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## **SQL Cheat Sheet: JOIN statements**

#### Joins

| Topic               | Syntax  | Description  | Example   |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| Cross Join          | <pre>SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1 CROSS JOIN table2;</pre>   | The CROSS JOIN is used to generate a paired combination of each row of the first table with each row of the second table.  | SELECT DEPT_ID_DEP, LOCT_ID FROM DEPARTMENTS CROSS JOIN LOCATIONS;  |
| Inner Join          | <pre>SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name; WHERE condition;</pre>     | You can use an inner join in a SELECT statement to retrieve only the rows that satisfy the join conditions on every specified table.                             | <pre>select E.F_NAME,E.L_NAME, JH.START_DATE from EMPLOYEES as E INNER JOIN JOB_HISTORY as JH on E.EMP_ID=JH.EMPL_ID where E.DEP_ID ='5';</pre> |
| Left Outer Join     | SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1 LEFT OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name WHERE condition;            | The LEFT OUTER JOIN will return all records from the left side table and the matching records from the right table.  | select E.EMP_ID,E.L_NAME,E.DEP_ID,D.DEP_NAME from EMPLOYEES AS E LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENTS AS D ON E.DEP_ID=D.DEPT_ID_DEP;                    |
| Right Outer<br>Join | SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1 RIGHT OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name WHERE condition;           | The RIGHT OUTER JOIN returns all records from the right table, and the matching records from the left table.   | select E.EMP_ID,E.L_NAME,E.DEP_ID,D.DEP_NAME from EMPLOYEES AS E RIGHT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENTS AS D ON E.DEP_ID=D.DEPT_ID_DEP;                   |
| Full Outer Join     | <pre>SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1 FULL OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name WHERE condition;</pre> | The FULL OUTER JOIN clause results in the inclusion of rows from two tables. If a value is missing when rows are joined, that value is null in the result table. | select E.F_NAME,E.L_NAME,D.DEP_NAME from EMPLOYEES AS E FULL OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENTS AS D ON E.DEP_ID=D.DEPT_ID_DEP;                             |
| Self Join           | SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1 T1, table1 T2 WHERE condition;  | A self join is regular join but it can be used to joined with itself.  | SELECT B.* FROM EMPLOYEES A JOIN<br>EMPLOYEES B ON A.MANAGER_ID =<br>B.MANAGER_ID WHERE A.EMP_ID = 'E1001';                                     |

# Joins in MySQL using phpMyAdmin

SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table1 LEFT OUTER JOIN table2 ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name WHERE condition

UNION

Full Outer Join SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table1

FROM table1
RIGHT OUTER JOIN table2
ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name
WHERE condition

The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.

select E.F\_NAME,E.L\_NAME,D.DEP\_NAME from EMPLOYEES AS E LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENTS AS D ON

E.DEP\_ID=D.DEPT\_ID\_DEP

UNION

select E.F\_NAME,E.L\_NAME,D.DEP\_NAME from EMPLOYEES AS E RIGHT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENTS AS D ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEPT\_ID\_DEP

## Author(s)

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# Changelog

**Date Version Changed by Change Description** 2023-05-04 1.1 Benny Li Formatting changes

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