

Types of SQL joins:

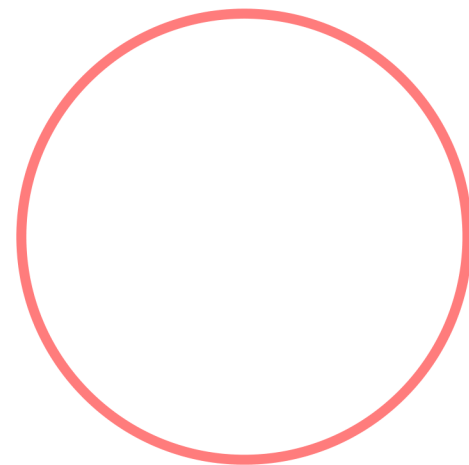


Table A

	id	fruit_name
▶	1	apple
	2	banana
	4	kiwi
	3	orange

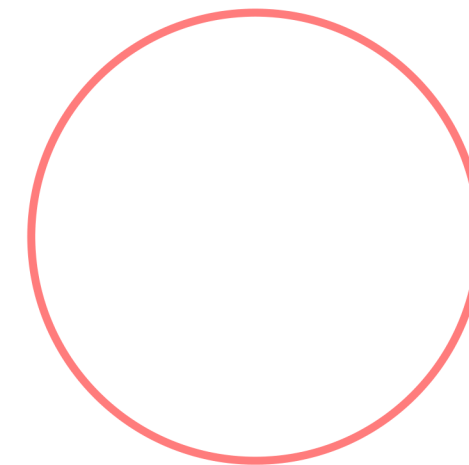
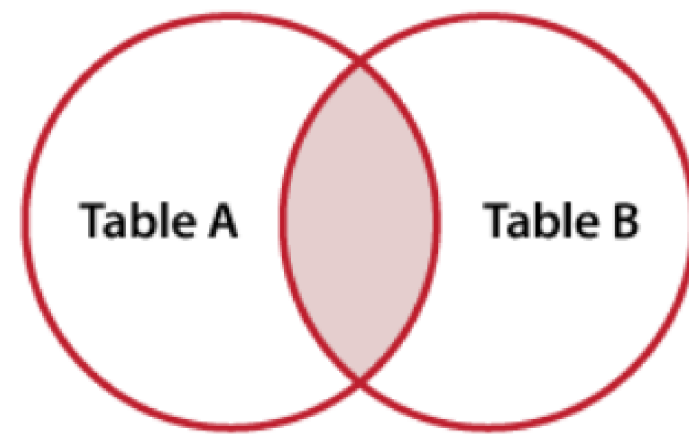


Table B

	id	fruit_name
▶	A	apple
	S	strawberry
	O	orange
	G	grapes
	W	watermelon

Inner Join

Returns all records from multiple tables after comparing values present in the **common** column.



Syntax:

```
select * from table_a a
inner join table_b b
on a.fruit_name=b.fruit_name;
```

Table A

	id	fruit_name
▶	1	apple
	2	banana
	4	kiwi
	3	orange

Table B

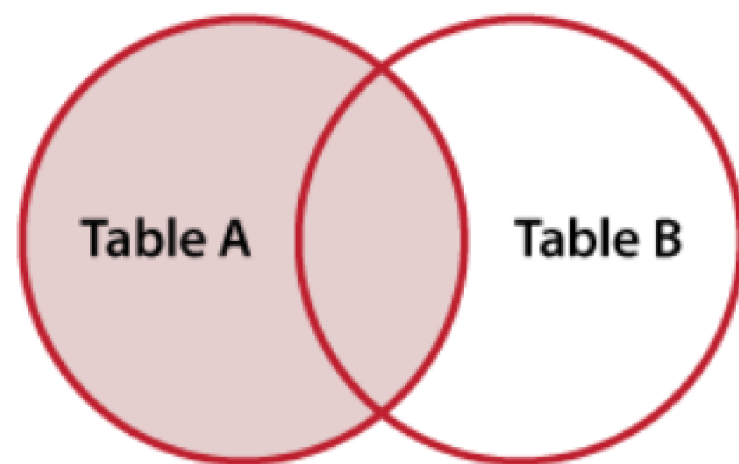
	id	fruit_name
▶	A	apple
	S	strawberry
	O	orange
	G	grapes
	W	watermelon

A diagram showing the inner join result. A large curly bracket is positioned below the 'Table A' and 'Table B' tables. An arrow points from this bracket down to a table containing the records from the intersection of the two tables.

	id	fruit_name	id	fruit_name
▶	1	apple	A	apple
	3	orange	O	orange

Left Outer Join

Returns all rows from left table and matching rows from right table. Displays **null** for the columns related table where it does not find the matching records.



Syntax:

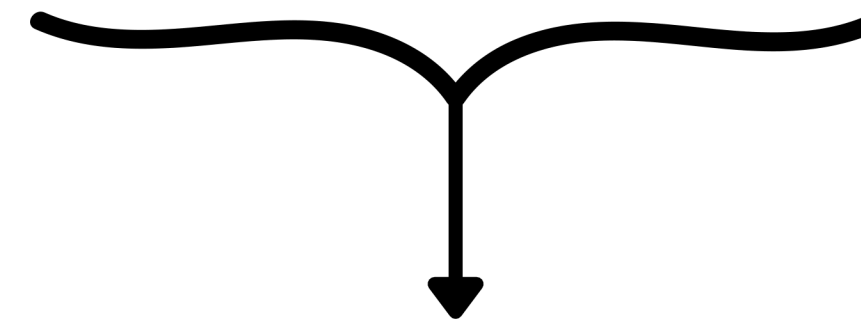
```
select * from table_a a
left outer join table_b b
on a.fruit_name=b.fruit_name;
```

Table A

	id	fruit_name
▶	1	apple
	2	banana
	4	kiwi
	3	orange

Table B

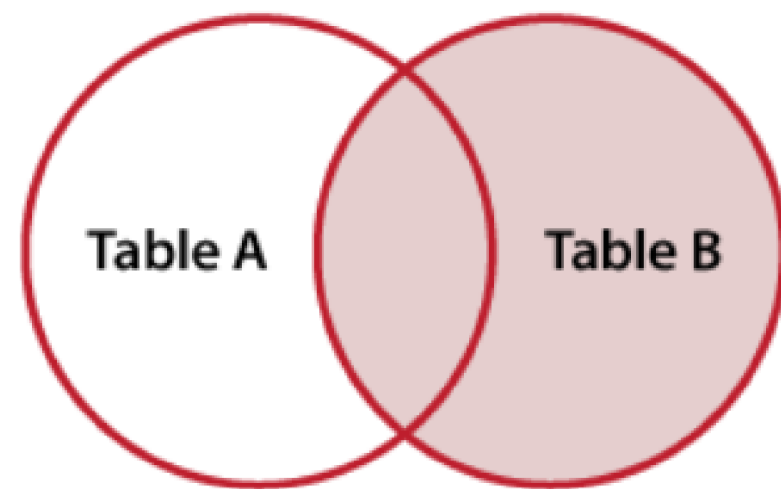
	id	fruit_name
▶	A	apple
	S	strawberry
	O	orange
	G	grapes
	W	watermelon



	id	fruit_name	id	fruit_name
▶	1	apple	A	apple
	2	banana	NULL	NULL
	4	kiwi	NULL	NULL
	3	orange	O	orange

Right Outer Join

Returns all rows from right table and matching rows from left table. Displays **null** for the columns related table where it does not find the matching records.



Syntax:

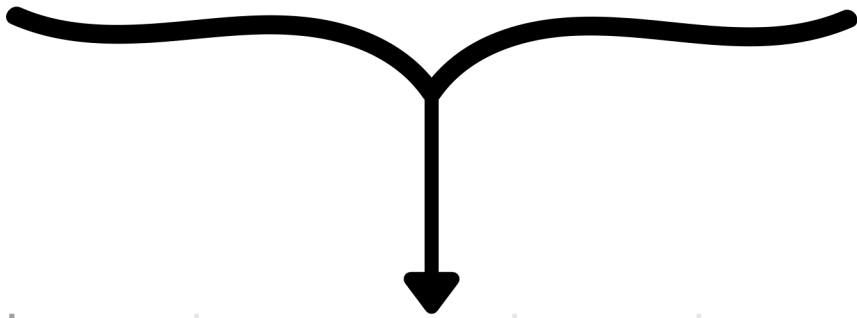
```
select * from table_a a
right outer join table_b b
on a.fruit_name=b.fruit_name;
```

Table A

	id	fruit_name
▶	1	apple
	2	banana
	4	kiwi
	3	orange

Table B

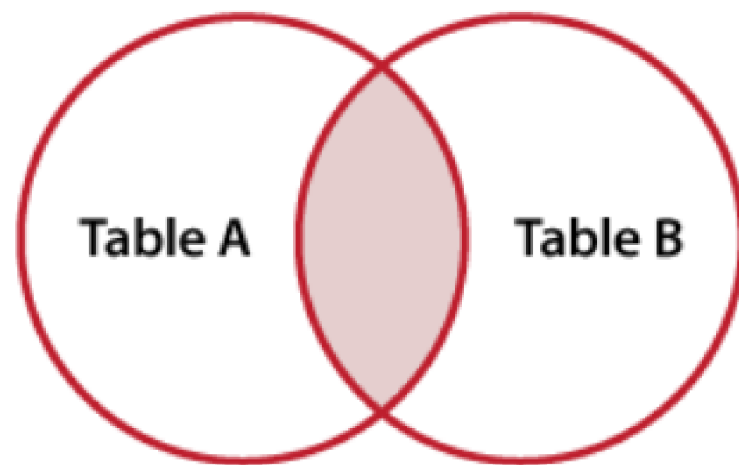
	id	fruit_name
▶	A	apple
	S	strawberry
	O	orange
	G	grapes
	W	watermelon



	id	fruit_name	id	fruit_name
▶	1	apple	A	apple
	NULL	NULL	S	strawberry
	3	orange	O	orange
	NULL	NULL	G	grapes
	NULL	NULL	W	watermelon

Natural Join

Natural join returns automatically joins columns of one table with another table based on common column (having same name and datatype).



Syntax:

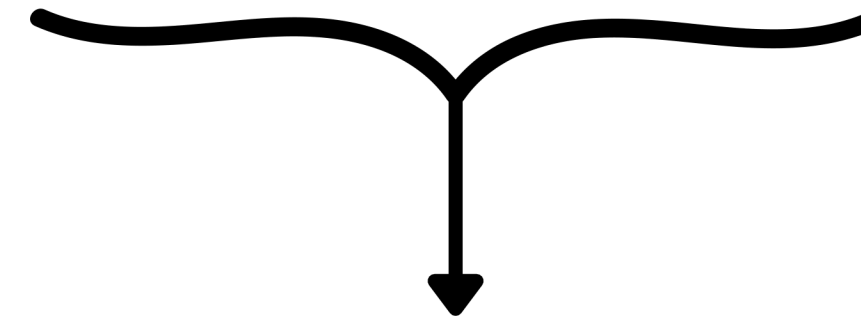
```
select * from table_a natural join table_b;
```

Table A

	id	fruit_name	category
▶	1	apple	fruit
	2	banana	fruit
	3	tomato	vegetable
	4	kiwi	fruit

Table B

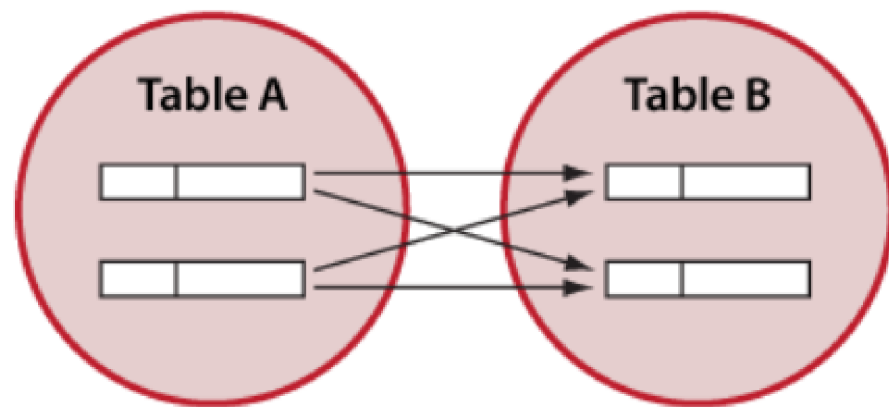
	fruit_name	category
▶	apple	fruit
	strawberry	fruit
	tomato	vegetable
	banana	fruit
	watermelon	fruit



	fruit_name	category	id
▶	apple	fruit	1
	tomato	vegetable	3
	banana	fruit	2

Cross Join

A cross join is a Cartesian product, which joins each row of one table with each row of the other table.



Syntax:

```
select * from table_a cross join  
table_b;
```

Table A

	id	fruit_name
▶	1	apple
	2	banana
	4	kiwi
	3	orange

Table B

	id	fruit_name
▶	A	apple
	S	strawberry
	O	orange
	G	grapes
	W	watermelon

	id	fruit_name	id	fruit_name
▶	3	orange	A	apple
	4	kiwi	A	apple
	2	banana	A	apple
	1	apple	A	apple
	3	orange	S	strawberry
	4	kiwi	S	strawberry
	2	banana	S	strawberry
	1	apple	S	strawberry
	3	orange	O	orange
	4	kiwi	O	orange
	2	banana	O	orange
	1	apple	O	orange
	3	orange	G	grapes
	4	kiwi	G	grapes
	2	banana	G	grapes
	1	apple	G	grapes
	3	orange	W	watermelon
	4	kiwi	W	watermelon
	2	banana	W	watermelon
	1	apple	W	watermelon