Hệ quản trị cơ sở dữ liệu - BTLT tuần 4

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5-1. Inner join between the planet and the ring tables

```
SELECT p.*, r.ring_tot
FROM planet p
INNER JOIN ring r ON p.planet_id = r.planet_id;
```

This query will return the rows where there are matching planet IDs in both tables. Since there are 4 planets with rings, we expect 4 rows to be returned.

5-2. Outer join between the planet and the ring tables with the planet table as the left table:

```
SELECT p.*, r.ring_tot
FROM planet as p
LEFT JOIN ring as r ON p.planet_id = r.planet_id;
```

This query will return all rows from the planet table, and the matching rows from the ring table if there are any. Since there are 8 planets in total and only 4 have rings, we expect 8 rows to be returned.

5-3. Outer join between the planet and the ring tables with the planet table as the right table:

```
SELECT p.*, r.ring_tot
FROM ring r
RIGHT JOIN planet p ON p.planet_id = r.planet_id;
```

This query will return all rows from the ring table, and the matching rows from the planet table if there are any. The result set should be the same as the previous exercise, with 8 rows returned.

5-4. Modify the query from Exercise 5-3 using a column alias for ring_tot:

```
SELECT p.*, r.ring_tot AS rings
FROM ring r
RIGHT JOIN planet p ON p.planet_id = r.planet_id;
```

This query is the same as the previous one, but it renames the ring_tot column to rings in the result set.