

# Terms

## Chapter 4

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1. **join** (same as inner join)
2. **join condition** – the on phrase in the join statement that indicates how tables are connected
3. **inner join** – returns records that have matching values in both tables
4. **ad hoc relationship** – join based on columns that aren't keys or foreign keys
5. **qualified column name** – table name, a period, the column name
6. **explicit syntax** – specifically using the keyword JOIN
7. **correlation name** – column or table aliases
8. **table alias** – using the AS clause with a table to give it a temp name
9. **fully-qualified object name** – table name, a period, the column name
10. **partially-qualified object name** – omit the table name
11. **self-join** – a table joined to itself
12. **interim result set** – result set that occurs from multiple joins (you don't see this, it is temporary)
13. **interim table** – table that is temporary (result of multiple join statements)
14. **implicit syntax** – syntax without the JOIN keyed in
15. **theta syntax** – same as implicit syntax
16. **outer join** – includes all values in the left or right table
17. **left outer join** - returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table
18. **right outer join** - returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table
19. **full outer join** - Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table
20. **cross join** – joins tables to create a grid
21. **Cartesian product** – resulting grid of a cross join
22. **Union** – combining result sets of select statements
23. **set operator** - any operator that uses result sets (Union, Intersect and Except)