





SQL Beginner to Guru

MySQL Edition

Overview of SQL Joins



Types of Joins

- A join tells SQL to join data from two or more tables into a single result set.
- Inner Joins are the most common, where rows returned must match the join conditions.
- An Outer Join will return all rows in one table and only the matching rows from the second table.
 - Missing columns in the second table will simply be null values.
- A Natural Join will join tables where columns of the same name are equal.
- A Cross Join will return one row for each row in the first table, with each row in the second table.
- A Union combines rows from one or more tables.





Join Syntax

- The ON keyword allows you to specify the join criteria.
- Join criteria normally uses the equals operator, but other operators may be used
- The INNER and OUTER key words are optional, and may be omitted.
- A LEFT OUTER JOIN will return all rows of the table on the left side of the statement, and ONLY matching rows from the table on the right side of the statement.
- A RIGHT OUTER JOIN will return all rows of the table on the right side of the statement, and ONLY matching rows from the table on the left side of the statement.



