

Task - 5 → Writing Join Queries, Equivalent and OR Recursive Queries!

29/8/25

A Implementation of dist types of Joins Recursive Queries.

→ A SQL JOIN Combines search from two tables.

→ A query can convert zero, one or multiple Join Operation.

→ Inner Join is the same as Join, the keyword Inner is optional

Objective :- To implement different types of Join and recursive queries.

Theory:- The SQL Join Clause is used to combine records from two (or) more tables in database. A Join is meant for combines fields from two tables by using value common to each.

Syntax:- Select Col1, Col2, Col3 ... From tab-name.1, table-name2, where table-name.1, W, name=table-name.2, column name.

Types of Joins:-

1) Simple Join

2) Self Join

3) Outer Join

Simple Join:- It is the most common types of Join. It retrieves the rows from 2 tables having a common column and is further classified.

Equal Join:-

A Join, which is based on condition, is called Equal-Join.

<u>Output</u> :-	Customer Name	Item Name
	John	laptop
	Bob	key board
	James	mouse

<u>Output</u> :-	Item Name	Price
	laptop	1200
	monitor	2500

Final output is as follows:-

→ Customer Name Item Name Price

John - laptop 1200
 Bob - monitor 2500
 James - mouse 800

If a break no string will not work

Not able to understand JMC this question - Answer

(Explain why such a break)

Customer Name	Item Name	Price
John	laptop	1200
Bob	key board	2500
James	mouse	800

Q:- Select from item, cust where item_id, cust_id, in the above statement item_id = cust_id. perform the Join statement. It returns row from both the tables provided the both have same_id as specified by the where clause.

→ To insert record in target table

→ To update records in target table

→ To Create view.

Non equi-Join:-

It specifies the relationship b/w column b/w belonging to different tables by making what relation operation other than $=$.

Ex:-

It specifies the relationship b/w column belonging to different tables by main use of relational operators other than $=$.

Ex:-

Select * from items, cust where item_id < cust_id.

Table Aliases:-

Table Aliases is used to make multiple table queries shorter and more reachable we give an alias name to the table in the from clause and use it instead of the name throughout the query.

Self Join:-

Joining of a table to itself is known as self join. It joins one row of the table to itself, and also with either rows of the same table.

Ex:- Select from Emp * Empty where * salary

\Rightarrow (Select avg salary) from xemp where * dept
 $= y \text{dept-no};$

Output:-

Highest Salary

89,000

c-name

Bob

95,000

eve

Output:-

Cust_name & item_name

Smith has to pay laptop

Doe

mouse

Customer Doe has to pay mouse

for mouse

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Outer Join :- It extends the result of a simple Join as well as those rows from the table the symbol (*) represents outer join

Different Types of SQL Joins:-

Here are the different types of the joins in SQL:

(Inner) Join :- Returns records that have matching values in both tables.

Select column-name from table 1, name & Joins table 2 ON Table 1.column-name = table2.column-name;

left (outer) Join :- Return all records & what these is a match in either left (or) right table. select column temp (s) from table 1.

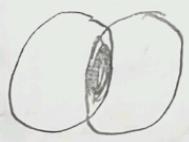
Full Outer Join table 2 ON Table 1 column-names & table 2 column-names.



Left Join



Right Join



Inner Join



Full Outer Join

Result :- Query Join is implemented and Executed Successfully.

NAME	PERFORMANCE (5)	RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	20
VIVA VOCE (5)			
RECORD (5)			
TOTAL (20)			29/8
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