- **Transaction Error :-** These occur when a transaction fails due to problems with locking.
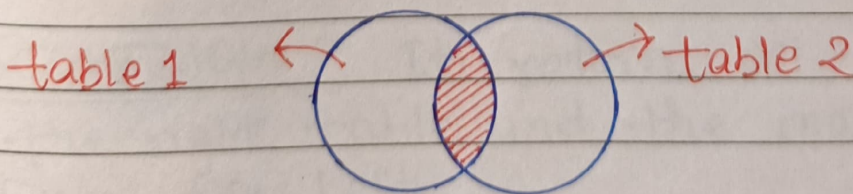

SQL JOINS

SQL JOINS :-

These statements allows us to access information from two or more tables at once. They also keep our database normalized.

Types of Joins :-

- INNER JOIN
- LEFT JOIN
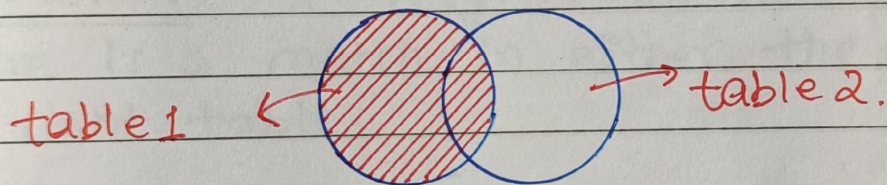- RIGHT JOIN
- FULL JOIN

INNER JOIN :- It returns dataset that have matching values in both tables.

table 1 ← ⟶ table 2

```
SELECT   Column_name
FROM   table 1
INNER JOIN table 2
ON table. Column_name =table 2. Column_name;
```
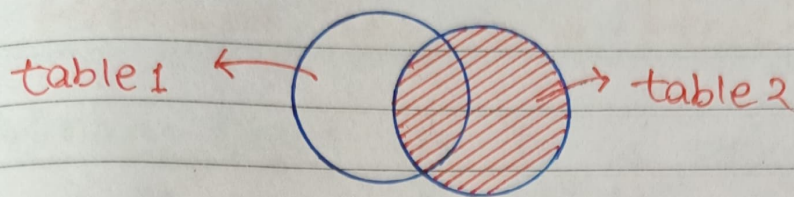
LEFT JOIN

LEFT JOIN :- It returns all records from the left table and matched records from the right.

table 1 ← →table 2.

```
SELECT   column_name
FROM  table 1
LEFT JOIN table 2.
ON table1. Column_name = table 2. Column_name.
```

RIGHT JOIN

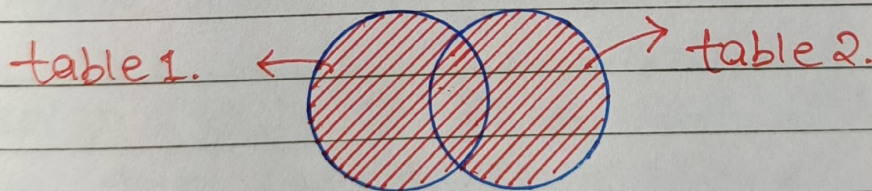RIGHT JOIN :- It returns all records from the right table and the match records from the left.

table 1 ← → table 2

```
SELECT   Column_name
FROM   table 1
RIGHT JOIN  table 2
ON  table. Column_name = table 2. Column_name;
```

FULL JOIN

FULL JOIN :- It returns all records when there is a match in either the left table or right table.

table 1. ← → table 2.

```
SELECT  Column_name
FROM  table 1
FULL OUTER JOIN  table 2
ON table 1. Column_name = table 2. Column_name
WHERE  Condition
```