



# MySQL RDBMS

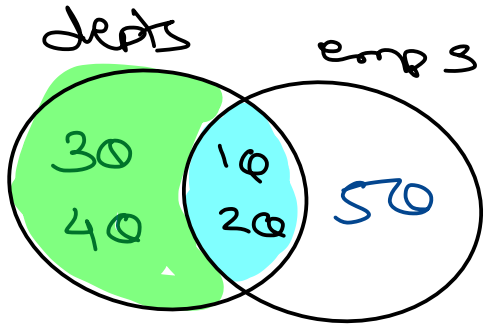
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# Left Outer Join

| deptno | dname |
|--------|-------|
| 10     | DEV   |
| 20     | QA    |
| 30     | OPS   |
| 40     | ACC   |

| empno | ename  | deptno |
|-------|--------|--------|
| 1     | Amit   | 10     |
| 2     | Rahul  | 10     |
| 3     | Nilesh | 20     |
| 4     | Nitin  | 50     |
| 5     | Sarang | 50     |



<sup>3</sup>  
select e.ename, d.dname from depts d  
left outer join emp<sup>3</sup>s e on d.deptno = e.deptno;

```
for (dept d: depts) {  
    found = 0;  
    for (emp e: emp3s) {  
        if (d.deptno == e.deptno) {  
            print(e.ename, d.dname);  
            found = 1;  
        }  
    }  
    if (found == 0) {  
        print(NULL, d.dname);  
    }  
}
```

- Left outer join is used to return matching rows from both tables along with additional rows in left table.
- Corresponding to additional rows in left table, right table values are taken as NULL.
- OUTER keyword is optional.



# Right Outer Join

| deptno | dname |
|--------|-------|
| 10     | DEV   |
| 20     | QA    |
| 30     | OPS   |
| 40     | ACC   |

| empno | ename  | deptno |
|-------|--------|--------|
| 1     | Amit   | 10     |
| 2     | Rahul  | 10     |
| 3     | Nilesh | 20     |
| 4     | Nitin  | 50     |
| 5     | Sarang | 50     |



<sup>3</sup>  
select e.ename, d.dname from depts d  
right outer join emps e on d.deptno = e.deptno;

```
for (emp e : emps) {  
    found = 0;  
    for (dept d : depts) {  
        if (d.deptno == e.deptno) {  
            print(e.ename, d.dname);  
            found = 1;  
        }  
    }  
    if (found == 0) {  
        print(e.ename, NULL);  
    }  
}
```

- Right outer join is used to return matching rows from both tables along with additional rows in right table.
- Corresponding to additional rows in right table, left table values are taken as NULL.
- OUTER keyword is optional.



# Full Outer Join

| deptno | dname |
|--------|-------|
| 10     | DEV   |
| 20     | QA    |
| 30     | OPS   |
| 40     | ACC   |

| empno | ename  | deptno |
|-------|--------|--------|
| 1     | Amit   | 10     |
| 2     | Rahul  | 10     |
| 3     | Nilesh | 20     |
| 4     | Nitin  | 50     |
| 5     | Sarang | 50     |

Left Join

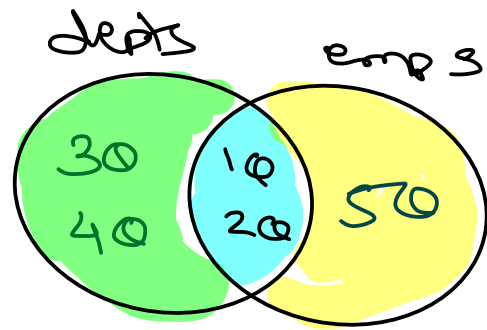
|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Amit   | Dev |
| Rahul  | Dev |
| Nilesh | QA  |
| x      | OPS |
| x      | ACC |

Right Join

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Amit   | Dev |
| Rahul  | Dev |
| Nilesh | QA  |
| Nitin  | x   |
| Sarang | x   |

Full Join

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Amit   | Dev |
| Rahul  | Dev |
| Nilesh | QA  |
| x      | OPS |
| x      | ACC |
| Nitin  | x   |
| Sarang | x   |



- Full join is used to return matching rows from both tables along with additional rows in both tables.
- Corresponding to additional rows in left or right table, opposite table values are taken as NULL.
- Full outer join is not supported in MySQL, but can be simulated using set operators.



# Set operators - Combine output of two queries.

| ename  | dname |
|--------|-------|
| Amit   | DEV   |
| Rahul  | DEV   |
| Nilesh | QA    |
| NULL   | OPS   |
| NULL   | ACC   |

| ename  | dname |
|--------|-------|
| Amit   | DEV   |
| Rahul  | DEV   |
| Nilesh | QA    |
| Nitin  | NULL  |
| Sarang | NULL  |

| Left Join |     | Right Join |     | union all |       |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-------|
| Amit      | Dev | Amit       | Dev | Amit      | Dev - |
| Rahul     | Dev | Rahul      | Dev | Rahul     | Dev - |
| Nilesh    | QA  | Nilesh     | QA  | Nilesh    | QA -  |
| x         | OPS | Nitin      | x   | x         | OPS   |
| x         | ACC | Sarang     | x   | x         | ACC   |
|           |     |            |     | Amit      | Dev - |
|           |     |            |     | Rahul     | Dev - |
|           |     |            |     | Nilesh    | QA -  |
|           |     |            |     | Nitin     | x     |
|           |     |            |     | Sarang    | x     |

like  
full outer  
join  
of  
oracle /  
ms-sql.

- UNION operator is used to combine results of two queries. The common data is taken only once. It can be used to simulate full outer join.
- UNION ALL operator is used to combine results of two queries. Common data is repeated.



# Self Join

- When join is done on same table, then it is known as "Self Join". The both columns in condition belong to the same table.
- Self join may be an inner join or outer join.

| empno | ename  | deptno | mgr  |
|-------|--------|--------|------|
| 1     | Amit   | 10     | 4    |
| 2     | Rahul  | 10     | 3    |
| 3     | Nilesh | 20     | 4    |
| 4     | Nitin  | 50     | 5    |
| 5     | Sarang | 50     | NULL |



| empno | ename  | deptno | mgr  |
|-------|--------|--------|------|
| 1     | Amit   | 10     | 4    |
| 2     | Rahul  | 10     | 3    |
| 3     | Nilesh | 20     | 4    |
| 4     | Nitin  | 50     | 5    |
| 5     | Sarang | 50     | NULL |

mgr column - represent empno  
of manager of current emp.



# Self Join

- When join is done on **same table**, then it is known as "Self Join". The both columns in condition belong to the same table.
- Self join may be an inner join or outer join.

| empno | ename  | deptno | mgr  |
|-------|--------|--------|------|
| 1     | Amit   | 10     | 4    |
| 2     | Rahul  | 10     | 3    |
| 3     | Nilesh | 20     | 4    |
| 4     | Nitin  | 50     | 5    |
| 5     | Sarang | 50     | NULL |

| empno | ename  | deptno | mgr  |
|-------|--------|--------|------|
| 1     | Amit   | 10     | 4    |
| 2     | Rahul  | 10     | 3    |
| 3     | Nilesh | 20     | 4    |
| 4     | Nitin  | 50     | 5    |
| 5     | Sarang | 50     | NULL |

Diagram illustrating a self join on the EMP table. The first table is labeled 'e' and the second table is labeled 'm'. Red arrows indicate the join condition: e.mgr = m.empno.

select e.ename, m.ename from emp e  
inner join emp m on e.mgr = m.empno;

select e.ename, m.ename from emp e  
left join emp m on e.mgr = m.empno;

e      m  
Amit, Nitin  
Rahul, Nilesh  
Nilesh, Hith  
Nitin, Sarang

e      m  
Amit, Nitin  
Rahul, Nilesh  
Nilesh, Hith  
Nitin, Sarang  
Sarang, x



# Joins

inner or outer join

↓  
Condition

==

↓  
equi-join

e.g.  
↓  
e.deptno = d.deptno

<, !=, >

↓  
non-equi  
joins.

```
select e.ename, d.dname from  
depts d inner join emps e  
on e.deptno = d.deptno; ✓
```

```
select e.ename, d.dname from  
depts d join emps e  
using (deptno);
```

→ col name is same in  
both tables.





# Joins - Inner join

## standard

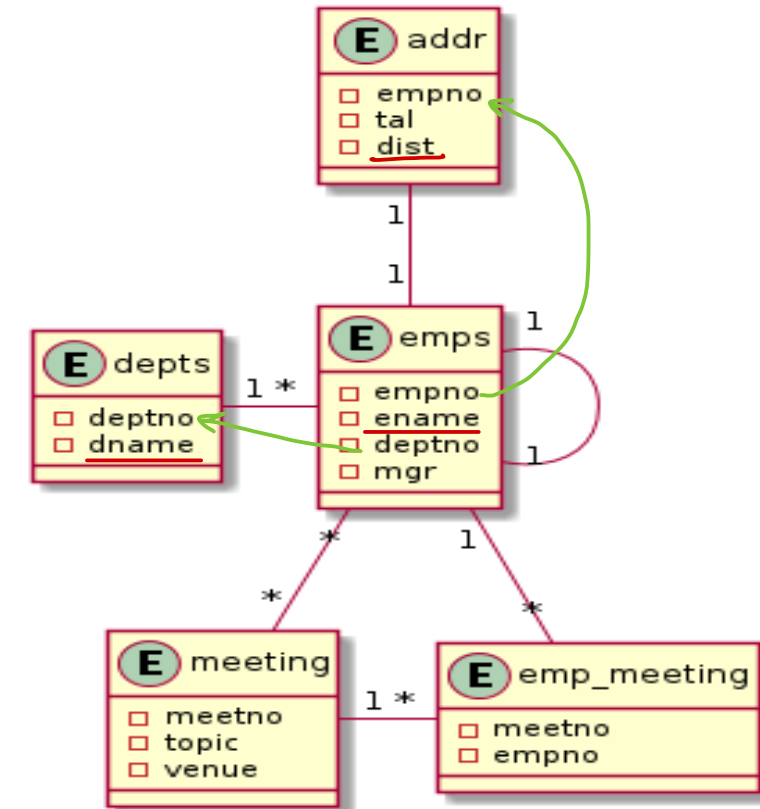
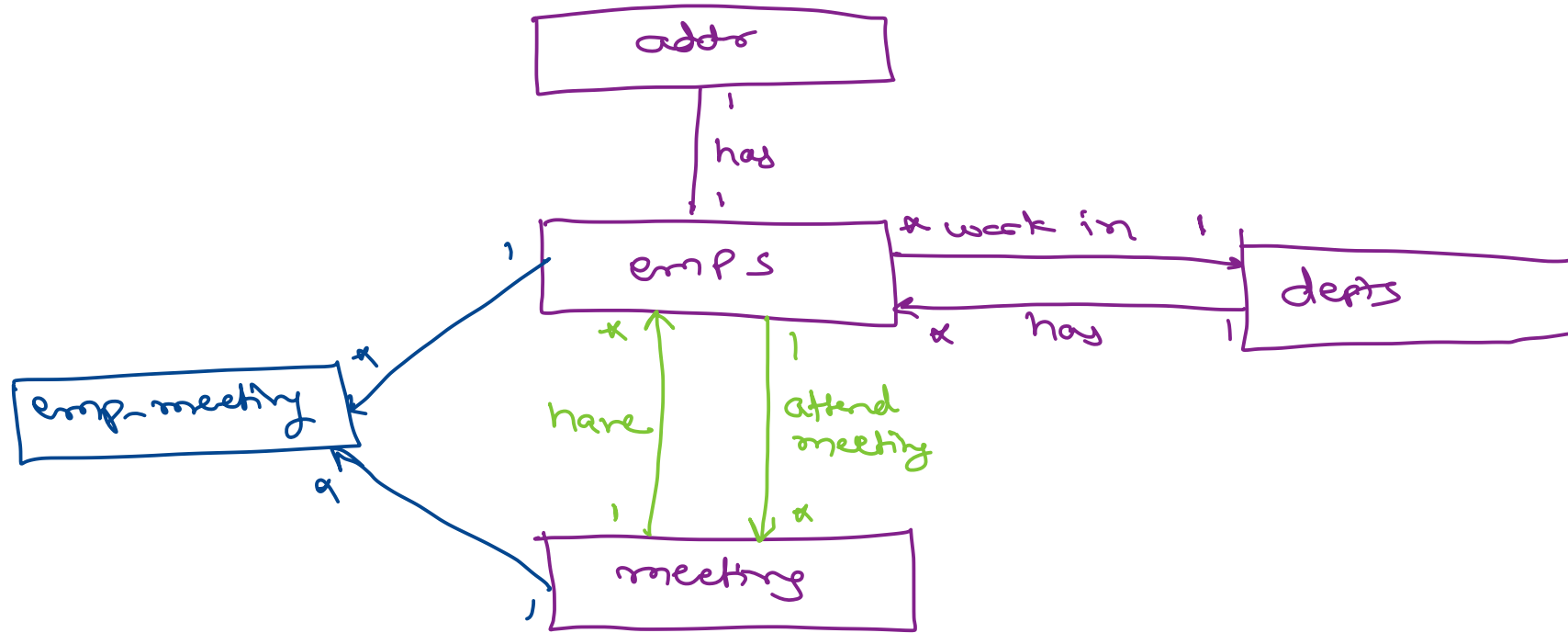
```
select e.ename, d.dname from  
emps e inner join depts d  
on e.deptno = d.deptno;
```

## non-standard

```
select e.ename, d.dname from  
emps e, depts d  
where e.deptno = d.deptno;
```



# Joins





Thank you!

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