Date: 09/09/25 Task 5

Writing Join, Equivalent AND/OR Recursive Queries

Aim

To implement and execute Join Queries, equivalent queries & recursive queries.

Types of Join in SQL:

1) Inner Join: returns records that have matching values in both tables

Syntax

```
select p.playername , t. teamname. from Player P
innerjoin teamns ON.p.teamsid = t. teamid;
```

2) Left (Outer) Join:

Returns all records from the left table & the matched record from the right table.

SYNTAX:

```
SELECT p. playername, t.teamname from player P
Left join team t on p.teamid=t.team id.
```

3) Right (Outer) Join:

→ Returns all record from the right table & the matched records from the left table.

SYNTAX

```
SELECT p.playername, t.teamname from player P
Right join team t on p.teamid = t. teamid.
```

~~1) Join Quests~~

4) Full (After) Join:

→ Return all record where there is a match in either left or right table.

SYNTAX:

```
Select p.playername , t.teamname from
Player P Full outer Join team t on
        p.teamid = t.teamid;
```

Equivalent Queries

Using Join:

```
Select ~~s.studentname , t.~~ p.playername,
  t.teamname from team t join players p
on  p.Playerid = t.teamid;
```

Output:

playername	teamname
Alice	Tigers
Bob	Tigers
David	Eagles

Recursive Query

Syntax

```
with recursive Team Hierarchy As ( select
    teamid, teamname, parent_teamid. from team
                where teamid = 101
    Union All  Select t.teamid, t.teamname
    from teams Join_heirarchy ON t.teamid=
                t.teamname.);
)) Select * from  Team Heirarchy;
```

Output

Player name	teamid
Jason	1011
Nikhil	1012
Anubhav	1013
Sanchit	1014

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	5
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	5
TAL (20)	15
WITH DATE	

Result:

The implementation of SQL command using joins & recursive queries are executed successfully.

9/9/24