1. Inner Join = netwins necords that have matching values in both tables.

A B

SFLECT column(s)

FROM table A

INNER JOIN table B

ON table A. col_name = table B. col_name:

(A is domenant)

2. Left Join = netwins all necords that from the left table, and the matched recorded from the right table.

syntax:

To do

1:0

1

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1

1

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4

-4

1

2

71)

7

4

SELECT column(s)

FROM table A

LGFT JOIN tableB

on table A. col_name = table B. col_name;

Fg: Stud_id name

101 adam

102 bob

103

Istudid 1	course
102	english
105	Science
103	computer science
1127	Contract

columnics from totales.

Result:

Stud id	namel	course
101	adam	null H
102	pop	engtish
103	casey	science

casey

3. Right Join

Syntax:

SELECT column(s)

(B is domenant)

from table A

RIGHT JOIN tableB

ON table A. col-name = table B. col-name;

4. Full Join Left Join U Right Join

5. Left Exclusive Join where boid is mull.

6. Right Exclusive Join whereaild is rull.

Sund toth showers through the total 7. self join and the wind with any

Syntax: SELECT Column(s) (SAMPLUS 153958 From table as a

JOIN table as b

ON a. col_name = b. col_name; 9. UNION ALL

B. Union

Syntax:

same SELECT column(s) From tableA

UNION + Remove duplicate

SELECT column(s) FROM table B

SQL sub Queries (nested query) It involves 2 select statements

query Sub quez

syntax: SELECT column(s) From table_name WHERE col_name operator (Subquery); normal but nested

hardstown and boxin alder

ONLY CONTAGN DUPLECATE

UNION ALL

1456400 x7594

4101423 140717

Signal brook finds

ह्य: SELECT name, marks FROM student WHERE marks > [SELECT AVG (marks) FROM Student):

Eg: SELECT MAX (marks) From Student - special los soldes de soldes de la Asiaca de WHERE city = "Humboi"

VIEWS: A view is a virtual table based on the result set of an squ statement. CREATE VIEW VIEWI AS SELECT JOHNO, name FROM student, CELECT * FROM view1;