2) Natural Join:
- It is a type of Join that automatically matches columns with the same in two tables being joined
- A natural Join refers the Join condition based on the column names that are present in both
- eg.
SELECT * FROM Table 1 Natural Join Table 2;

3) INNER JOIN:
- Returns records that have matching values in both tables
- eg. SELECT * FROM Table 2 WHERE TABLE common = Table2. Column;

3) LEFT OUTER JOIN
- Returns all records from left table & the matched records from the right table.
eg
SELECT * FROM Table1 LEFT OUTER JOIN Table2

4) RIGHT OUTER JOIN:
- Return all records from the right table & the matched records from the left table
- SELECT * FROM Table1 RIGHT OUTER JOIN Table2 ON (Table1 common Column = Table2 common)

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DBMS

Lab Assignment No-4

- Aim:
  Design at least 10 SQL queries for suitable database of appln using SQL DML statement all type of Join, Sub Query & view

- objective:
  To develop basic, intermediate & advanced Database programming skills.

- Theory:

SQL JOIN:
A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column betn them

Different Types of SQL JOINS

1) Cross JOIN

- Returns the cartesian product of both tables i.e it returns all possible combinatn of rows from the tables.

- Used when need to combine each row of one table with each row of another table.
eg. SELECT * FROM Table 1 CROSS JOIN Table 2;

Design at least
of JOIN, sub

- P

5) Right outer Join
SELECT * FROM Emp Right outer Join Dept
ON (Emp dept-no = Dept Dept_no);

6) FULL OUTER JOIN.
SELECT * FROM Employee full outer Join
ON (Employee.Dept_no = Department Dept_no);

SQL Queries for

i) List of employee names of 'comp Department
→ SELECT EmployeeName FROM employee
WHERE Department = 'Computer'

ii) Find the emp where salary above 50,000 at each Dept
→ SELECT Employee Name, Department, salary
FROM employee
WHERE salary > 50,000
ORDER By Department;

iii) find Department name of employee name Amit'
→ SELECT Department
FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeName = 'Amit'

...pe of JOIN, sub-query and view

...me : - Prajakta Tukaram Patil

...No. : - CO3048

...n : -

* Conclusion :-

Thus we have studied to use & implement various join operation that with nested queries

5) FULL OUTER JOIN
- Return all records when there is a match in either left or right table.
- eg. SELECT * FROM Table 1 Full OUTER JOIN Table 2 ON (Table 1 common column = Table 2 common(column);

Consider relational schema.

Employee (Eno, Ename, Deptno, salary)
Eno = PK. Deptno, Department (Deptno, Dname) = Pk

Implementation of Join operation.

1) Cross Join:-
SELECT * FROM Employee CROSS Join Department;

2) Natural Join
SELECT * FROM Employee Natural join Department

3) INNER JOIN
SELECT * FROM Employee, Department Where Employee Dept no = Department Deptno.

4) Left Outer Join.
Select * from Employee left outer Join Department ON (Employee Dept no = Department Dept no);