NON-EQUI JOINS

Join clauses most often use the equality operator (=) which matches rows with the same values
It is also possible to perform non-equi joins, such as less than (<) and not equal (<>)

We will go through a simple example where the non-equi operators are used to assign a Rank to a score range.

NON-EQUI JOINS

Given below are the details of the data set that is planned for understanding non-equi joins

File Name: Player_and_Rank_Non_Equi_Joins.xlsx

Worksheet Names: Player and Rank

Given below are the contents of the 2 worksheets

Player

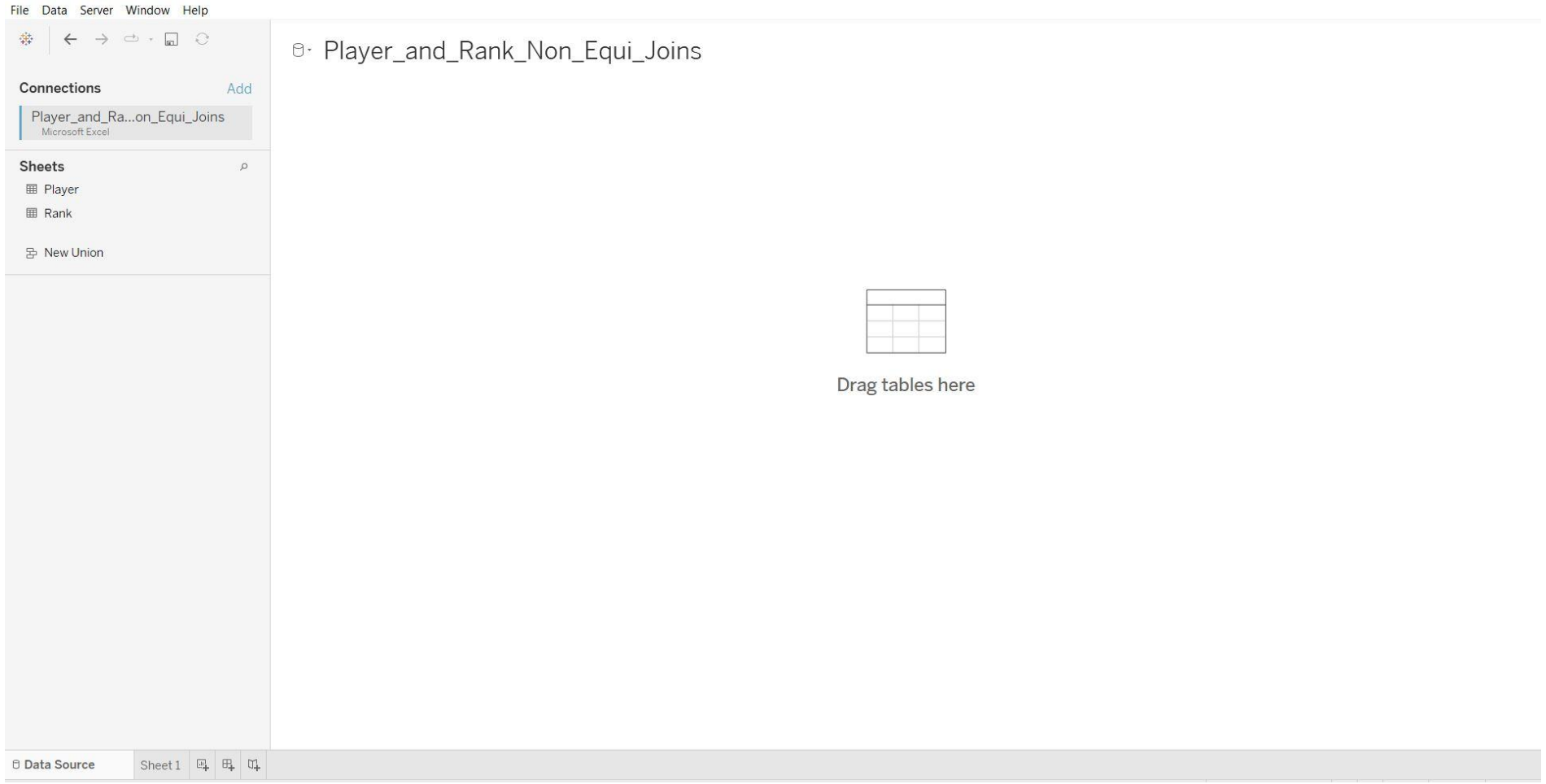
Name	Score
Sachin	145
Virat	89
Dhoni	60
Sehwag	33

Rank

High Score	Low Score	Rank
50	30	4
75	51	3
100	76	2
200	101	1

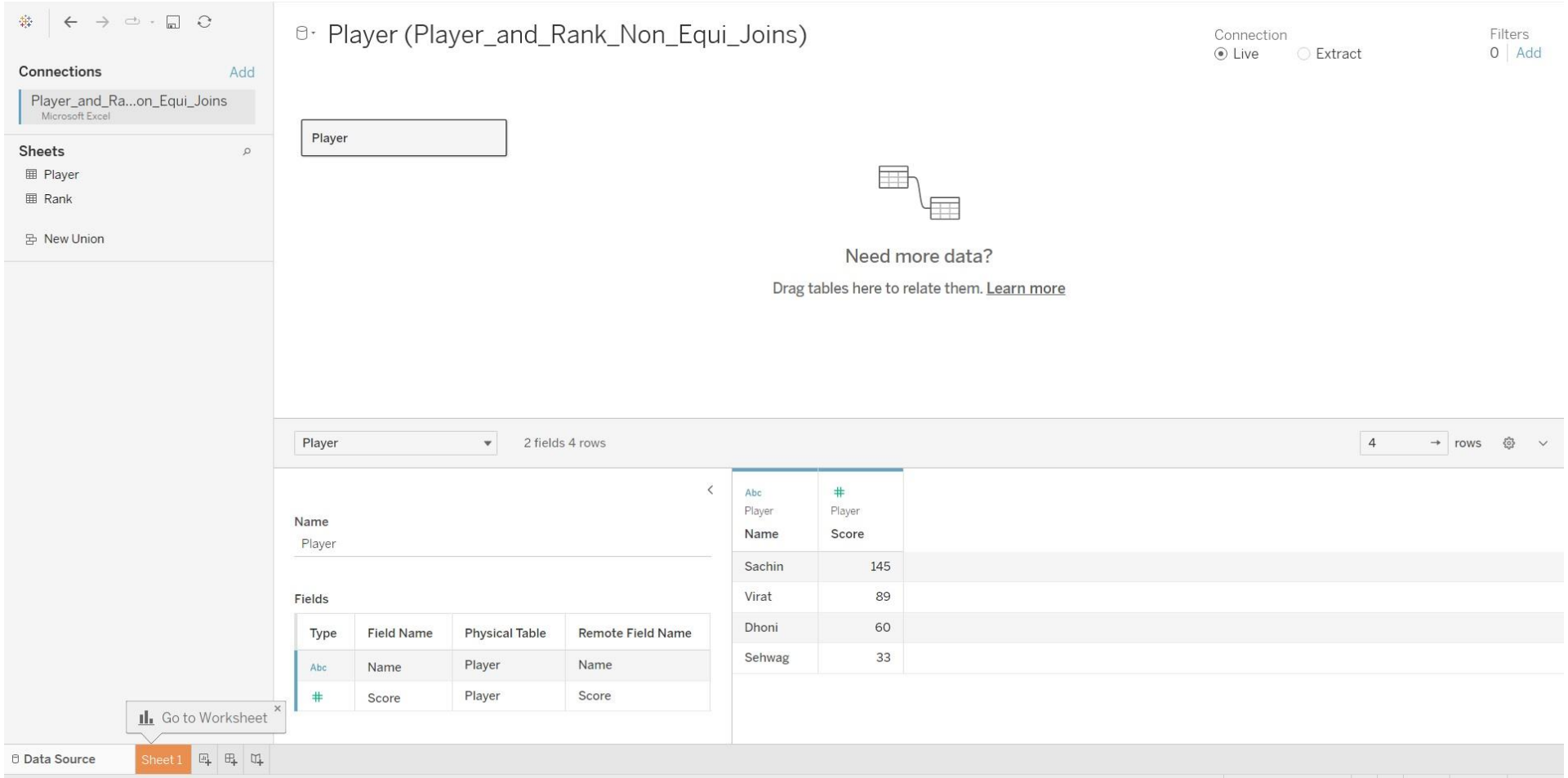
NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 1: Connect to the data source **Player_and_Rank_Non_Equi_Joins.xlsx**



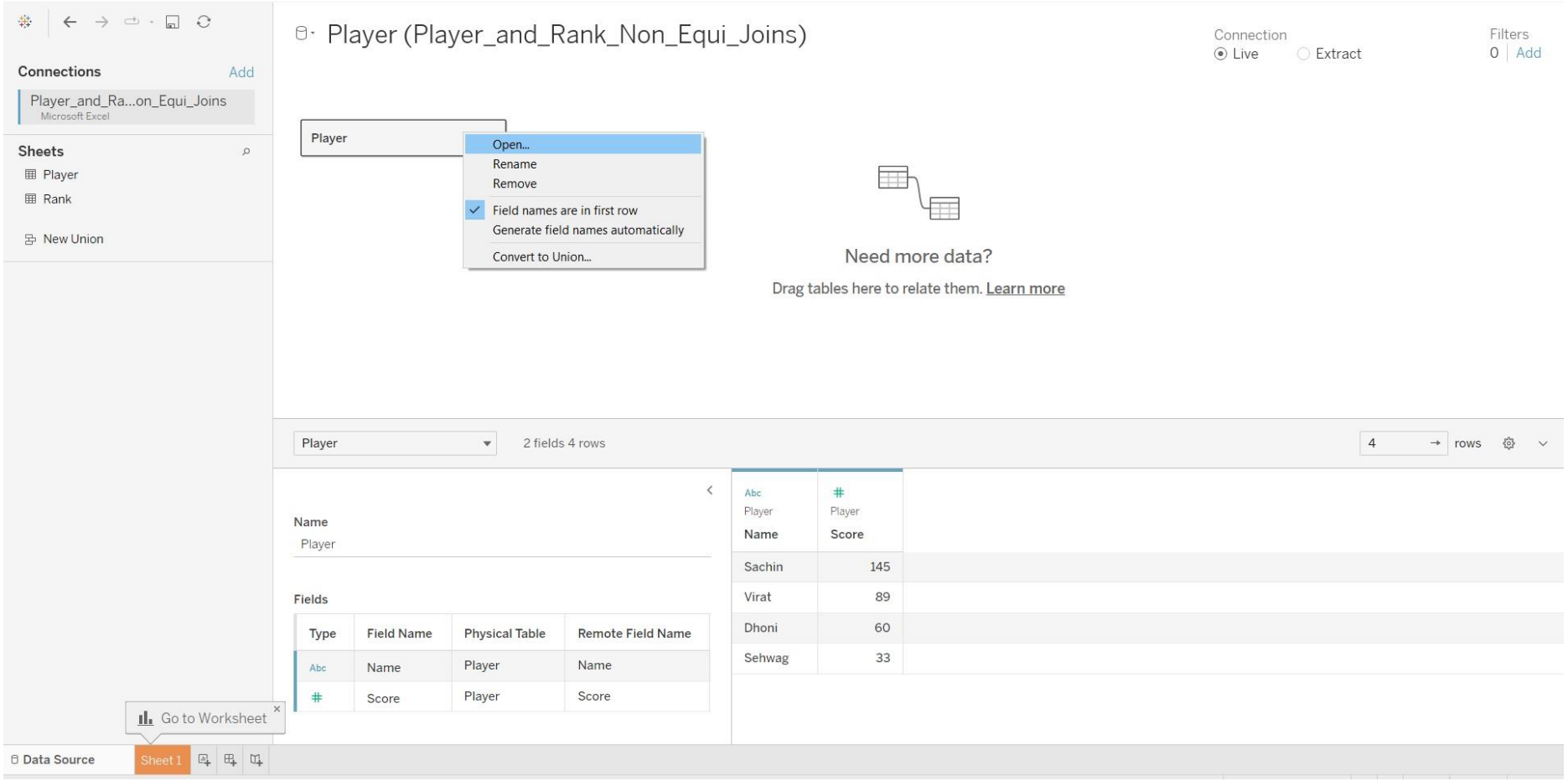
NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 2: Drag and drop **Player** sheet into the canvas



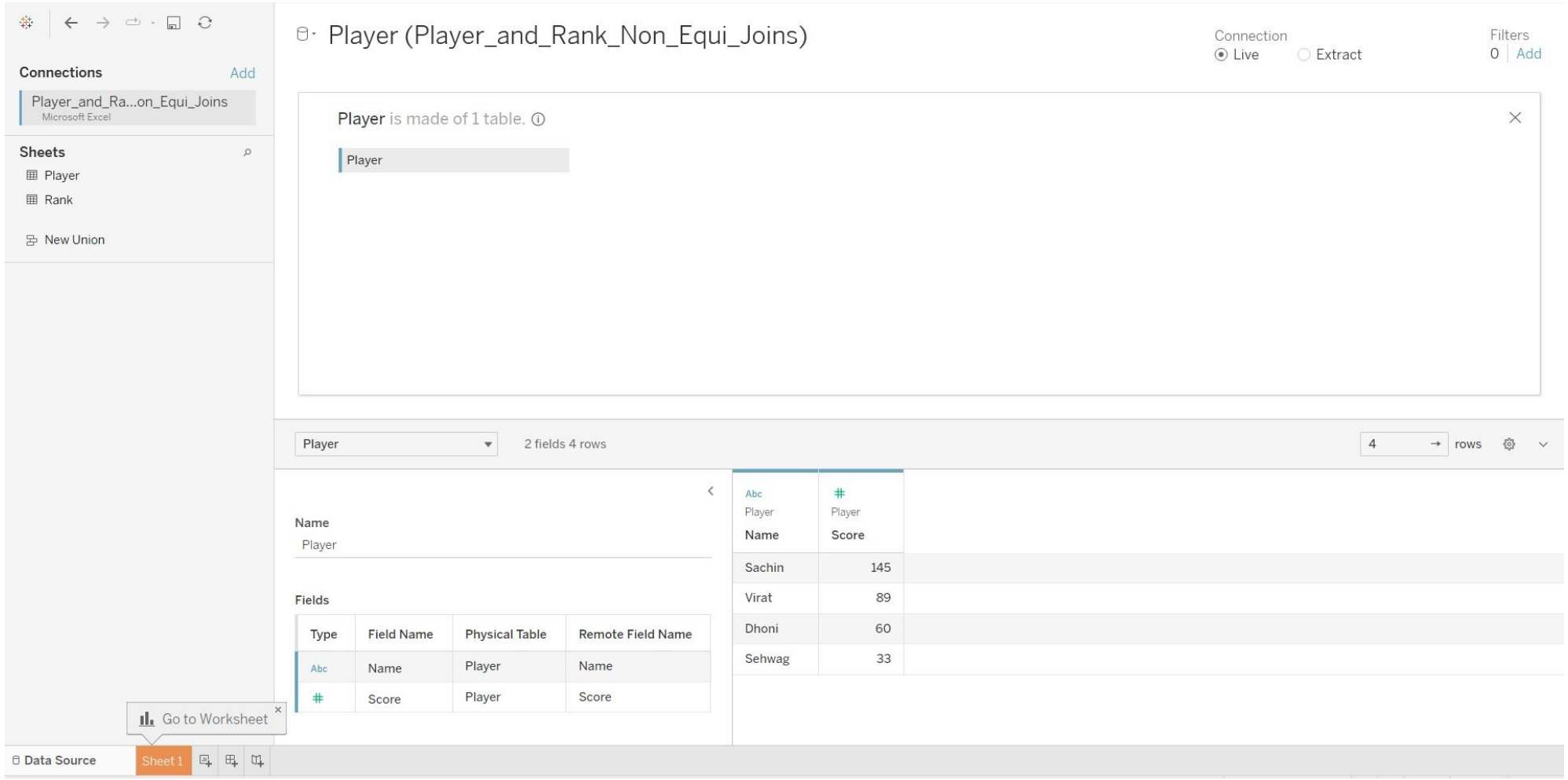
NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 3: Right-click **Player** sheet, Select **Open**



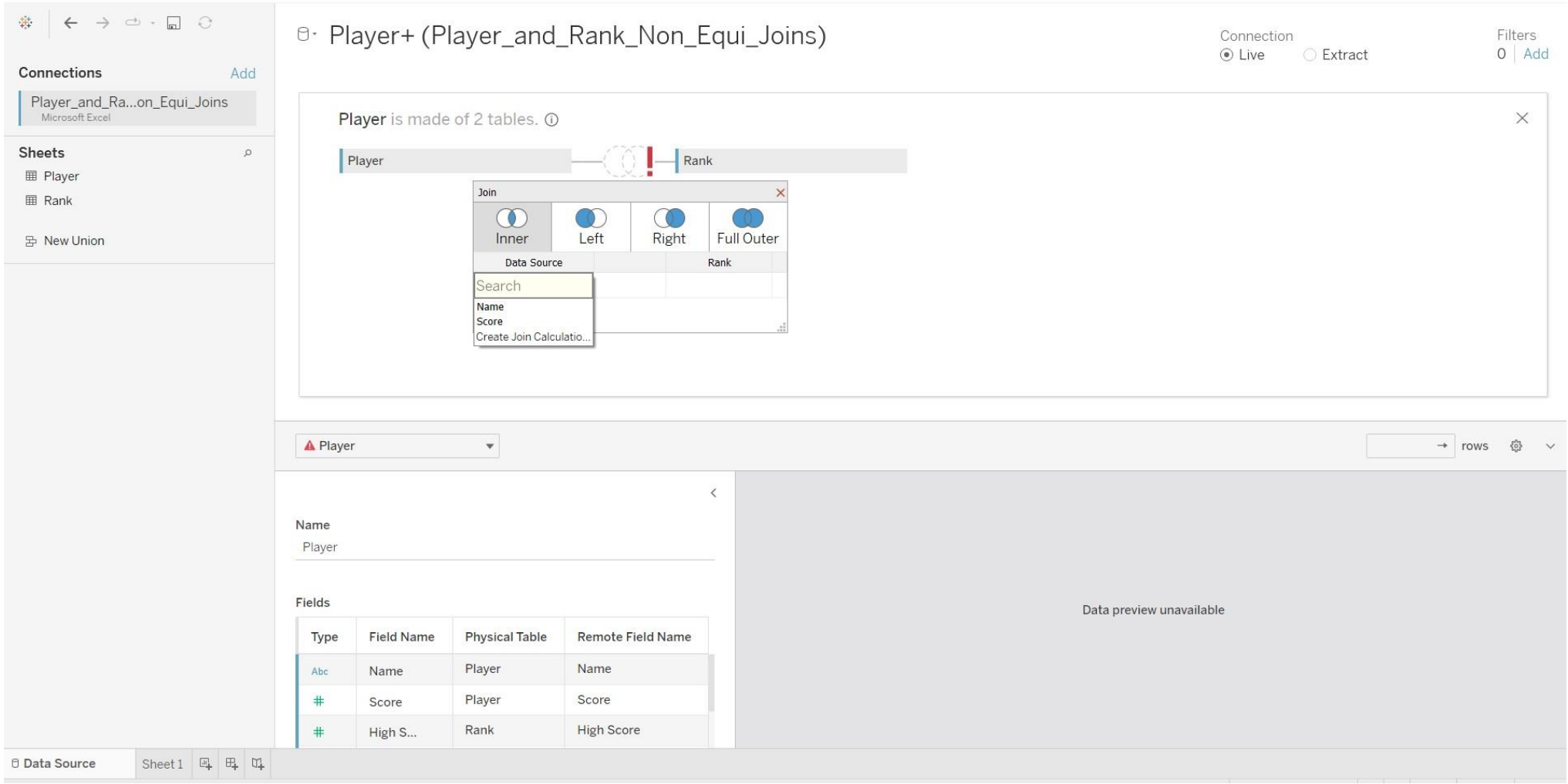
NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 4: Now we are in the **Physical Layer**



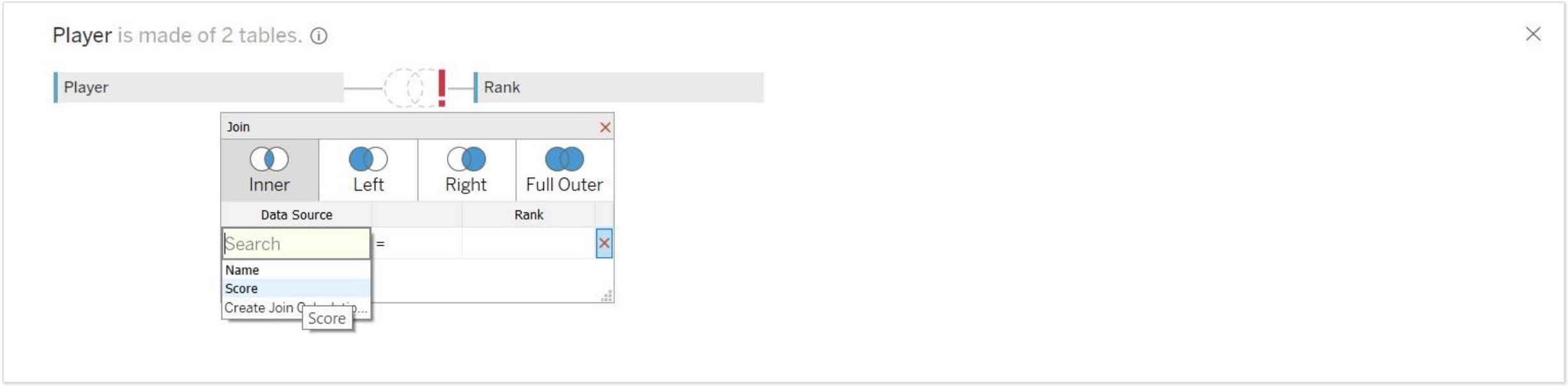
NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 5: Drag and drop **Rank** sheet next to **Player** sheet



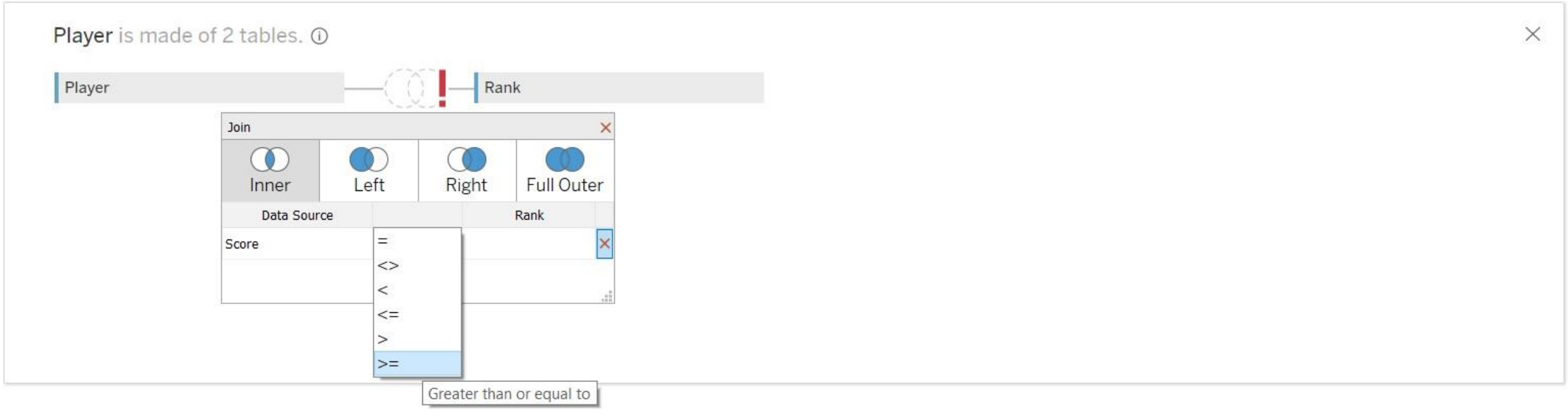
NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 6: Select **Score** as the Join field for the Left-Side Sheet



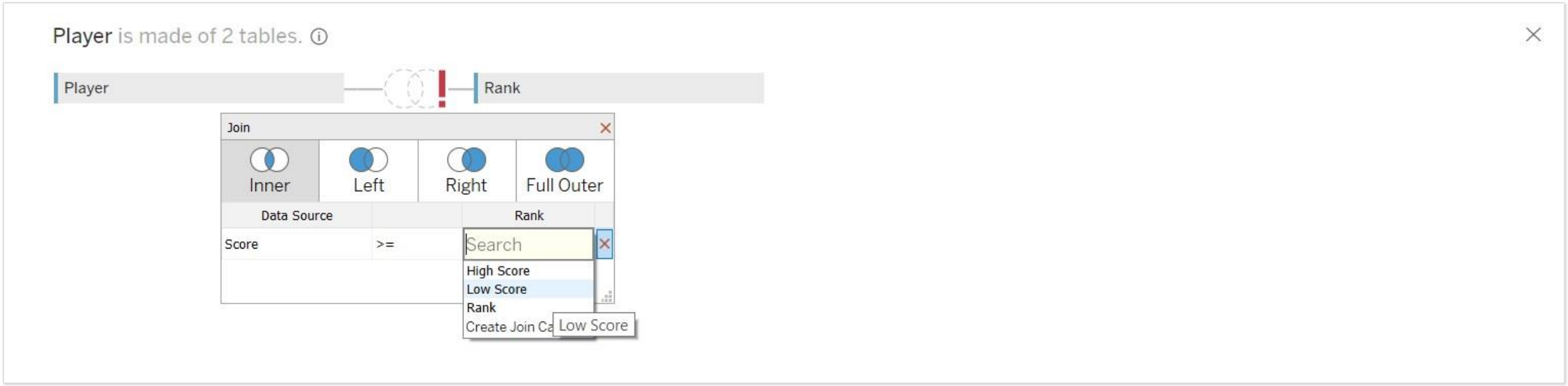
NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 7: Select **>=** as the join operator
i.e., **Greater than or equal to**



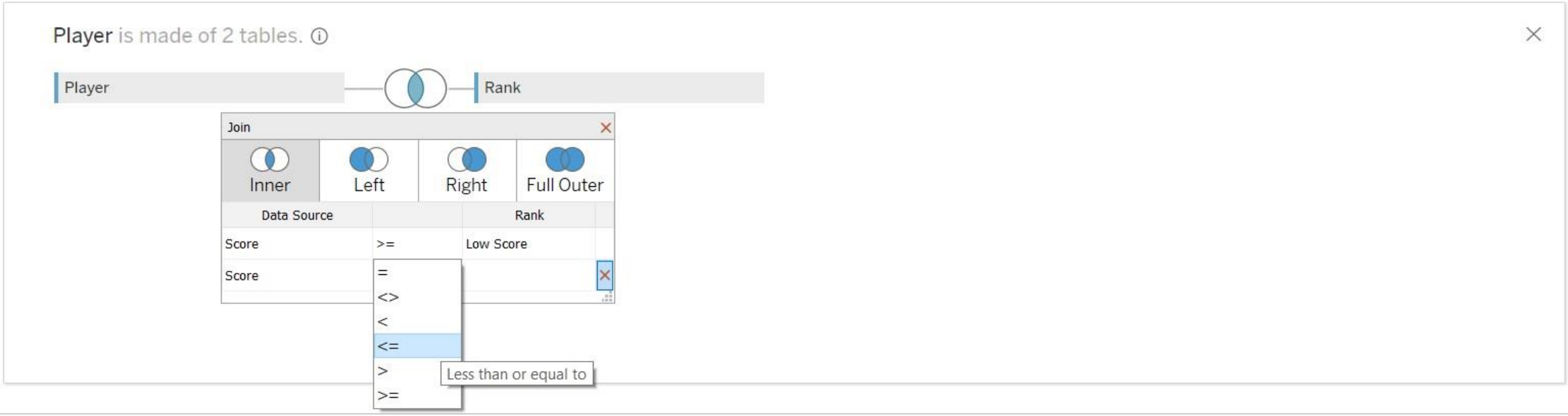
NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 8: Select **Low Score** as the Join field for the Right-Side Sheet



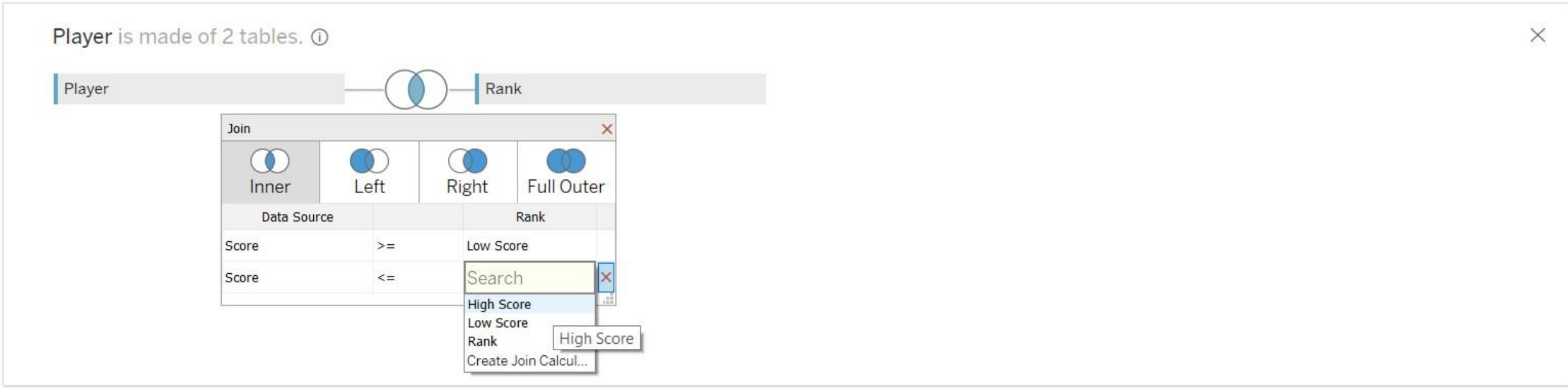
NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 9: For the 2nd condition select **<=** as the join operator
i.e., **Less than or equal to**



NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 10: Select **High Score** as the Join field for the Right-Side Sheet



NON-EQUI JOINS

Step 11: The join is completed as we can see the final combined table in the **Data Grid**