### Outer Join ====>
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* An outer join is similar to an equijoin because it returns all the records an equijoin returns.

* But it also returns records that are in one of the tables with no matching records in another table.

* An OUTER JOIN returns not only results which satisfy all conditions, but also returns rows from one table which did not satisfy the condition.

* In case of OUTER JOIN to work we first have to identify the deficittable.

* A table is called a DEFICIT TABLE if it does not contain a matching value in the join column as compared to the value of other table.

* Now , while writing the OUTER JOIN query the entire syntax is same as that of EQUI JOIN , but we place a + along with the column of DEFICIT TABLE in the JOIN CONDITION.


# WAQ to display the complete list of all the departments run by the company. Your query should display DEPTNO,DNAME,LOC and ENAME and JOB of the employees in the department , if any.
-  select d.deptno, d.dname, d.loc, e.ename, e.job from emp e, dept d where e.deptno(+) = d.deptno;

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC | ENAME | JOB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | SMITH | CLERK |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | ALLEN | SALESMAN |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | WARD | SALESMAN |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | JONES | MANAGER |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | MARTIN | SALESMAN |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | BLACK | MANAGER |
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK | CLARK | MANAGER |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | SCOTT | ANALYST |
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK | KING | PRESIDENT |
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | TURNER | SALESMAN |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | ADAMS | CLERK |

| DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC | ENAME | JOB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | SALES | CHICAGO | JAMES | CLERK |
| 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS | FORD | ANALYST |
| 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK | MILLER | CLERK |
| 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON | | |