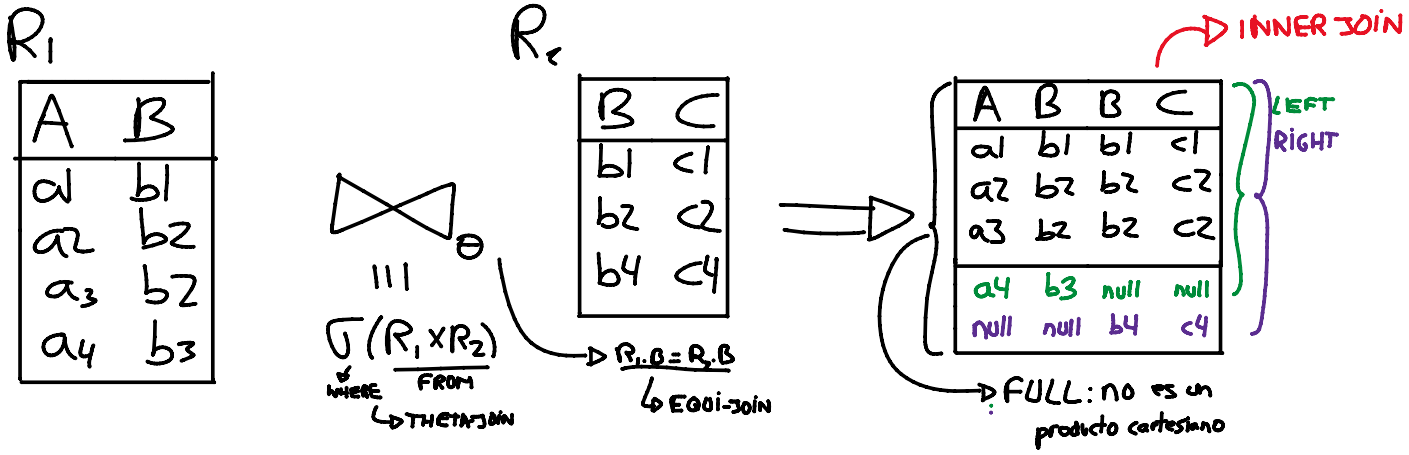
Teoría SQL

jueves, 13 de diciembre de 2018 17:49

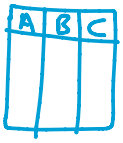
//Alberto Ruibal Ojea



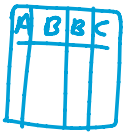

```
SELECT *
FROM R1, R2
WHERE R1.B = R2.B
```
} INNER JOIN

```
SELECT *
FROM R1 INNER JOIN R2 ON (R1.B = R2.B)
WHERE
```
(INNER: Por defecto: se puede eliminar)

- R1 JOIN R2 ON (R1.B = R2.B)
- R1 JOIN R2 USING (B)
  - EQUI-JOIN + MISMO NOMBRE EN COLUMNAS
  - CREA UNA SOLA COPIA DE LA COLUMNA B



Y no



- R1 NATURAL JOIN R2
  - EQUI-JOIN POR TODO PAR DE ATRIBUTOS QUE SE LLAMEN IGUAL

OUTER JOIN

```
SELECT *
FROM R1 OUTER JOIN R2 ON (R1.B = R2.B)
                      USING (B)
```
(OUTER: se puede eliminar)

(OUTER: LEFT / RIGHT / FULL)