UT - 02

(2) Exist is used to check whether the result of a correlated nested query is empty or not.

Eg:-

```
Select Fname,
from Employee
where Exists( Select *
              from Dependent
              where SSN = ESSN
              And Fname = Dependent_name);
```

IN: the comparison operator IN compares a value v with a set of values V and evaluates to TRUE if v is one of the elements V.

Eg:-

```
Select E.Fname, E.Lname
From Employee
where E.SSN IN
      (Select ESSN
       from Dependent
       where ESSN = E.SSN And
       E.Fname = Dependent_name);
```

(1) Types of join:

(1) Inner join:-

(a) Natural join (⋈) (*):-

It joins two Tables based on same attribute

name and ~~the~~ data types. The resulting table will contain all the attributes of both the table.

(5) Equi join (E): Used in relational algebra & SQL, we use mathematical symbol (=) to perform equi join.

(6) Theta join (θ) :

It allows you to merge two tables based on the condition represented by theta, it is called as comparis -ion operator.

(7) Cartesian product (~~*~~) /(X) :-

Its a binary operation which is used to combine 2 relations.

Assuming R & S are 2 relations ~~which~~ with N & M attributes then the cartesian product R x S is written as of

Q = Count (@) = No of tuples in R x No of tuples in S

(8) outer join

(a) Full outer join (⟗)

The result will contain all the rows from both ~~the~~ Tables 1 & 2.

(b) left outer join (⟕) :- result will contain all the rows from left side of the table & matching rows of the table.

(c) Right outer join (⟖):

It gives matching rows and the rows which are right ~~the~~ table but not in left side.