What’s a join? A join combines rows rom two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

When do the column names in a join condition need to be qualified? When two or more columns have the same name

What’s a correlation name? When would you use one? It’s when you have tables that can be joined in FROM and you assign temporary names also known as table aliases…use the AS the same way as with column aliases.

When do you need to qualify the table names in a join condition? When you need to join data from tables that reside in different databases. What are the parts of a fully-qualified object name? A fully-qualified name consists of four parts: a server name, a database name, a schema name, and the name of the object itself.

How do you create a compound join condition? To create a compound join you can make two or more comparisons in a join condition using the AND and OR operators in the SELECT. Another way to code these conditions is to code the primary join condition in the FROM clause and the other condition in the WHERE clause.

What’s the difference between an inner join and an outer join? The main difference is that you include the LEFT, RIGHT, or FULL keyword to specify the type of outer join you want to perform.

Name three types of outer joins. How do they differ from one another? When you use a left outer join, the result set includes all the rows from the first, or left, table. Similarly, when you use a right outer join, the result set includes all the rows from the second, or right, table. And when you use a full outer join, the result set includes all the rows from both tables.

What’s a self-join? a cross join? A self-join is a join where a table is joined with itself. A cross join produces a result set that includes each row from the first table joined with each row from the second table. The result set is known as the Cartesian product of the tables.

What’s the difference between the implicit and explicit syntax for a join? Which are you most likely to use? Explicit and implicit join’s performances are almost the same. The implicit syntax is difficult to understand whereas, the explicit join is easier to read.

What’s a union? How do you code one? Like a join, a union combines data from two or more tables. Instead of combining columns from base tables, however, a union combines rows from two or more result sets. Create a union by connecting two or more SELECT statements with the UNION keyword.

What rules apply to the columns that you specify in a union? The result of each SELECT statement must have the same number of columns, and the data types of the corresponding columns in each table must be compatible.