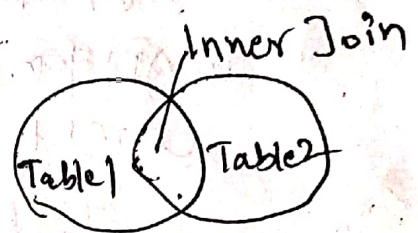


SQL Joins

- ① Develop an understanding of inner joins, left join, right join, self join, cross join,
- ② Develop an understanding of Union and Union all Keywords.

a) Inner Join :-

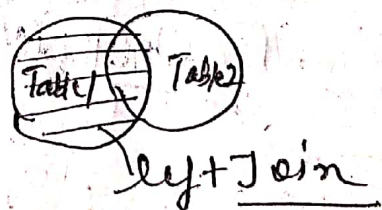
Use Database name;



Select columnname from Table 1

Inner Join ~~Inner Join~~ Table 2 on Table1.columnname = Table2.
columnname
columnname which are unique in both the table 1 and table 2.

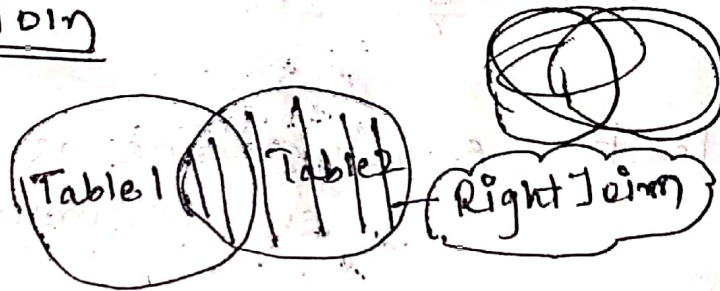
b) Left table :-



Select ~~from~~ column name from Table 1
Left Join table 2 on table1.columnname
= table2.columnname
order by table1.columnname;
↓
unique column in both table

Select c.customername, o.itemid
 from customer as c
 left join orderinfo as o ON c.customerid = o.customerid
 order by c.customername.

Right Join



Select o.itemid, ~~c.customername~~
 from Table 1

Right Join Table 2 on Table 1.columnname
 = Table 2.columnname
 order by Table 1.columnname

eg. Two table, orderinfo, customer

Select o.itemid, c.customername
 from orderinfo as o

Right join customer as c on
 o.customerid = c.customerid
 order by c.customername.

(d) Self Join and Cross Join

These two joins are not used as much as previous examples:

Self Joins is the case ~~where~~ table joins to itself.

Self Join

```
Select  e.columnname as 1 ,
        em.columnname as 2 ,
```

```
from Table1 as e
```

```
inner join self join Table1 as em on
```

```
e.columnname = em.columnname;
```

eg. Suppose we have employee table with
columnname as employee^{id}~~name~~,
firstname, lastname, employee role,
manager^{id}.

Query

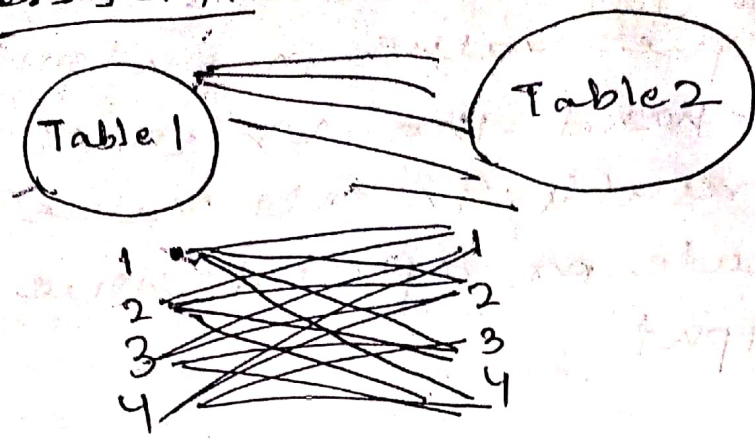
```
Select  e.firstname as employee name ,
        em.firstname as manger Name ,
```

```
from employees as e
```

```
inner join employees as em.
```

```
e.managerid = em.mangerid
```


Cross Join.



Select * from Table 1
Cross Join Table 2;

In cross join, each row of 1st table join with all the rows of another table.

If first table contain x rows and y rows in 2nd table then the result will be $x * y$ rows

© Union and Union All :-

Select city from customers
UNION
select city from supplier
order by city;

} only unique city value will output as a single with all distinct city name

Union keywords results only unique value in output.

On other hand the Unionall keyword will results in all value including duplicate or repeated value in output

Unionall

Select city from customer

Union all

Select city from supplier

order by city;