



### Day – 29: Joins in SQL - II

#### To explain joins, we'll create two tables: **Employees3** and **Departments**.

**Table 1: Employees** 

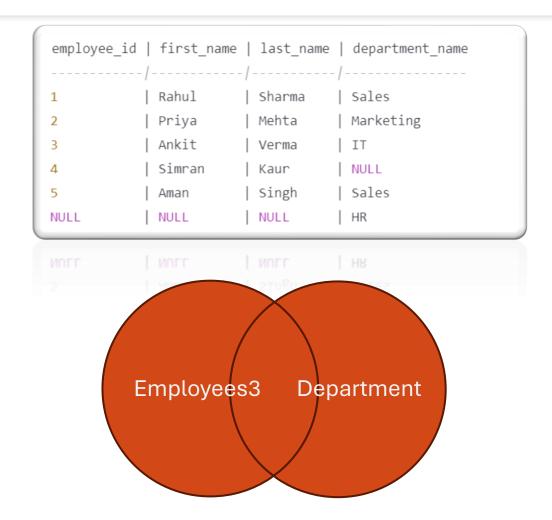
employee_id	first_name	last_name	department_id
1	Rahul	Sharma	101
2	Priya	Mehta	102
3	Ankit	Verma	103
4	Simran	Kaur	NULL
5	Aman	Singh	101

**Table 2: Departments** 

department_id	department_name
101	Sales
102	Marketing
103	IT
104	HR

# **4. FULL OUTER JOIN** - Retrieve all Employees3 and departments, including non-matching records from both tables

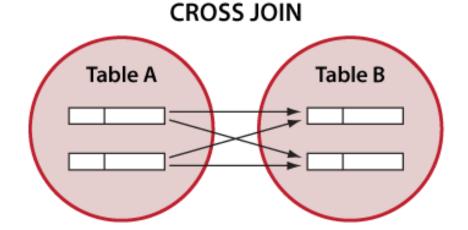
```
SELECT
 e.employee_id,
                                          OUTPUT \rightarrow
 e.first name,
 e.last name,
 d.department_name
FROM
 Employees3 e
FULL OUTER JOIN
 Departments d
ON
 e.department_id = d.department_id;
```



### **5. CROSS JOIN-** Retrieve all possible combinations of Employees3 and departments.

```
SELECT
 e.first name,
                        OUTPUT →
 e.last_name,
 d.department_name
FROM
 Employees3 e
CROSS JOIN
```

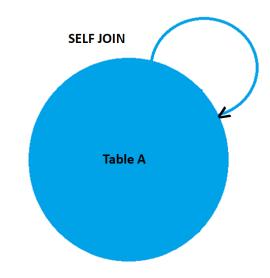
Departments d;



## **6. SELF JOIN**- Find Employees3 who share the same department.

```
SELECT
 e1.first_name AS employee1,
 e2.first_name AS employee2,
                                            OUTPUT →
                                                                Rahul
 d.department_name
                                                                Aman
FROM
 Employees3 e1
JOIN
 Employees3 e2
ON
 e1.department_id = e2.department_id AND e1.employee_id != e2.employee_id
JOIN
 Departments d
ON
 e1.department_id = d.department_id;
```





#### SELFT JOIN - Find Employees3 who share the same department.

**Table 1: Employees** 

employee_id	first_name	last_name	department_id
1	Rahul	Sharma	101
2	Priya	Mehta	102
3	Ankit	Verma	103
4	Simran	Kaur	NULL
5	Aman	Singh	101

OUTPUT →

Table 1: Employees

employee_id	first_name	last_name	department_id
1	Rahul	Sharma	101
2	Priya	Mehta	102
3	Ankit	Verma	103
4	Simran	Kaur	NULL
5	Aman	Singh	101

