



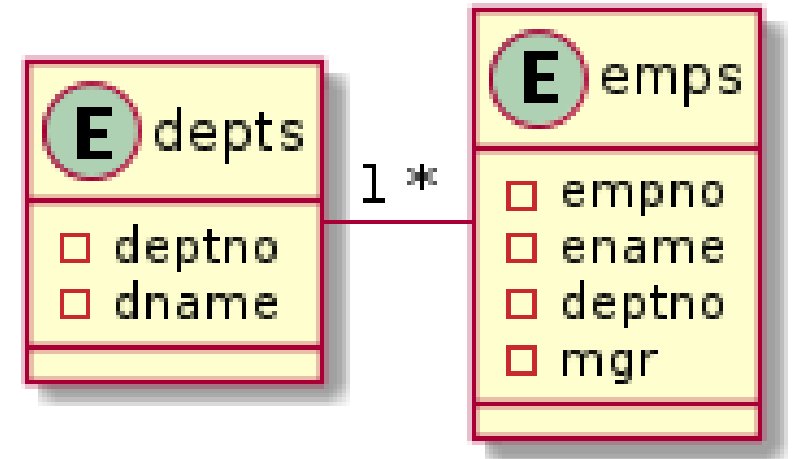
# MySQL - RDBMS

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# SQL Joins

- Join statements are used to SELECT data from multiple tables using single query.
- Typical RDBMS supports following types of joins:
  - Cross Join
  - Inner Join
  - Left Outer Join
  - Right Outer Join
  - Full Outer Join
  - Self join



# Cross Join

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

deptno	dname
10	DEV
20	QA
30	OPS
40	ACC

- Compares each row of Table1 with every row of Table2.
- Yields all possible combinations of Table1 and Table2.
- In MySQL, The larger table is referred as "Driving Table", while smaller table is referred as "Driven Table". Each row of Driving table is combined with every row of Driven table.
- Cross join is the fastest join, because there is no condition check involved.



# Inner Join

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

deptno	dname
10	DEV
20	QA
30	OPS
40	ACC



ename	dname
Amit	DEV
Rahul	DEV
Nilesh	QA

- The inner JOIN is used to return rows from both tables that satisfy the join condition.
- Non-matching rows from both tables are skipped.
- If join condition contains equality check, it is referred as equi-join; otherwise it is non-equi-join.



# Left Outer Join

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

deptno	dname
10	DEV
20	QA
30	OPS
40	ACC



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

- 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

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

deptno	dname
10	DEV
20	QA
30	OPS
40	ACC



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

- 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

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

deptno	dname
10	DEV
20	QA
30	OPS
40	ACC

- 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

ename	dname
Amit	DEV
Rahul	DEV
Nilesh	QA
NULL	OPS
NULL	ACC
Nitin	NULL
Sarang	NULL

ename	dname
Amit	DEV
Rahul	DEV
Nilesh	QA
Nitin	NULL
Sarang	NULL
Amit	DEV
Rahul	DEV
Nilesh	QA
NULL	OPS
NULL	ACC

- 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

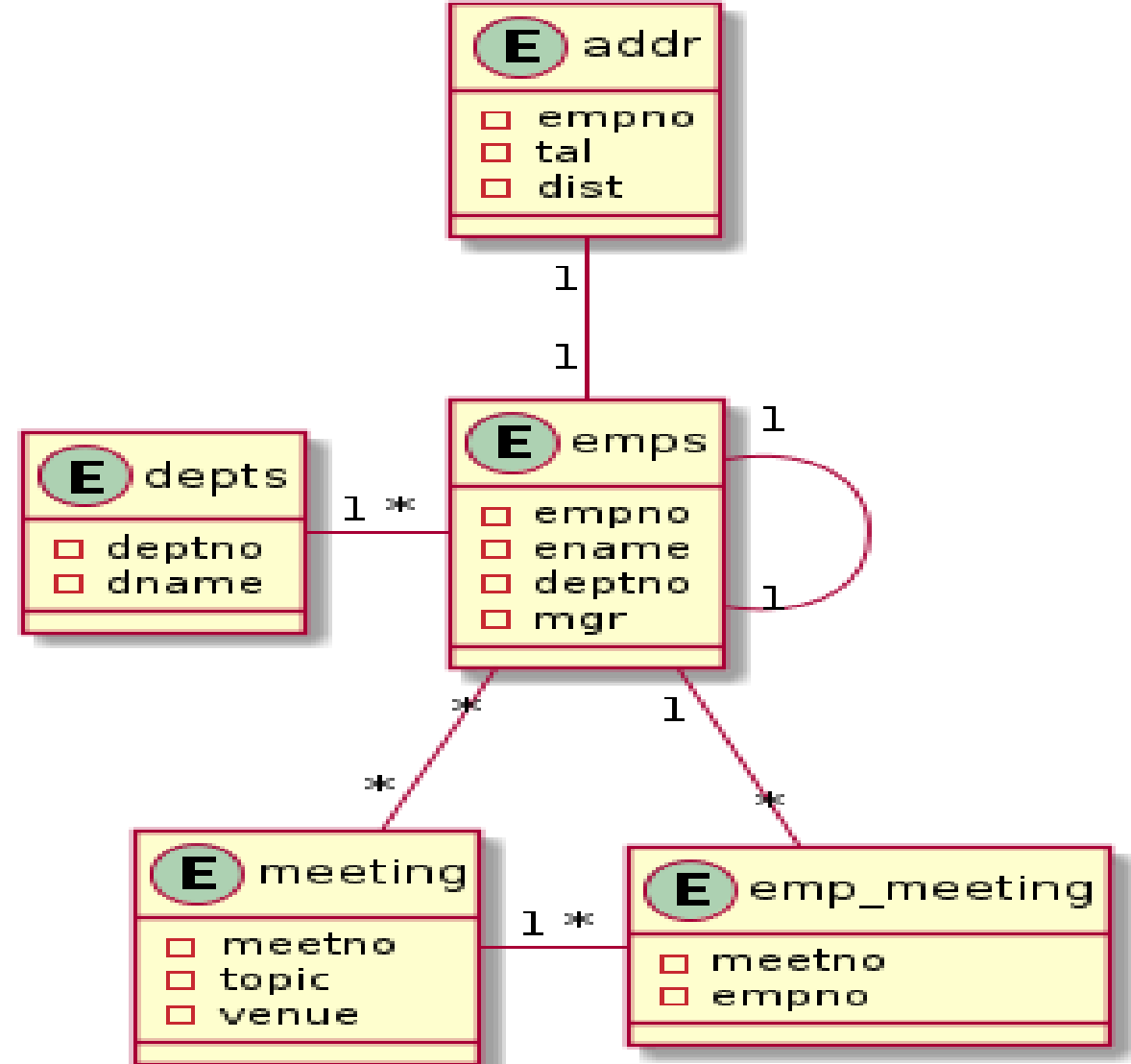


ename	mname
Amit	Nitin
Rahul	Nilesh
Nilesh	Nitin
	Sarang
Nitin	



# Entity Relations

- To avoid redundancy of the data, data should be organized into multiple tables so that tables are related to each other.
- The relations can be one of the following
  - One to One
  - One to Many
  - Many to One
  - Many to Many
- Entity relations is outcome of Normalization process.
- We need to apply **Multi-Table Joins**





Thank you!

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