



Data Base Technologies

Joins

A **join** is a query that combines rows from two or more tables.

Oracle performs a join whenever multiple tables appear .
in the query's **FROM** clause

The query's select list can select any columns from any of these tables.

If any two of these tables have a column name in common,
then all references to these columns throughout
the query with table names, should be specified to avoid ambiguity.

JOIN CONDITION

Join queries contain **WHERE** clause conditions that compare two columns, each from a different table.

Inner join (simple join)

A join of two or more tables that returns only those rows that satisfy the join condition.

EquiJoin

An **equijoin** is a join with a join condition containing an equality operator

Self Join

A **self join** is a join of a table to itself.

This table appears twice in the **FROM** clause and is followed by table aliases

Outer Join

An outer join returns all rows that satisfy the join condition
It also returns some or all of those rows from one table for which no rows from the other satisfy the join condition.

Right out join

Performs an outer join of tables A and B and returns all rows from B

Right Outer Join

Apply the outer join operator (+) to columns of table 'A' in the join condition in the WHERE clause

Use RIGHT OUTER JOIN syntax in the FROM clause

Left Outer Join

Performs an outer join of tables A and B and returns all rows from A

Apply the outer join operator (+) to columns of table 'B' in the join condition in the WHERE clause

Use LEFT OUTER JOIN syntax in the FROM clause



Thank you