Inner Join:

- This join returns only the rows where there is a match between the columns in both tables.
- Imagine you have a list of employees and a list of their salaries. If you do an inner join, you'll only get the rows where there's a matching employee in both lists.
- For example, if you have:
    - Employee: (Emp_Name, City)
    - Employee_Salary: (Emp_Name, Department, Salary)

Employee.Emp_Name	Employee.City	Employee_Salary.Salary
Hari	Pune	10000
Om	Mumbai	7000
Jai	Solapur	5000

Outer Join:

- Outer joins include rows from one table even if there are no matches in the other table.
- There are two types of outer joins: left outer join and right outer join.

a. Left Outer Join:

- This includes all rows from the left table (the first table mentioned) and matching rows from the right table.
- If there's no match in the right table, it fills in with NULL values.
- For example, if you run:

Employee.Emp_Name	Employee.City	Employee_Salary.Salary
Hari	Pune	10000
Om	Mumbai	7000
Jai	Solapur	5000
Suraj	null	null

b. Right Outer Join:

- This is similar to the left outer join but includes all rows from the right table (the second table mentioned).
- If there’s no match in the left table, it fills in with NULL values.
- For example, if you run:

Employee.Emp_Name	Employee.City	Employee_Salary.Salary
Hari	Pune	10000
Om	Mumbai	7000
Jai	Solapur	5000
Billu	null	8000

Related posts:

1. What is database management system (DBMS) ? What are the tasks performed by users in DBMS ?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of DBMS ?

3. What do you understand by database users ? Describe the different types of database users.
4. Who are data administrators ? What are the functions of database administrator ?OR Discuss the role of database adinistrator.
5. What is data abstraction ? Explain different levels ofabstraction.
6. Explain the differences between physical level,conceptual level and view level of data abstraction.
7. Explain the difference between database management system (DBMS) and file system.
8. Discuss the architecture of DBMS. What are the types of DBMS architecture ?
9. What are data models ? Briefly explain different types of data models.
10. Describe data schema and instances.
11. Describe data independence with its types
12. Describe the classification of database language. Which type of language is SQL ?
13. Explain DBMS interfaces. What are the various DBMS interfaces ?
14. What is ER model ? What are the elements of ER model ? What are the notations of ER diagram ?
15. What do you understand by attributes and domain ?Explain various types of attributes used in conceptual data model.
16. Construct an ER diagram for University system.
17. Construct an ER diagram for the registrar’s office
18. Describe mapping constraints with its types.
19. Explain the primary key, super key, foreign key and candidate key with example. OR Define key. Explain various types of keys.
20. What do you mean by a key to the relation ? Explain the differences between super key, candidate key and primary key.
21. Explain generalization, specialization and aggregation. OR Compare generalization, specialization and aggregation with suitable examples.

Discuss join and types with suitable example. Define join. Explain different types of join.

22. What is Unified Modeling Language ? Explain different types of UML.
23. What is relational model ? Explain with example.
24. Explain constraints and its types.
25. Consider the following relations:
26. What are the additional operations in relational algebra ?
27. Explain integrity constraints.
28. Explain the following constraints : i. Entity integrity constraint. ii. Referential integrity constraint. iii. Domain constraint.
29. Explain how a database is modified in SQL. OR Explain database modification.
30. Describe the SQL set operations