### **Experiment No 6**

Aim: Implement various Join operations.

Class: SE Comp Year: 2020-21

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# Theory:

A SQL JOIN combines records from two tables. A JOIN locates related column values in the two tables. A query can contain zero, one, or multiple JOIN operations. INNER JOIN is the same as JOIN; the keyword INNER is optional.

# **Four different types of JOINs:**

### (INNER) JOIN:

Select records that have matching values in both tables.

### FULL (OUTER) JOIN:

Selects all records that match either left or right table records.

### LEFT (OUTER) JOIN:

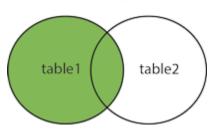
Select records from the first (left-most) table with matching right table records.

# RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN:

Select records from the second (right-most) table with matching left table records.

## **Left Join:**

**LEFT JOIN** 



The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matching records from the right table (table2). The result is 0 records from the right side, if there is no match.

#### Syntax:

SELECT column\_name(s)

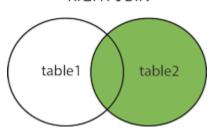
FROM table1

**LEFT JOIN table2** 

ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name;

# **Right Join:**

**RIGHT JOIN** 



The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matching records from the left table (table1). The result is 0 records from the left side, if there is no match.

#### Syntax:

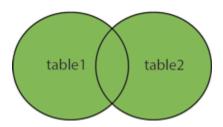
SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table1

**RIGHT JOIN table2** 

### **Full Join:**

**FULL OUTER JOIN** 



The FULL OUTER JOIN keyword returns all records when there is a match in left (table1) or right (table2) table records.

#### Syntax:

SELECT column\_name(s)
FROM table1
FULL OUTER JOIN table2
ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name
WHERE condition;

#### **Self Join:**

A self join is a regular join, but the table is joined with itself.

#### Syntax:

SELECT column\_name(s)
FROM table1 T1, table1 T2
WHERE condition;

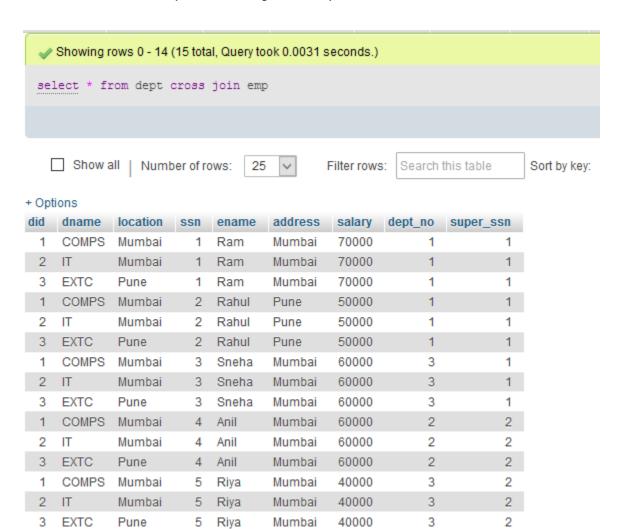
### **Cross Join:**

The SQL CROSS JOIN produces a result set which is the number of rows in the first table multiplied by the number of rows in the second table if no WHERE clause is used along with CROSS JOIN. This kind of result is called as Cartesian Product.

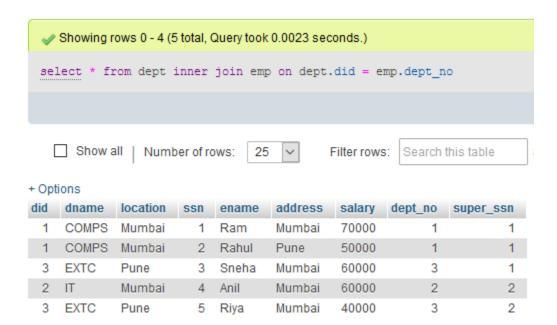
#### Syntax:

SELECT \*
FROM table1
CROSS JOIN table2;

select \* from dept cross join emp

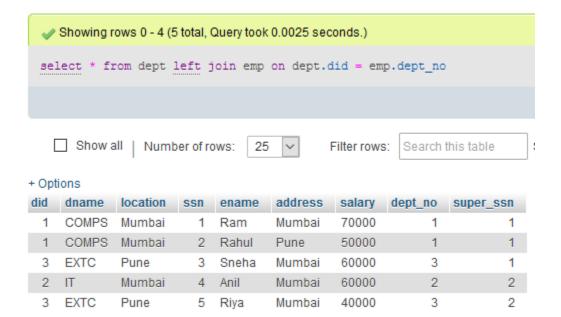


select \* from dept inner join emp on dept.did = emp.dept\_no

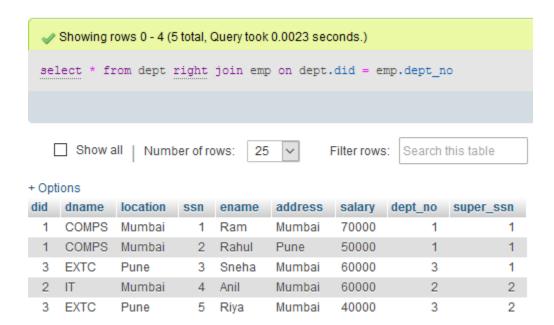


### Query:

select \* from dept left join emp on dept.did = emp.dept\_no

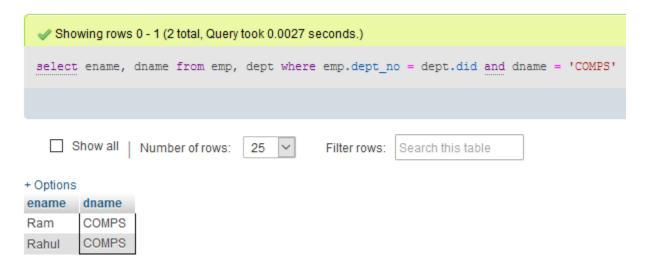


select \* from dept right join emp on dept.did = emp.dept\_no



### **Query:**

select ename, dname from emp, dept where emp.dept\_no = dept.did
and dname = 'COMPS'

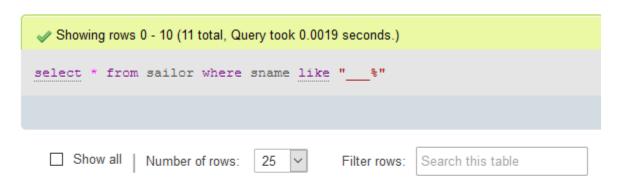


update emp, dept set salary = salary\*1.2 where emp.dept\_no =
dept.did and dname = 'IT'



### Query:

select \* from sailor where sname like "\_\_\_%"



#### + Options

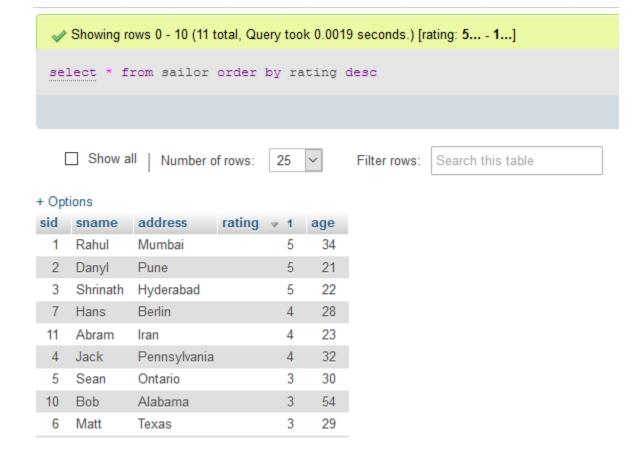
sid	sname	address	rating	age
1	Rahul	Mumbai	5	34
2	Danyl	Pune	5	21
3	Shrinath	Hyderabad	5	22
4	Jack	Pennsylvania	4	32
5	Sean	Ontario	3	30

select \* from sailor where sname like "%ram%"



### Query:

select \* from sailor order by rating desc

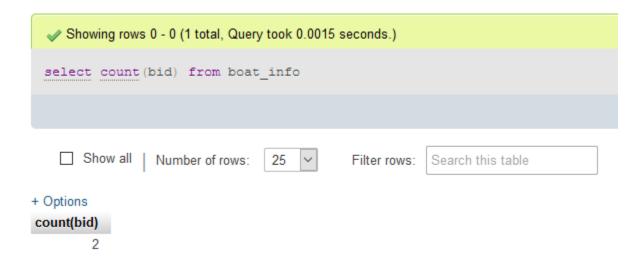


select max(rating) from sailor

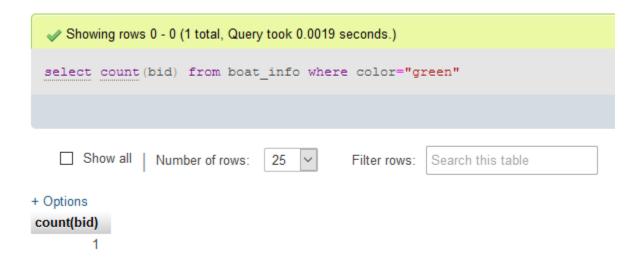


## **Query:**

select count(bid) from boat\_info

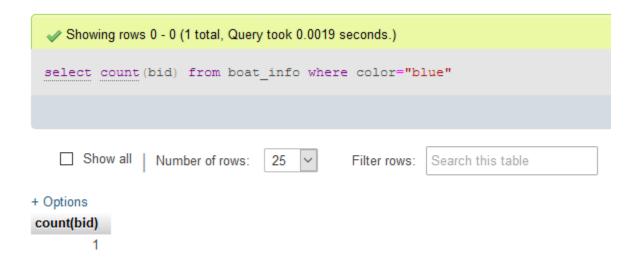


select count(bid) from boat\_info where color="green"



### Query:

select count(bid) from boat\_info where color="blue"



select avg(age) from sailor



# Query:

select avg(age) from sailor where rating="5"

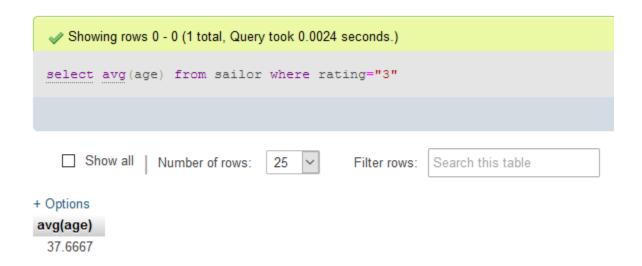


select avg(age) from sailor where rating="4"

select avg(age) from sailor where rating="4"					
Show all   Number of rows: 25 V Filter rows:	Search this table				
+ Options avg(age) 27.6667					

## **Query:**

select avg(age) from sailor where rating="3"



select avg(age) from sailor where rating="2"



# **Query:**

select avg(age) from sailor where rating="1"



select avg(age) from sailor group by rating having avg(age) > 40

