

IQ. What are joins and its types of joins

1) JOINS:

Inner joins:

Taking common values between two tables

Left joins:

Defend all the values from Left and common values from the right

Right joins: (eqns and query ques more to I qn the fulg)

(bring pair wise relation) (S (B T Qn)) trees printed
Defend all the values from the Right and common values from the Left.

Full joins:

Defend all the values from the Left and also defend all the values from the Right and common values between 2 tables.

Cross joins:

It is all about cartesian product.
combine in the unrelated values. Its anything common in the both tables, but I want together in the both table.

Table 1

Table 2.

10 lakh

10 lakh.

so, the data redundancy will be high. so we don't use cross join.

2) Execution of SQL query.

- 1) select → ⑦. SQL reads the data from the database and prepares output for user.
- 2) from → ①. SQL finds the data from the table.
- 3) distinct → ②. SQL removes duplicates from the result set.
- 4) join → ③. SQL joins two or more tables based on common columns.
- 5) where → ④. SQL filters the data based on a condition.
- 6) group by → ⑤. SQL groups the data based on specific criteria.
- 7) having → ⑥. SQL filters the grouped data based on a condition.
- 8) orderby → ⑧. SQL arranges the data in ascending or descending order.
- 9) limit → ⑨. SQL restricts the number of rows returned by the query.
- 10) offset → ⑩. SQL skips a certain number of rows before returning results.
- 11) union → ⑪. SQL combines the results of two or more queries into a single result set.

3) Sub Query:

Query within a query. We will use the subquery to get values from the separate table. ~~for ex: two column also relationship in the same table with both table up class say batsman top players~~
Ex: Employee Id, captain is a player.

Index: ⑫

To locate the data very quickly in a less time.

We can create manually as well as automatic.

Automatic. → Define primary key or unique, in a particular column. Nature of unique.

Manual. → Create index (index name) ON table name.
(column name)

⑤ DDL: Data Definition Language → 202 to maintain
Data definition language. It's all about structure
only not a data.

① Create → To create a table. ② ← Table

② Alter → Alter the structure (or) columns.

↳ i) Add → To add the extra column.

ii) Drop → To drop the column. ← pd drop

iii) Rename column → To rename the particular
column. ③ ← pd rename

iv) Modify → To modify the particular datatype
of column. ④ ← tsz 440

③ Drop → To drop the particular column (or)
table.

④ Rename → To rename the particular table.

⑤ Truncate → The table structure remains

after the truncate statement and only
records got deleted. we can't do roll back.

But there is no rollback for truncate statement

→ If you want to roll back then use the

TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

→ Suppose if you want to roll back then

use ROLLBACK TRANSACTION (parameter) ← . because
(parameter)

⑥ DML:

Data Manipulation Language. It's all about the data not about the structure.

- ① Insert → to create a data rowwise.
- ② update → existing data will change in rowwise.
- ③ Delete → unwanted data will be removed row wise.

⑦ TCL:

transaction control language.

- ① commit → saving data permanently. (ctrl s).
- ② rollback → to restoring the data (ctrl z) .
- ③ save point → temporarily save transaction.

TCL will control only DDL not a DML.

⑧ operators present in SQL.

= → particular single value.

> → salary greater than 5000.

< → salary lesser than 5000.

>= → salary will be 5000 (or) >= above 5000.

<= → salary will be 5000 (or) <= below 5000.

!=, <> → salary will not equal to 5000. (Except 5000 remaining values).

Like operators:

It finds all the words containing "like",
it used for the exact match.

wild card:

• wherever there is asterisk or % it will

① * → one or more character.

② ? → words like star prints ← star? →

③ _ → underscore. → only one character.

eg: date, *y*age.

for example like star prints ← star? →

for example like star prints ← star? →

• greatest length difference -

• like

(s like) → maximum prints ← finds

(s like) which of prints or ← desired

maximum size → maximum. ← finds max

Time is too long write fastest like

maximum size → maximum. ← finds max

which size reducing ← =

one with less prints ← <

one with most prints ← >

maximum = > (to) one of all prints ← > <

and = > (to) one of all prints ← > <

, one

or longer ten like prints ← > < !

is > one tag word) .0000

(multiple