RIGHT JOIN

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

We'll cover the following

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

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Mark	32	Texas	50,000
2	John	25	NY	65,000
3	Emily	23	Ohio	20,000
4	Bill	25	Chicago	75,000
5	Tom	27	Washington	35,000
6	Jane	22	Texas	45,000

Orders Table

Order_Id	Date	Customer_Id	Amount
100	2019-09-08	2	5000
101	2019-08-20	5	3000
102	2019-05-12	1	1000
103	2019-02-02	2	2000

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

```
SELECT  CUSTOMERS.ID, CUSTOMERS.NAME, ORDERS.AMOUNT, ORDERS.DATE
FROM CUSTOMERS
RIGHT JOIN ORDERS
ON CUSTOMERS.ID = ORDERS.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

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!

Q

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;
```

A) True

B) False

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