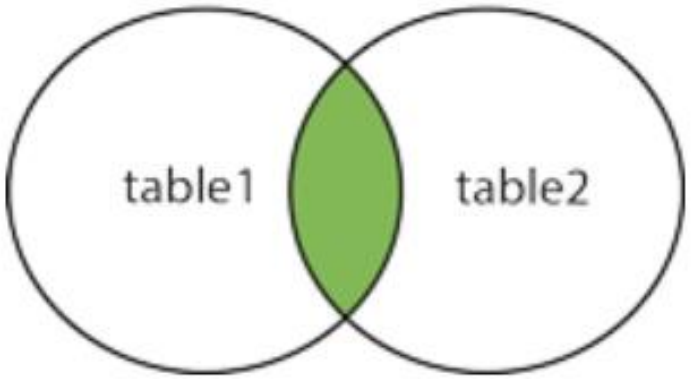
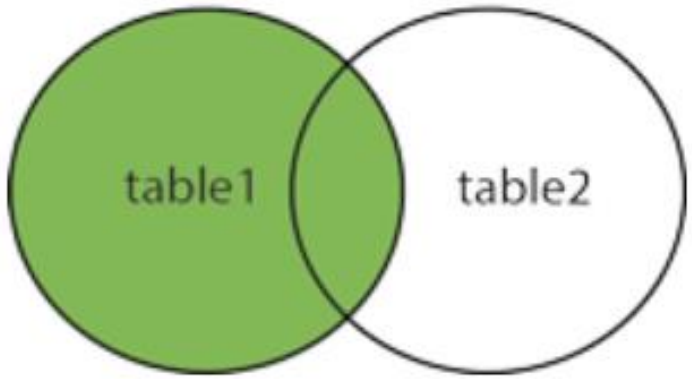
SQL
Session - 06

SQL – JOINS

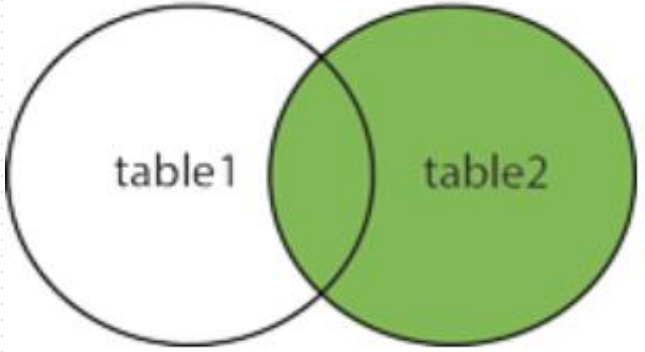
INNER JOIN



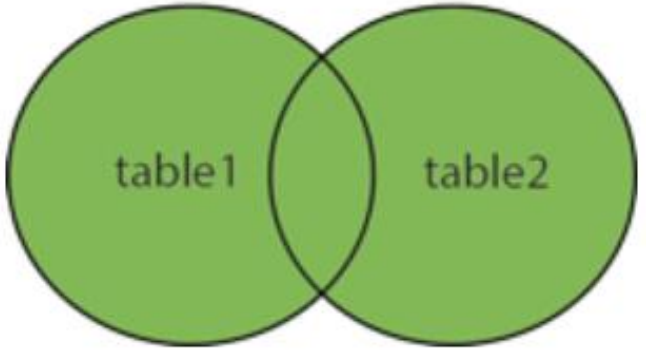
LEFT JOIN



RIGHT JOIN



FULL OUTER JOIN



SQL – INNER JOIN Keyword

Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1
INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;
```

SQL – LEFT JOIN Keyword

Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1
LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;
```

SQL – FULL OUTER JOIN Keyword

Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1
FULL OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;
```

SQL – UNION Operator

Syntax

The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.

- Each SELECT statement within UNION must have the same number of columns
- The columns must also have similar data types
- The columns in each SELECT statement must also be in the same order

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1
UNION
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table2;
```

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1
UNION ALL
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table2;
```

SQL - Tasks

1. Display all the orders and its customer details.
2. List the number of orders shipped by each shipper(Name)
3. Retrieve names of all the products present in order id = 10436
4. Generate bill for order id : 10436
5. Calculate the money earned on productid : 54
6. Display the names of the customers who have ordered product 54
7. Display the countries from where product 54 has been ordered
8. Display the count of orders from each country.