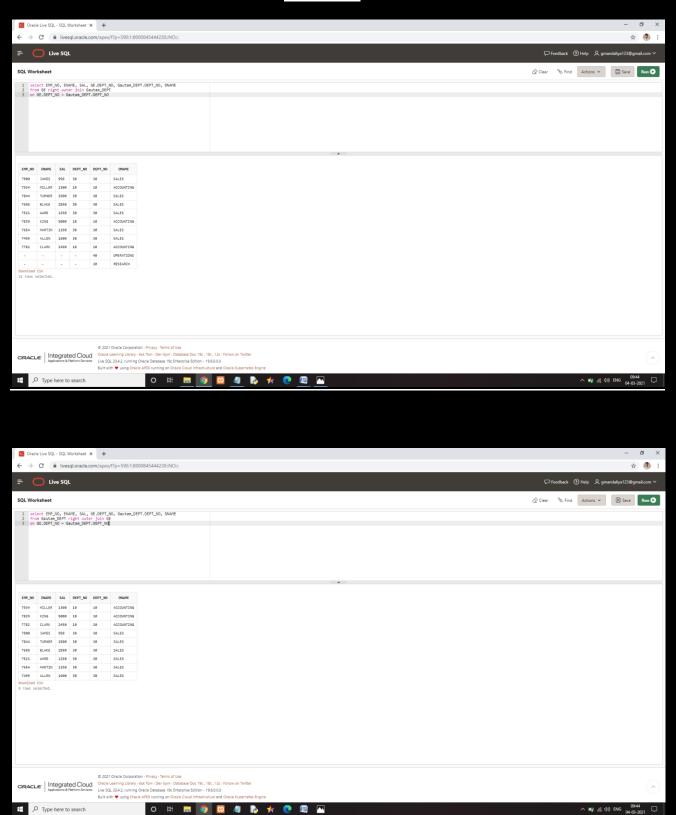
The rows for which there is no matching row on left side, the result-set will contain null.

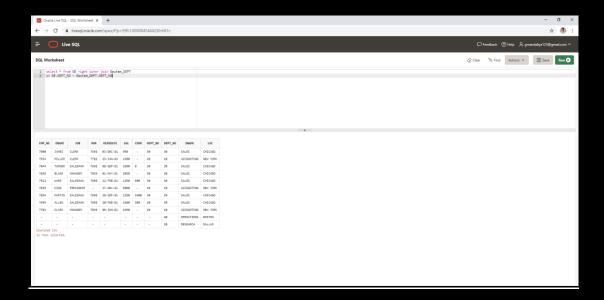
SYNTAX:-

SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2, table2.column1,....

FROM table1 RIGHT [OUTER] JOIN table2

ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;

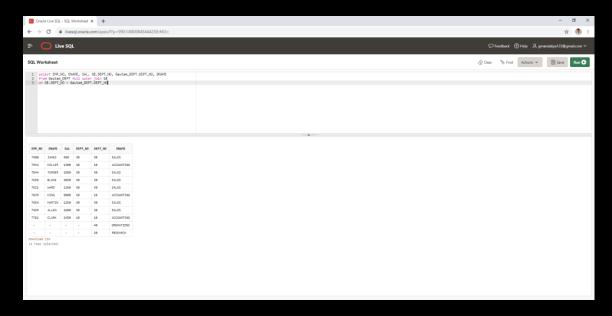


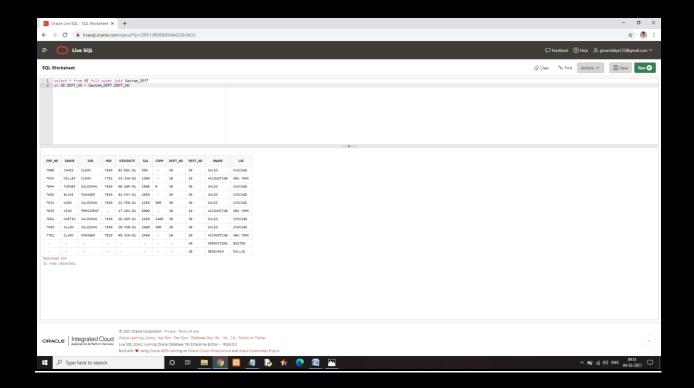


c. <u>FULL OUTER JOIN:-</u> FULL JOIN creates the result-set by combining result of both LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN. The result-set will contain all the rows from both the tables. The rows for which there is no matching, the result-set will contain NULL values.

SYNTAX:-

SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2, table2.column1,....
FROM table1 FULL [OUTER] JOIN table2
ON table1.matching column = table2.matching column;





4. **CROSS JOIN:** The CARTESIAN JOIN is also known as CROSS JOIN.

In a CARTESIAN JOIN there is a join for each row of one table to every row of another table. This usually happens when the matching column or WHERE condition is not specified.

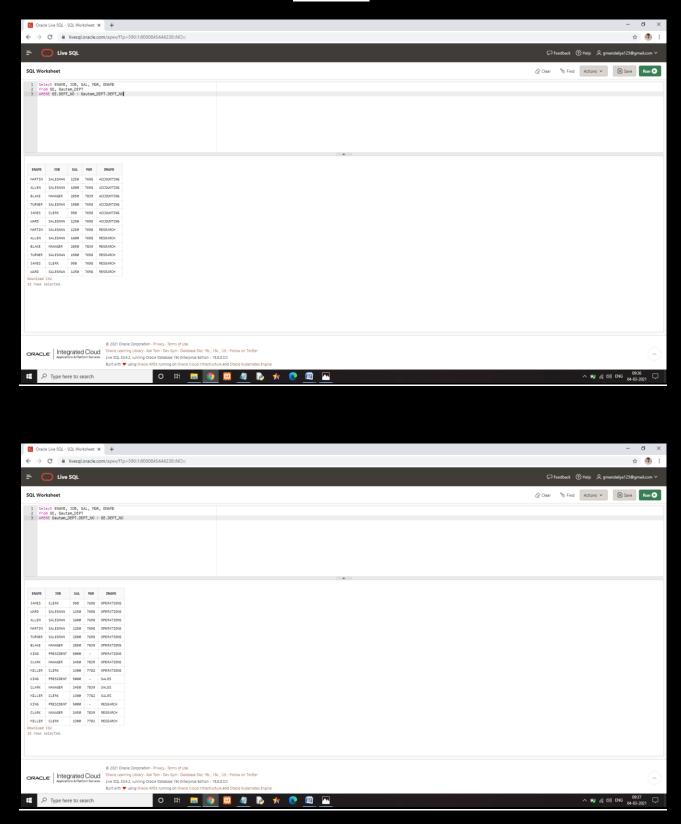
SYNTAX:-

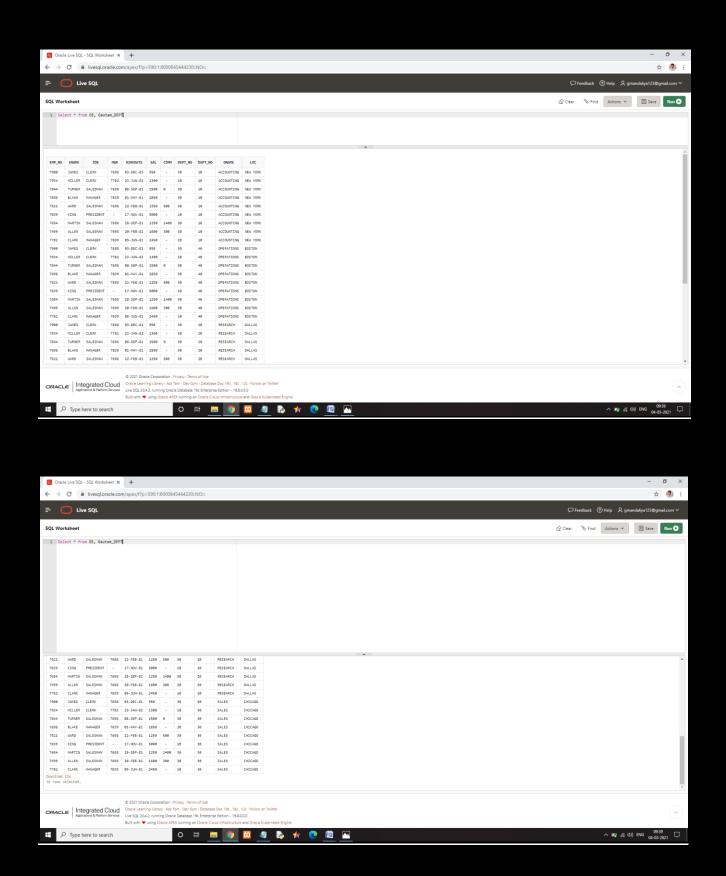
SELECT * FROM TABLE1,TABLE2;

OR

SELECT * FROM TABLE1 CROSS JOIN TABLE2;

EXAMPLE: SELECT * FROM EMP CROSS JOIN DEPT;



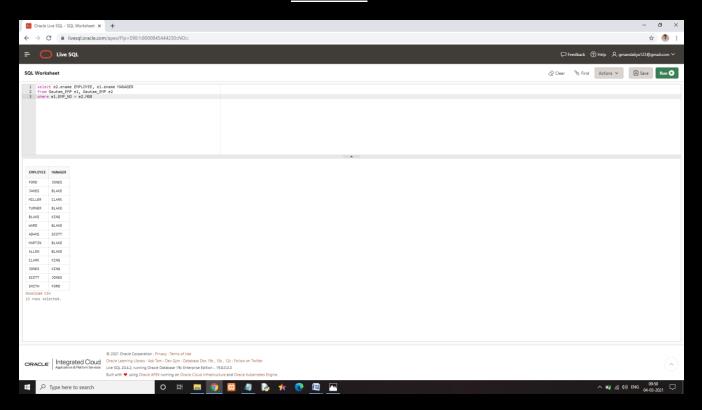


5. **SELF JOIN:-** As the name signifies, in SELF JOIN a table is joined to itself. That is, each row of the table is joined with itself and all other rows depending on some conditions. In other words we can say that it is a join between two copies of the same table.

SYNTAX:-

SELECT a.coulmn1 , b.column2 FROM table_name a, table_name b WHERE some_condition;

OUTPUT:-



----X-----X