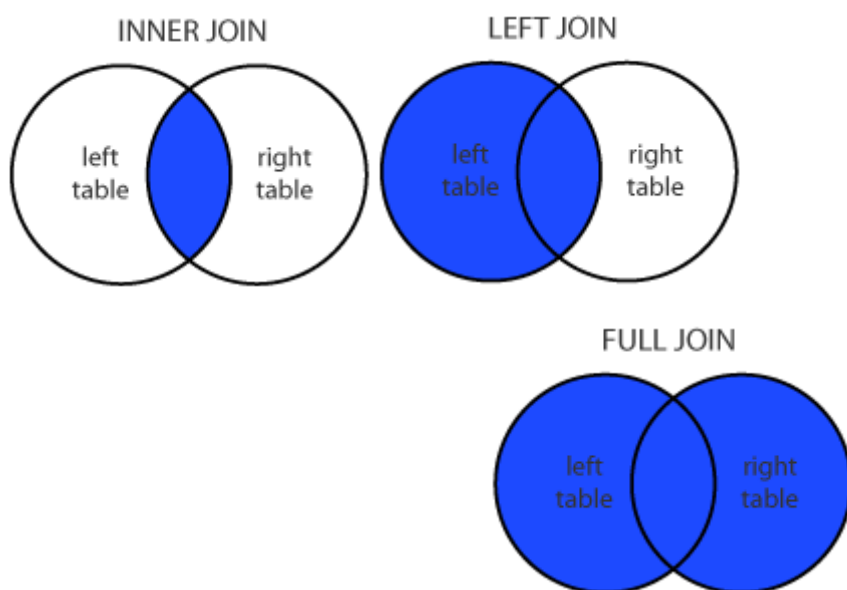
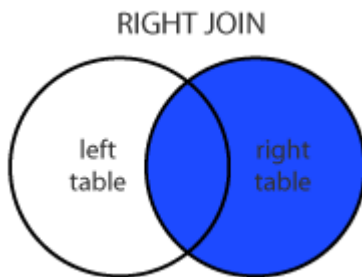


SQL JOIN

A SQL Join statement is used to combine data or rows from two or more tables based on a common field between them. Different types of Joins are:

1. INNER JOIN: Select records that have matching values in both tables.
2. LEFT JOIN: Select records from the first (left-most) table with matching right table records.
3. RIGHT JOIN: Select records from the second (right-most) table with matching left table records.
4. FULL JOIN: Selects all records that match either left or right table records.





More topics from DBMS to read:

EasyExamNotes.com covered following topics in these notes.

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2. Introduction to DBMS
3. Advantages and disadvantages of DBMS
4. DML, DDL and DCL
5. Domains
6. Introduction to data models
7. Entities and Attributes
8. Relationship among entities
9. Tuples
10. Attributes
11. Relation
12. Keys
13. Twelve rules of CODD
14. Schemas
15. Integrity Constraints
16. Normalization
17. Functional dependency
18. Transaction processing concepts

19. Schedule
20. Serializability
21. OODBMS vs RDBMS
22. RDBMS
23. SQL join
24. SQL functions: SUM(), AVG(), MAX(), MIN(), COUNT().
25. Block, Extent, Segment
26. Oracle Background processes
27. Trigger
28. Oracle cursor
29. Introduction to Concurrency Control

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[References:](#)

1. Korth, Silbertz, Sudarshan, "Fundamental of Database System", McGraw Hill
2. Atul Kahate , " Introduction to Database Management System", Pearson Educations

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1. SQL Functions

2. History of DBMS
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4. Introduction to Database
5. Advantages and Disadvantages of DBMS
6. SQL | DDL, DML, DCL Commands
7. Domain
8. Entity and Attribute
9. Relationship among entities
10. Attribute
11. Database Relation
12. DBMS Keys
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14. Twelve rules of CODD
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33. Data types
34. Entity
35. Check Constraint
36. Primary and Foreign key
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38. Database applications
39. Disadvantages of file system data management
40. RGPV DBMS Explain the concepts of generalization and aggregation with appropriate examples
41. RGPV solved Database approach vs Traditional file accessing approach
42. Find all employees who live in the city where the company for which they work is located
43. Concept of table spaces, segments, extents and block
44. Triggers: mutating errors, instead of triggers
45. Dedicated Server vs Multi-Threaded Server
46. Distributed database, database links, and snapshot
47. RDBMS Security
48. SQL queries for various join types
49. Cursor management: nested and parameterized cursors
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