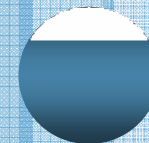




Database Management System

Lab 03

Data retrieval operations in SQL
using join operations



Introduction

In lab session 2, we learned different ways to retrieve data from a single table. However, we frequently need data from more than one tables

For example, suppose we need a report that displays

| Employee id | Name | job | Department Name |
|-------------|------|-----|-----------------|
|-------------|------|-----|-----------------|

The first three attributes are present in EMP table where as the last one is in DEPT table.

EMP

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO |
|-------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | | 30 |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 |

DEPT

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|--------|------------|----------|
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

Cartesian Product(x)

Definition

One row of a first table into all rows of second table. Basically it will provide all possible rows combinations in 2 tables. It is represented by a symbol (X)

Examples:

Lets take example of 2 tables made by ourselves

| Student | | |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
| Student_ID | Student_Name | Student_courseID |
| 01 | Usama | 01 |
| 02 | Aisha | 02 |
| 03 | Ali | 02 |

| Course | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Course_ID | Course_Name |
| 01 | DBMS |
| 02 | CCN |

Cartesian Product(x)

Now Cartesian product of two tables will be written as :
Student **X** Course

Output rows would be

| Student_ID | Student_Name | Student_courseID | Course_ID | Course_Name |
|------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 01 | Usama | 01 | 01 | DBMS |
| 02 | Aisha | 02 | 01 | DBMS |
| 03 | Ali | 02 | 01 | DBMS |
| 01 | Usama | 01 | 02 | CCN |
| 02 | Aisha | 02 | 02 | CCN |
| 03 | Ali | 02 | 02 | CCN |

First table all rows with second table first row then First table all rows with second table Second row and so on ...

Now Find out the cartesian product of **Emp** and **Dept** table after writing following command on your screen

set wrap off *This command makes your data properly wrapped*

Cartesian Product(x)

SQL Plus

56 rows selected.

```
SQL> set wrap off
SQL> select * from emp e ,dept d;
```

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO | DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|-------|--------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|--------|------------|----------|
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | | 30 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | 1400 | 30 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | | 30 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | 1400 | 30 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | 1400 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | | 30 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | 1400 | 30 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

56 rows selected.

Types of Joins

1. Inner-Join/Equi-Join

If the join contains an equality condition, it is called equi-join.

Example:

We discussed this example in lab 02 if you remember

To retrieve the employee name, their job and department name, we need to extract data from two tables, EMP and DEPT. This type of join is called *Equi join* that is values in the DEPTNO column must be equal in both tables. *Equi join* is also called *simple join* or *inner join*.

```
SELECT E.ENAME, E.JOB, D.DNAME  
FROM EMP E,DEPT D  
WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO;
```

Types of Joins

Have you notice one thing? By making a equi join few rows of **department table** that are not matching with any of the **employee table's** department no are not becoming the part of our output.

Employee Table

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO |
|-------|---------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|
| 7924 | MICHAEL | COOK | 7811 | 26-JUL-81 | 9000 | | 30 |
| 7345 | SANIA | ENGINEER | 7904 | 18-DEC-90 | 2340 | 600 | 30 |
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30 |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | | 30 |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 |

Department Table

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|--------|------------|------------|
| 50 | MARKETING1 | SAN DIEGO1 |
| 60 | MIS | |
| 70 | FINANCE | |
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

Types of Joins

Inner Join Output is

```
SQL> select * from emp e,dept d where e.deptno=d.deptno;
```

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO | DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|-------|---------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|--------|------------|----------|
| 7924 | MICHAEL | COOK | 7811 | 26-JUL-81 | 9000 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7345 | SANIA | ENGINEER | 7904 | 18-DEC-90 | 2340 | 600 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7702 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |

16 rows selected.

Can I say this those departments that are not matching with the Employee table or that are missing in the employee table are not becoming the part of our output?

Answer is Yes. And in real time most of the time we need to see whole data even if its not matching with any one of the table and for that case we use a join named as **OUTER JOIN**

Types of Joins

In actual whole Data is as

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO | DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|-------|---------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| 7924 | MICHAEL | COOK | 7811 | 26-JUL-81 | 9000 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7345 | SMITH | ENGINEER | 7904 | 18-DEC-90 | 2340 | 600 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| | | | | | | | | 50 | MARKETING1 | SAN DIEGO1 |
| | | | | | | | | 60 | MIS | |
| | | | | | | | | 70 | FINANCE | |
| | | | | | | | | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

Types of Joins

2. Outer-Join

A join between two tables that returns the results of the inner join as well as unmatched rows in the **left** or unmatched rows in the **right** tables is a left or right outer join respectively.

a) Left Outer Join

A join between two tables that returns the results of the inner join as well as unmatched rows in the **left table**

Example:

```
SELECT E.ENAME, D.DEPTNO, D.DNAME  
FROM EMP E LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPT D  
ON (E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO);
```

Display left table's All rows that are not even matching with the right table

Employee is Left Table & Dept Is Right Table

As All rows of Employee table contains such a department that is present in a department table so above query's result will be same as inner join

Alternate Syntax

```
SELECT E.ENAME, D.DEPTNO, D.DNAME  
FROM EMP E, DEPT D  
WHERE E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO(+);
```

Plus is on right side show this is a left Outer join & can be convert as we are showing unmatched rows as blank in department table

Types of Joins

a) Left Outer Join(Cont.)

Just For Learning keeping integrity constraints a side for few minutes let say I have inserted a new row in employee table For Employee ALI whose Dept no is 04

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO |
|-------|--------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30 |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | | 30 |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 |
| 7999 | ALI | ANALYST | 7566 | 20-FEB-81 | 1100 | | 04 |

Now simple inner join will return only matched rows so output of inner join will be same after and before row addition. But that join is missing lefts table one row that is not matching with Right table any row if I will write the same Left Outer Join query as:

Types of Joins

a) Left Outer Join(Cont.)

So Missing information of **Ali** in the Left table will now be visible from following query:

```
SELECT *FROM  
EMP E LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPT D  
ON (E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO);
```

```
1 SELECT *FROM  
2 EMP E LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPT D  
3* ON (E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO)  
SQL> /
```

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO | DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|-------|--------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|--------|------------|----------|
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7999 | ALI | ANALYST | 7566 | 20-FEB-81 | 1100 | | 04 | | | |

15 rows selected.

Types of Joins

b) Right Outer Join:

A join between two tables that returns the results of the inner join as well as unmatched rows in the **Right table**

Example:

```
SELECT *FROM  
EMP E RIGHT OUTER JOIN DEPT D  
ON (E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO);
```

Display Right table's All rows that are not even matching with the Left table

Employee is Left Table & Dept Is Right Table

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO | DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|-------|--------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|--------|------------|----------|
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| | | | | | | | | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

15 rows selected.

As All rows of Department table was not matching with departments in Employee table so its deptno = 40 was not retrieving by simple inner join.


Types of Joins

b) Right Outer Join(cont.)

Alternate Syntax

```
SELECT E.ENAME, D.DEPTNO,D.DNAME  
FROM EMP E, DEPT D  
WHERE E.DEPTNO(+) = D.DEPTNO;
```

Plus is on left side show this is a Right Outer join and can be Convent that we are showing unmatched rows as blank in Employee table



| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO | DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|-------|--------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|--------|------------|----------|
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| | | | | | | | | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

15 rows selected.

Types of Joins

c) Full Outer Join

The FULL OUTER JOIN keyword combines the result of both LEFT and RIGHT joins.

Example:

```
SELECT * FROM  
EMP E FULL OUTER JOIN DEPT D  
ON (E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO);
```

Display Both table's All rows that are not even matching with the one another

Suppose my inserted row of Employee **Ali** is still present in a table then output of full outer join be

| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB | MGR | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO | DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|-------|--------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|--------|------------|----------|
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-APR-87 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7839 | KING | PRESIDENT | | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0 | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-MAY-87 | 1100 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950 | | 30 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 7902 | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 | | 20 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 | | 10 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 7999 | ALI | ANALYST | 7566 | 20-FEB-81 | 1100 | | 04 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

16 rows selected.

Types of Joins

3. Non-Equijoin

If the join contains inequality condition(i.e: <>, >, <, **BETWEEN**, etc.) it is called non-equijoin.

Example:

Display employee name, salary and Grades of Employee.

Hint: Every grade have a specific Salary Range

```
SELECT E.ENAME, E.SAL, S.GRADE  
FROM EMP E, SALGRADE S  
WHERE E.SAL  
BETWEEN S.LOSAL AND S.HISAL;
```

No Equality Condition in the
Join of 2 tables

Types of Joins

4. Self join

A **self-join** is a query in which a table is joined (compared) to itself.

Example:

We have already verbally discuss this example in lab 01
Print Employee name & employee's manager name. For this we need to join the EMP table to itself(perform a *self join*)

```
SELECT WORKER.ENAME, MANAGER.ENAME as "Manager"  
FROM EMP WORKER, EMP MANAGER  
WHERE WORKER.MGR = MANAGER.EMPNO;
```

To Print Name of Manager we used Self Join

