**Yes**, both the queries are equivalent as the second validation condition (b.address=’abc’) is linked to table b.

**Scenario 1:** Assuming the table b contains value ‘abc’ in address column

When we perform a JOIN operation in SQL, first the ON condition is executed which adds the inner rows to the table and then it adds the outer rows (rows than haven’t matched in table a).

So, when we execute Query 1, first the inner rows are added where a.id =b.id fetches all the rows from table b which has same id as table a, in the next step all the rows from table a with Ids that were not matched are added to the table (outer rows), having column address and ID as null. Then, where clause is executed which will select the rows with a.id = 123 and b.address = ‘abc’. ‘Where’ clause will not consider the outer rows in this case, as the address column are null values for outer rows.

Similarly, for query 2, first the inner rows added, but this time it will select only the ids from table b which has address value as ‘abc’. Then the outer rows are added. Where clause will again not consider the outer rows as the address column are null values for outer rows.

**Scenario 2:** Assuming the table b does not contain value ‘abc’ in address column

If the value ‘abc’ does not exist in address column of table b, then the output of both the queries would have been Null.

**Note:** This outer join will have different outputs if the second validation condition was related to a column in table a.