

## SQL JOINS

- INNER JOIN
- LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT JOIN
- FULL JOIN

**TABLE 1:**

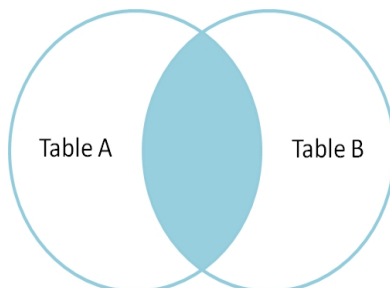
	ID	NAME
1	1	ROOPA
2	2	PM
3	3	PRITHVI
4	4	KAVIN

**TABLE 2:**

	D_ID	SALARY	PLACE
1	1	20000	MELUR
2	4	30000	MADURAI
3	5	20000	K.PATTI
4	1	20000	THENI
5	2	20000	MELUR

### INNER JOIN

The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both the tables as long as the condition satisfies. This keyword will create the result-set by combining all rows from both the tables where the condition satisfies i.e value of the common field will be same.



### EXAMPLE

SELECT ID,NAME,PLACE,SALARY FROM R1 A, R2 B WHERE A.ID=B.D\_ID;

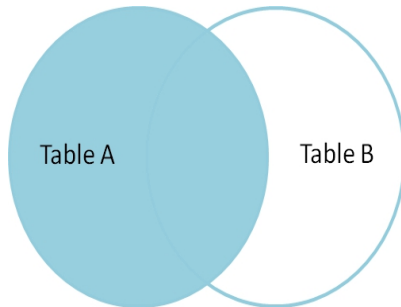
### OUTPUT:

ID	NAME	PLACE	SALARY
1	ROOPA	MELUR	20000
4	KAVIN	MADURAI	30000
2	PM	MELUR	20000
1	ROOPA	THENI	20000

### LEFT JOIN

This join returns all the rows of the table on the left side of the join and matching rows for the table on the right side of join. The rows

for which there is no matching row on right side, the result-set will contain *null*. LEFT JOIN is also known as LEFT OUTER JOIN.



#### EXAMPLE

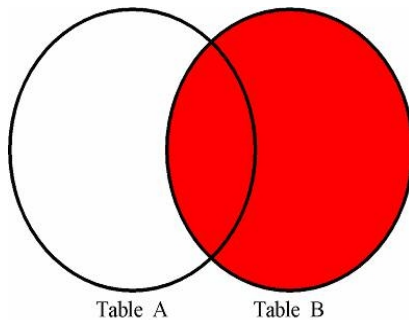
SELECT ID,NAME,PLACE,SALARY FROM R1 A, R2 B WHERE A.ID=B.D\_ID(+);

#### OUTPUT:

ID	NAME	PLACE	SALARY
1	ROOPA	MELUR	20000
4	KAVIN	MADURAI	30000
2	PM	MELUR	20000
1	ROOPA	THENI	20000
3	PRITHVI	(null)	(null)

#### RIGHT JOIN

RIGHT JOIN is similar to LEFT JOIN. This join returns all the rows of the table on the right side of the join and matching rows for the table on the left side of join. The rows for which there is no matching row on left side, the result-set will contain *null*. RIGHT JOIN is also known as RIGHT OUTER



#### EXAMPLE

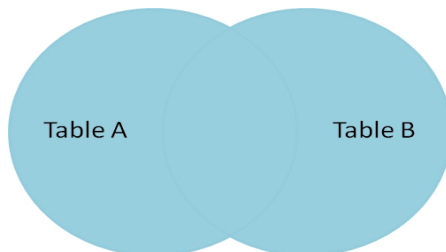
SELECT ID,NAME,PLACE,SALARY FROM R1 A, R2 B WHERE A.ID(+)=B.D\_ID;

#### OUTPUT:

ID	NAME	PLACE	SALARY
1	ROOPA	THENI	20000
1	ROOPA	MELUR	20000
2	PM	MELUR	20000
4	KAVIN	MADURAI	30000
(null)	(null)	K.PATTI	20000

## FULL JOIN

FULL JOIN creates the result-set by combining result of both LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN. The result-set will contain all the rows from both the tables. The rows for which there is no matching, the result-set will contain *NULL* values.



## EXAMPLE

```
SELECT ID,NAME,PLACE,SALARY FROM R1 A FULL JOIN R2 B ON  
A.ID=B.D_ID;
```

## OUTPUT:

ID	NAME	PLACE	SALARY
1	ROOPA	MELUR	20000
4	KAVIN	MADURAI	30000
(null)	(null)	K.PATTI	20000
2	PM	MELUR	20000
1	ROOPA	THENI	20000
3	PRITHVI	(null)	(null)