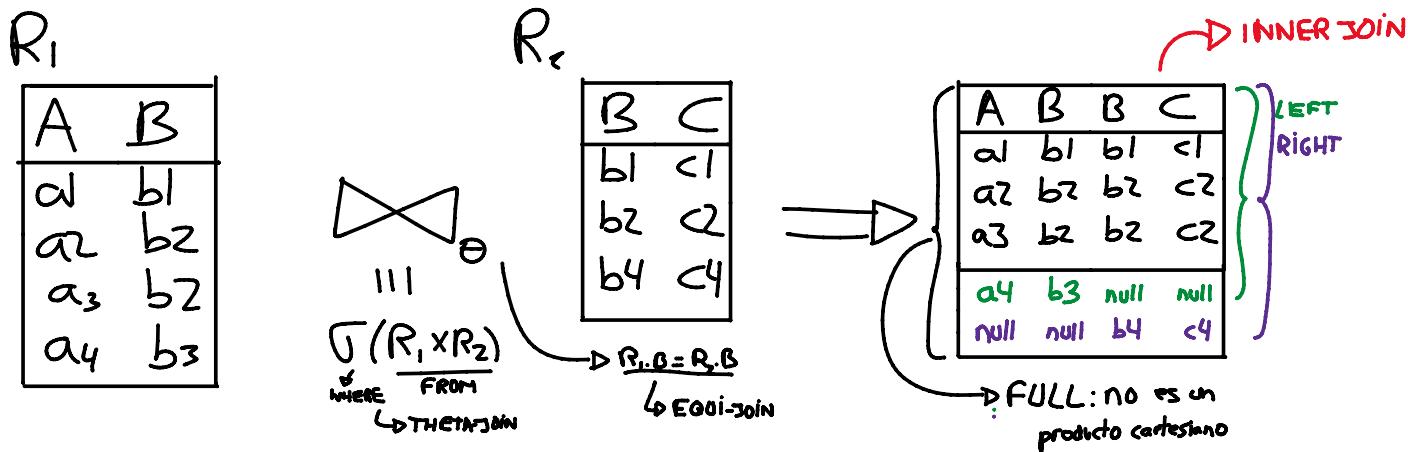


Teoría SQL

jueves, 13 de diciembre de 2018 17:49

//Alberto Ruibal Ojea



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

{ SELECT &
 FROM RI **INNER JOIN** R2 ON (R_i.B = R_j.B)
 WHERE
 → RI JOIN R2 ON (R_i.B = R_j.B)
 → RI JOIN R2 USING(B) → { · EQUI-JOIN + Mismo
 → RI NATURAL JOIN R2 → { · CREA UNA SOCA COPIA
 nombre en columnas
 de la columna B
 · EQUI-JOIN POR TODO PAR
 de atributos que se
 llamen igual

The diagram illustrates an **OUTER JOIN** operation. It shows a **SELECT** statement with **FROM RI**. The **JOIN** clause is highlighted with a red circle and labeled **OUTER JOIN R2 ON (R1.B=R2.B)**. A blue arrow points from the **OUTER JOIN** label to a bracket below it containing **LEFT**, **RIGHT**, and **FULL**. Above the **OUTER JOIN** label, a red arrow points to the word **OUTER** with the handwritten note **partie éliminée**.