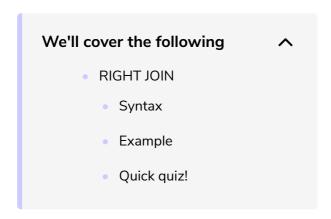
RIGHT JOIN

In this lesson, we will discuss the RIGHT JOIN keyword.



RIGHT JOIN

The **RIGHT JOIN** keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matched records from the left table (table1). The result is **NULL** from the left side when there is no match.

Syntax

```
SELECT table1.column1, table2.column2...

FROM table1

RIGHT JOIN table2

ON table1.common_field = table2.common_field;
```

Note: In some databases, RIGHT JOIN is called RIGHT OUTER JOIN.

Example

Let's say we want to return all orders and any customers that have placed an order:

The CUSTOMERS table contains information regarding the customers, while the ORDERS table contains information regarding orders placed by customers. As we want the information about all orders and any customers that have paced an order, so we will use RIGHT JOIN. **Customer Table Orders Table** ADDRESS SALARY Order Id ID NAME AGE Date Customer_Id Amount Mark 32 Texas 50,000 100 2019-09-08 2 5000 1 2 John 25 NY 65,000 101 2019-08-20 3000 3 **Emily** 23 Ohio 20,000 102 2019-05-12 1000 4 Bill 25 Chicago 75,000 103 2019-02-02 2000 5 Tom 27 Washington 35,000 6 22 Texas 45,000 Jane **1** of 3



The SQL query to retrieve all orders and some of the customers(those who have placed an order):



As you can see, the RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (ORDERS), even if there are no matches in the left table (CUSTOMERS).

Quick quiz!



Will the following query return the NAME and ADDRESS of the customer that ordered an item along with the items' ORDER_ID?

SELECT CUSTOMERS.NAME, CUSTOMERS.ADDRESS ,ORDERS.ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMERS RIGHT JOIN ORDERS ON ID = CUSTOMER_ID;

O A) True

O B) False

COMPLETED 0%



