Task - 5 : Writing Join queries, Equivalent and Recursive query

Aim: Implementation of different data types of Join & recursive Queries.

Theory:

The SQL join clause is used to combine records from two or more tables in a database a Join is a mean for combining fields from two tables.

Types of Joins

1. Simple join
2. Self join
3. outer join

Simple join

It is common use of Join type. It rebuilds the rows from 2 tables.

equi -Join

A - join, which is based on equalisation, is called equi - join

ex:

select * from item, cust where item-id = cust_Id

Non - Equi - Join

It specified the relationship b/w coloumn belonging to different table.

ex

select * from items, cust where item < cust-Id.

output:

Cust_name	Item_name
John	Laptop
Bob	Keyboard
Jane	Mouse

output

Item_name	Price
Laptop	1200
Monitor	480

Self - Join

Joining of tables to itself is known as Self - Join. It joins one row in a table the another. It can compare each row of the row to itself.

ex

select * from empx, empy where x.salary >= (select any (salary) from x. Emp where x. deptno = (y deptno);

outer join :

It extends the result of a simple Join as well as these rows from the Table The symbol (T) represents outer join.

Different types of SQL Join:

1) Inner Join : Returns records that have matching values in both tables

ex:

select coloumn_name from table Inner Join table 2 on table coloumn_name = table 2. column = name;

Left (outer) join : Return all record & what there is a mouth in either left (or) right table e1.

output

highest salary	e-name
80000	Bob
95000	Eve

output

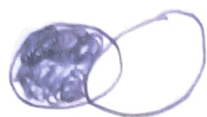| cust_name	item-name
Smith	Laptop
Doe	Mouse

Full order join table 2, on table 1 colown - names 1
table 2 - column - names

Left Join

Right Join

Inner Join

Full outer Join

Result: Query using Join is implented
and executed successfully.

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