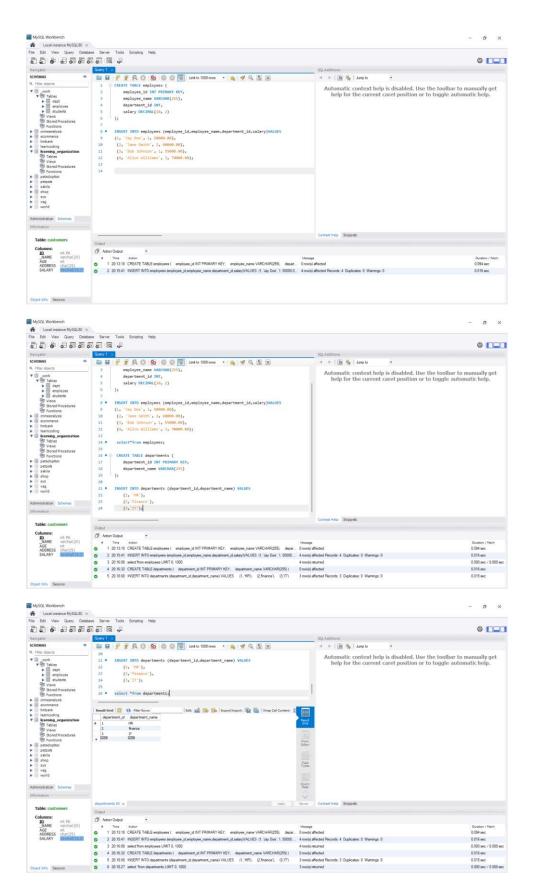
#### NAME -JAYANT JHUNJA

# SQL HANDS ON -JOINS AND SUBQUERY

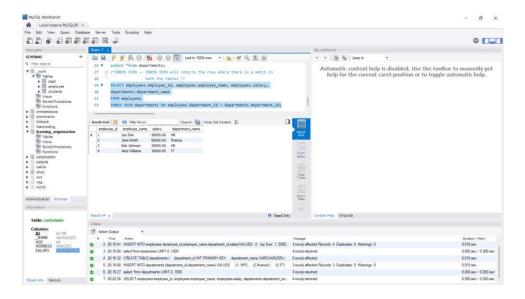
\*Joins--

Joins in a relational database are operations that combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. The purpose of joining tables is to retrieve data from multiple tables in a single result set, enabling you to work with related information in a more meaningful way.

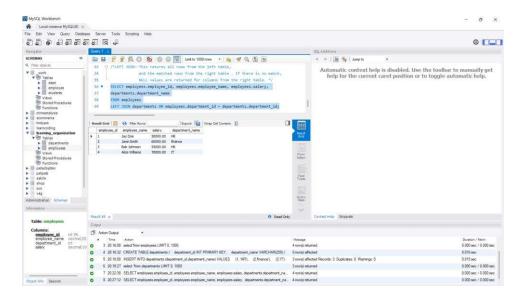
There are several types of joins, each Serving different type of purpose-



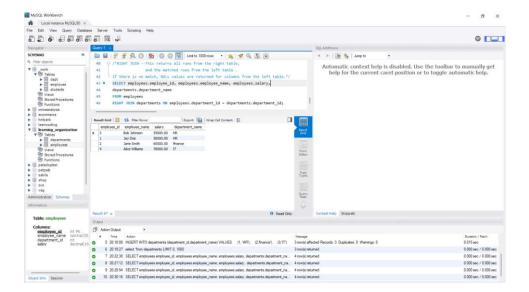
#### \*INNER JOIN-



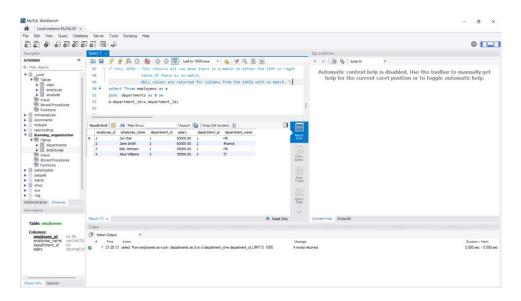
#### \*LEFT JOIN-



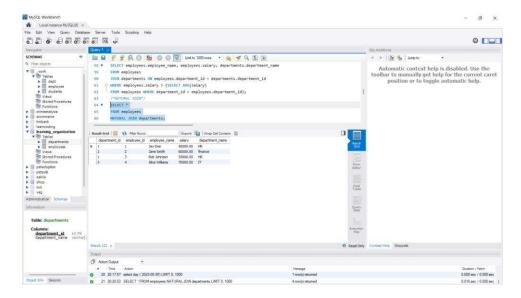
## \*RIGHT JOIN-



### \*FULL OUTTER JOIN-

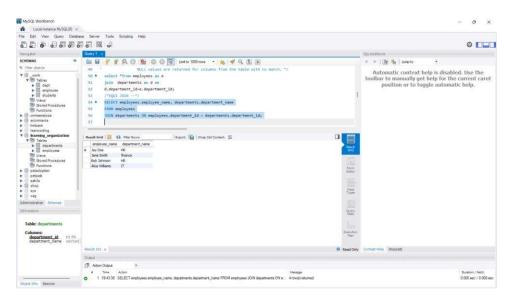


\*NATURAL JOIN-



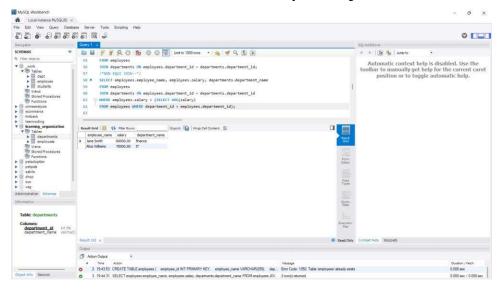
# \*EQUIJOIN -

Equi join is a type of join where the condition for joining two tables is based on equality between the values in the specified columns.



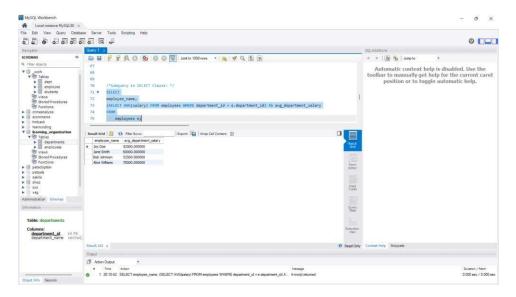
# \*NON EQUIJOIN-

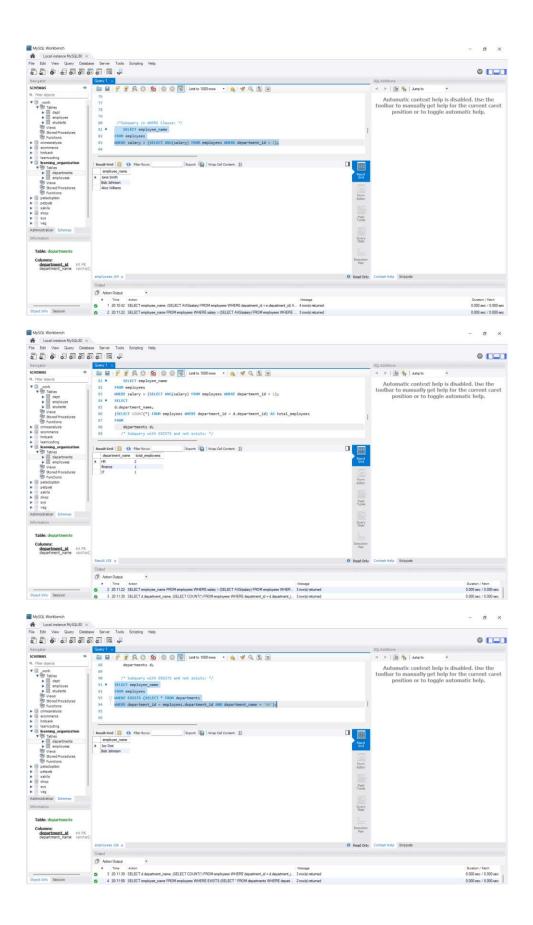
Non-Equi join, involves joining tables based on conditions other than equality

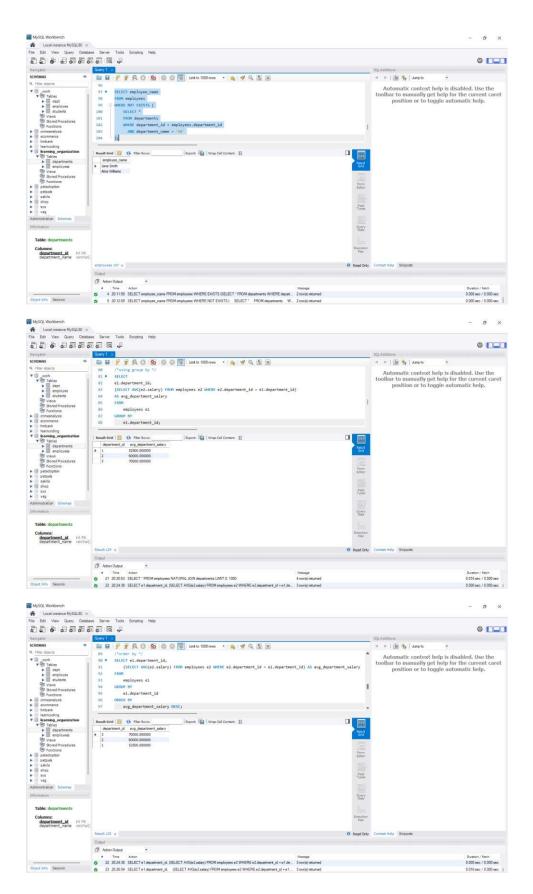


## SQL Correlated Subquery-

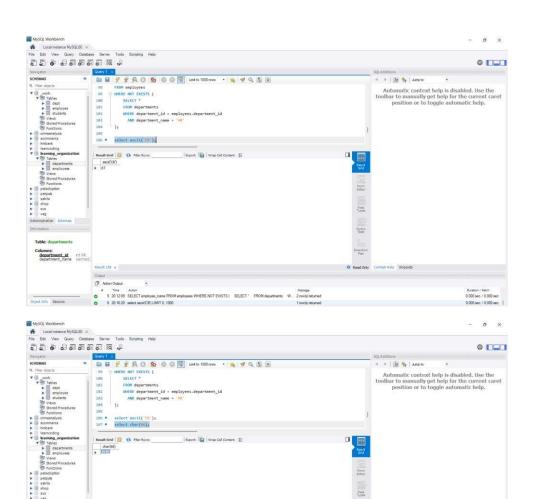
SQL Correlated Subqueries are used to select data from a table referenced in the outer query. The subquery is known as a correlated because the subquery is related to the outer query.







## \*MATHEMATICAL FUNCTIONS-



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Read Only Context Help Snippets

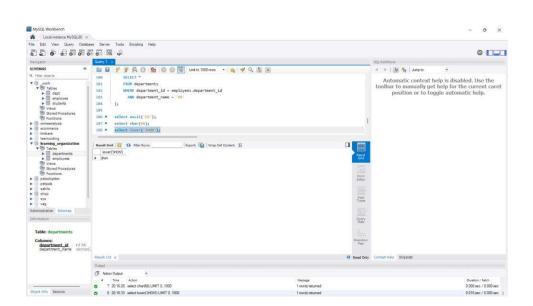


Table: departments

Columns:
department\_id et PK
department\_name varchar(

