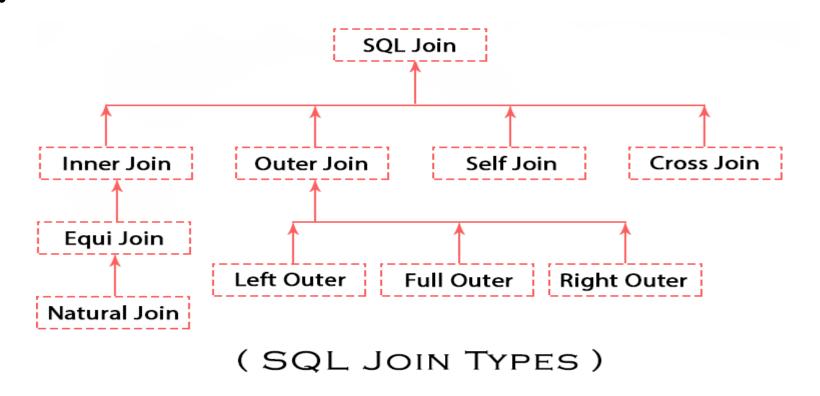
Chapter 7: More SQL (JOIN)

Outline

- JOIN Clause
- Inner Join
- Outer Join
- Cross Join
- Self Join
- Join Vs Subquery

JOIN Clause

•



JOIN and ON

SELECT employee.LastName, employee.DepartmentID, department.DepartmentName

```
FROM employee

JOIN department
```

on employee.DepartmentID = department.DepartmentID

CROSS JOIN

CROSS JOIN

Customers Orders CustomerId OrderDate CustomerId Orderld Name Robert 100 2016-10-19 15:21:27 200 2 Peter 4 2016-10-20 15:21:27 Smith 3 300 2016-10-21 15:21:27 **CROSS JOIN** RESULT CustomerId Orderld Customerid **OrderDate** Name Robert 100 2016-10-19 15:21:27 1 2 100 2016-10-19 15:21:27 Peter 3 Smith 100 2016-10-19 15:21:27 1 Robert 200 4 2016-10-20 15:21:27 2 Peter 200 4 2016-10-20 15:21:27 Smith 200 4 3 2016-10-20 15:21:27 2 1 Robert 300 2016-10-21 15:21:27 2 300 2016-10-21 15:21:27 Peter 3 Smith 300 2016-10-21 15:21:27

•CROSSJOIN returns the Cartesian product of rows from tables in the join.

INNER JOIN

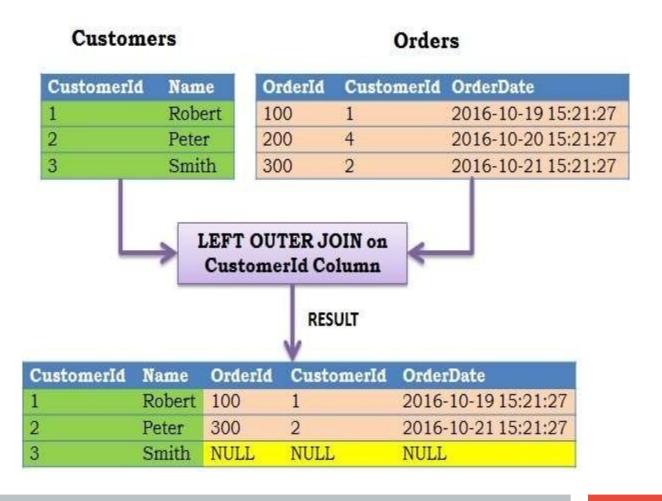
INNER JOIN

Customers Orders CustomerId OrderId Name CustomerId OrderDate 2016-10-19 15:21:27 Robert 100 2 4 2016-10-20 15:21:27 Peter 200 3 2016-10-21 15:21:27 Smith 300 2 INNER JOIN on CustomerId Column RESULT CustomerId OrderId CustomerId **OrderDate** Name Robert 100 2016-10-19 15:21:27 2 300 2016-10-21 15:21:27 Peter

•INNER
JOIN
returns
the matching
rows.

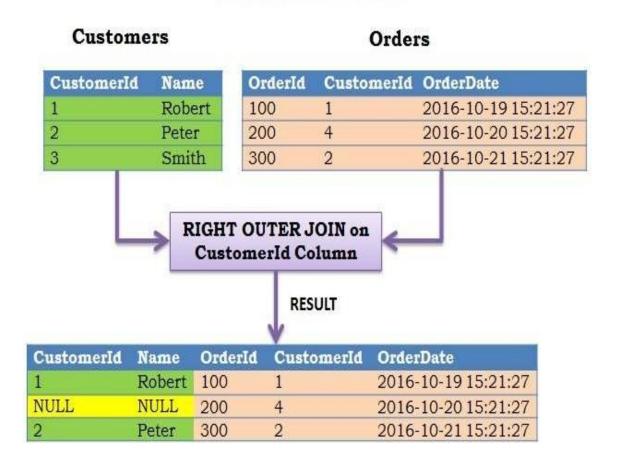
OUTER JOIN (LEFT JOIN)

LEFT OUTER JOIN



OUTER JOIN (RIGHT JOIN)

RIGHT OUTER JOIN



OUTER JOIN (FULL JOIN)

FULL OUTER JOIN



It returns all the rows from both the tables, if there is no matching row in either of the sides then it displays NULL values in the result for table thodatumns such in rows.

JOIN more than TWO tables

Get the first and last names of all analysts whose department is located in Seattle:

Reading Assignment

7.2.1 Specifying general constraints as Assertions in SQL

Summary

JOIN and Types of JOIN