Tableau supports different types of joins to combine data from multiple tables. The common join types available in Tableau are:

Inner Join: An inner join returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables being joined. It excludes any unmatched rows from either table.

Example: Sales and Customers Suppose you have a "Sales" table with information about sales transactions and a "Customers" table with customer details. The common field between the two tables is "Customer ID." By performing an inner join on the "Customer ID" field, you can combine the tables and retrieve only the rows that have matching customer IDs in both tables.

Left Join: A left join returns all the rows from the left (first) table and the matched rows from the right (second) table. If there are unmatched rows in the right table, they will be filled with NULL values.

Example: Sales and Customers Using the same "Sales" and "Customers" tables, performing a left join on the "Customer ID" field would return all the sales transactions from the "Sales" table, along with customer details for matching customer IDs. If there are customers without any sales transactions, their information will be included with NULL values for sales-related columns.

Right Join: A right join returns all the rows from the right (second) table and the matched rows from the left (first) table. If there are unmatched rows in the left table, they will be filled with NULL values.

Example: Sales and Customers With the "Sales" and "Customers" tables, performing a right join on the "Customer ID" field would return all customer details from the "Customers" table, along with sales transactions for matching customer IDs. If there are sales transactions without customer information, their corresponding fields will be filled with NULL values.

Full Outer Join: A full outer join returns all the rows from both tables, including unmatched rows. Unmatched rows from either table will be filled with NULL values.

Example: Sales and Customers Performing a full outer join on the "Customer ID" field between the "Sales" and "Customers" tables would return all sales transactions and customer details. Any unmatched sales transactions or customers will have NULL values for the respective fields.