

Part - 12

# Data Retrieval Interview

Q & A

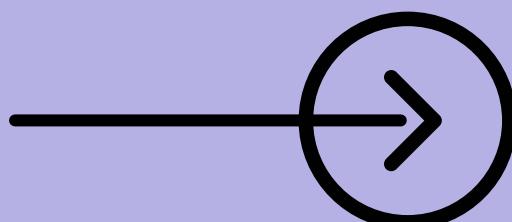
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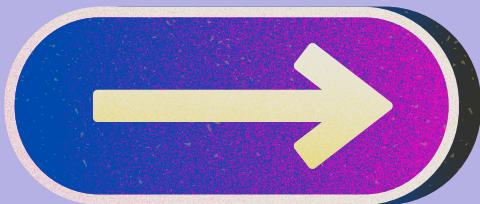
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*Krishan kumar*  
@Krishan kumar



**How can you fetch  
common records from  
two tables?**



# What is an INNER JOIN?

→ An **INNER JOIN** is used in **SQL** to fetch records that have matching values in both tables.

**It returns only the rows where there is a match between specified columns.**



Why use **INNER JOIN** for this task?

## Use of INNER JOIN

→ **INNER JOIN is ideal for fetching common records because it only includes rows that satisfy the matching condition across both tables.**

**If there's no match, the rows are excluded from the results.**



**Can you give an example of using it for better understanding?**

# Example Scenario:

→ Suppose we have two tables, TableA and TableB, which both contain an ID column:

**TableA:**

ID	Name
1	John
2	Alice
3	Bob

**TableB:**

ID	Product
2	Laptop
3	Tablet

What are SQL query for this problem lets see.

# SQL Query to Fetch Common Records:



```
SELECT  
    TableA.ID,  
    TableA.Name,  
    TableB.Product  
FROM  
    TableA  
INNER JOIN  
    TableB  
ON  
    TableA.ID = TableB.ID;
```

## Result:

ID	Name	Product
2	Alice	Laptop
3	Bob	Tablet

Let's provide us a Summary:

# Summary:

- **INNER JOIN:** Returns rows with matching values in both tables based on the specified condition.
- **Use Case:** Ideal for identifying overlapping data, like shared records between different datasets.

*Swipe right for the jackpot of the day!* 😊





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Counter Questions



# **1. What happens if there are no matching records?**

→ If there are no matching values, an **INNER JOIN** will return an empty result set.

This makes it different from **LEFT JOIN** or **RIGHT JOIN**, which would still include non-matching rows from one of the tables.

It is useful when you only need rows with exact matches.

**Next Question**



## **2. Can we use multiple columns for joining?**

→ Yes, you can join tables using multiple columns by specifying multiple conditions in the ON clause.

**For example,**

**ON TableA.ID = TableB.ID**

**AND TableA.Name = TableB.Name.**

**This helps to ensure more specific matches between the tables.**



### **3. How is INNER JOIN different from OUTER JOIN?**

- An **INNER JOIN** returns only matching rows, while an **OUTER JOIN** (like **LEFT JOIN** or **RIGHT JOIN**) includes all rows from one table and matching rows from the other.

**OUTER JOIN helps in scenarios where you want to keep all records from one table regardless of matches.**



## **4. Can we fetch common records from more than two tables?**

→ Yes, you can use multiple **INNER JOIN** clauses to fetch common records from three or more tables. Just add another **INNER JOIN** for each additional table.

**This is useful in complex queries where multiple relationships exist.**



## 5. What if the column names are different in both tables?

→ You can still join the tables by specifying the correct column names in the **ON** clause, like:

**ON TableA.ID\_A = TableB.ID\_B.**

**Using aliases for table names can also make the query easier to read and manage.**



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