**1. What is JOIN**

To join two tables in SQL, you typically use the JOIN clause. There are several types of joins, including INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, and FULL JOIN.

Here's a basic overview of each:

INNER JOIN: Returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables.

LEFT JOIN (or LEFT OUTER JOIN): Returns all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table. If there is no match, the result is NULL for the right side.

RIGHT JOIN (or RIGHT OUTER JOIN): Returns all rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table. If there is no match, the result is NULL for the left side.

FULL JOIN (or FULL OUTER JOIN): Returns all rows when there is a match in either table. If there is no match, the result is NULL for the missing side.

Here's a basic example using INNER JOIN:

SELECT table1.column1, table2.column2 FROM table1

INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.common\_column = table2.common\_column;

In this example, table1 and table2 are the names of the tables you want to join, column1 and column2 are the columns

you want to select from each table, and common\_column is the column that exists in both tables and is used to match the rows.

If you want to perform a LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, or FULL JOIN, you can replace INNER JOIN with LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, or FULL JOIN respectively.

Remember to replace table1, table2, column1, column2, and common\_column with the actual names of your tables and columns.