Join - (Relational Algebra) Join an be defined as combination of a Carteson product followed by selection process. On the basis of Join Condition it make pair of two tuples from different relations.) Theta (0) Join Denoted by Symbol O Notation :- RI MAR2 Suppose RI have Attributes AI Az -- An + R2 have Attributer B1, B2 - Bn Such that RINR2 = \$ Note - Theta Join Can we all Kind of Comparison. Operator Subject Er Student Roll Subject Name Std Class Math English Hindi 101 May 10 10 Amit 102 10 11 103 12 11 then of Commence STUDENT MI Shided - Shided - Class Mame Std class subject Roll 10 math Ajay 10 101 Ajay 10 101 11 Hikdi 102 Amit 11 102 Amit 11 11 Science 103 Akarl 12 12 Commerce

Equi Join when Theta Join uses only equality Companion operator, It is said to be equijoin Note !- above Example also comes under equijoin Matural Join (DA) . In Matural Join we do not use any Companyon For Natural Join there must be at least One common attribute between two relations. operator. Im Attribute must have same Name & demain. · It display the common attribut at one time. Course Head Nor Dept Code Name Dept AJes CEPE Amit ME CS 201 Mediania ME ME IOI Course DA Head Dept Code Mame Headson CS CS201 CCPC Agey ME MEIOI Mechanicy Amid Here Theta Join, Natural Join and Equipois are known as Inner Join.

Outer Join

Note: Inner Join includes only those tuples with motching attributes sent are discarted. Outer Join includes all tuples from participat relations in the resulting relation. Outerjoin Full le Kight Outer Join outer Join outer Join RMS 9 RMS 9 RIXIS Note: All tuples from both All tuples form Hole: All tuples relations are included Seft relation (R) of Replit sclation are included in respective unmatched S will be resulting relation. attributes are made nelude 2] R have tuples for milling for which there are attributed ink NULL. No matching tuple Corresponding to in S. then the B H will Huy Corresponding attributes MUU. of sare make NUL