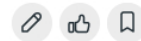


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SQL | Join (Inner, Left, Right and Full Joins)

Difficulty Level : Easy • Last Updated : 09 Nov, 2020

A SQL Join statement is used to combine data or rows from two or more tables based on a common field between them. Different types of Joins are:

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

Consider the two tables below:

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Student

ROLL_NO	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	Age
1	HARSH	DELHI	XXXXXXXXXX	18
2	PRATIK	BIHAR	XXXXXXXXXX	19
3	RIYANKA	SILIGURI	XXXXXXXXXX	20
4	DEEP	RAMNAGAR	XXXXXXXXXX	18
5	SAPTARHI	KOLKATA	XXXXXXXXXX	19
6	DHANRAJ	BARABAJAR	XXXXXXXXXX	20
7	ROHIT	BALURGHAT	XXXXXXXXXX	18
8	NIRAJ	ALIPUR	XXXXXXXXXX	19

StudentCourse

COURSE_ID	ROLL_NO
1	1
2	2
2	3
3	4
1	5
4	9
5	10
4	11

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The simplest Join is INNER JOIN.

1. **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.

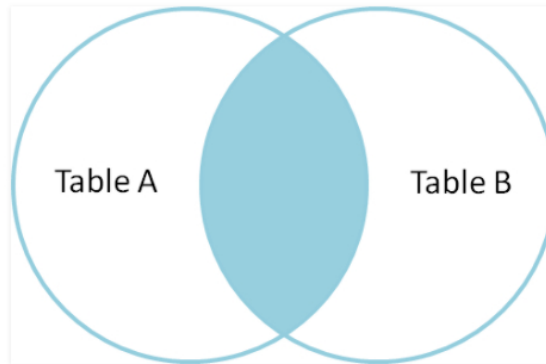
Syntax:

```
SELECT table1.column1, table1.column2, table2.column1
```

```
SELECT table1.column1, table1.column2, table2.column1, ...
FROM table1
INNER JOIN table2
ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;
```

table1: First table.
table2: Second table
matching_column: Column common to both the tables.

Note: We can also write JOIN instead of INNER JOIN. JOIN is same as INNER JOIN.



Example Queries(INNER JOIN)

- This query will show the names and age of students enrolled in different courses.

```
SELECT StudentCourse.COURSE_ID, Student.NAME, Student.
INNER JOIN StudentCourse
ON Student.ROLL_NO = StudentCourse.ROLL_NO;
```

Output:

COURSE_ID	NAME	Age
1	HARSH	18
2	PRATIK	19
2	RIYANKA	20
3	DEEP	18
1	SAPTARHI	19

2. **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.**Syntax:**

```
SELECT table1.column1, table1.column2, table2.column1, ...
FROM table1
LEFT JOIN table2
ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;
```

table1: First table.
table2: Second table
matching_column: Column common to both the tables.

Note: We can also use LEFT OUTER JOIN instead of LEFT JOIN, both are same.

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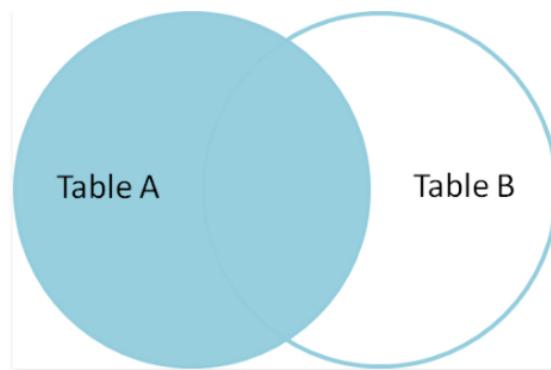
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Example Queries(LEFT JOIN):

```
SELECT Student.NAME,StudentCourse.COURSE_ID
FROM Student
LEFT JOIN StudentCourse
ON StudentCourse.ROLL_NO = Student.ROLL_NO;
```

Output:

NAME	COURSE_ID
HARSH	1
PRATIK	2
RIYANKA	2
DEEP	3
SAPTARHI	1
DHANRAJ	NULL
ROHIT	NULL
NIRAJ	NULL

3. **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 JOIN.**Syntax:**

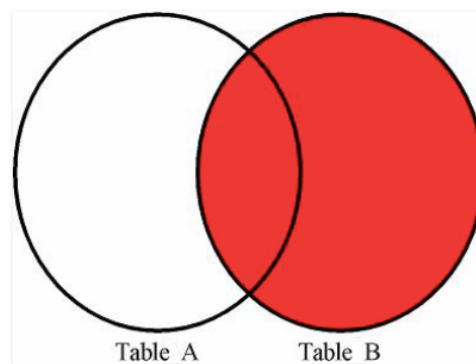
```
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,...
FROM table1
RIGHT JOIN table2
ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;
```

table1: First table.

table2: Second table

matching_column: Column common to both the tables.

Note: We can also use RIGHT OUTER JOIN instead of RIGHT JOIN, both are same.



Example Queries(RIGHT JOIN):

```
SELECT Student.NAME,StudentCourse.COURSE_ID
FROM Student
RIGHT JOIN StudentCourse
ON StudentCourse.ROLL_NO = Student.ROLL_NO;
```

Output:

NAME	COURSE_ID
HARSH	1
PRATIK	2
RIYANKA	2
DEEP	3
SAPTARHI	1
NULL	4
NULL	5
NULL	4

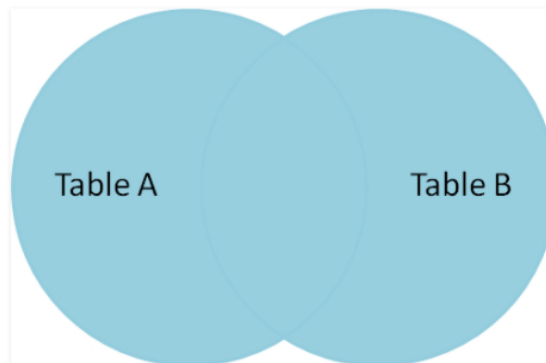
4. **FULL JOIN:** FULL JOIN creates the result-set by combining result of both LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN. The result-set will contain all the rows from both the tables. The rows for which there is no matching, the result-set will contain *NULL* values.**Syntax:**

```
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,...
FROM table1
FULL JOIN table2
ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;
```

table1: First table.

table2: Second table

matching_column: Column common to both the tables.



Example Queries(FULL JOIN):

```
SELECT Student.NAME,StudentCourse.COURSE_ID
FROM Student
FULL JOIN StudentCourse
ON StudentCourse.ROLL_NO = Student.ROLL_NO;
```

Output:

NAME	COURSE_ID
HARSH	1
PRATIK	2
RIYANKA	2
DEEP	3
SAPTARHI	1
DHANRAJ	NULL
ROHIT	NULL
NIRAJ	NULL
NULL	9
NULL	10
NULL	11



[Left JOIN \(Video\)](#)

[Right JOIN \(Video\)](#)

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[SQL | JOIN \(Cartesian Join, Self Join\)](#)

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