

# PostgreSQL JOIN

## Introduction

- In PostgreSQL, **JOIN** is used with the SELECT statement to retrieve data from multiple related tables.
- It combines rows from two or more tables based on a related column (usually **primary key–foreign key**).

## Purpose of JOIN

- Merge columns from one or more tables using a related column.
- Useful in normalized databases where data is split across multiple tables.

## How JOIN Works

- Performed using a **common column** between tables.
- common column is typically the **primary key** in one table and **foreign key** in another.

### PRIMARY KEY

- A column or combination of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table.
- Properties:
  1. Must be unique for every row.
  2. Cannot contain NULL values.
  3. Only one primary key is allowed per table.

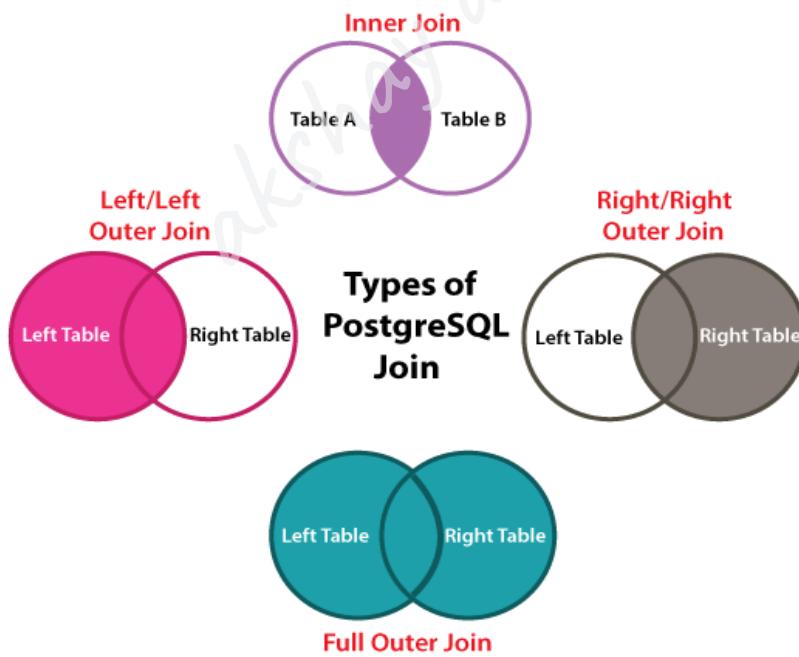
- Purpose: To ensure each record can be identified uniquely in the table.
- Example:  
StudentID in a Students table.

## **FOREIGN KEY**

- A column or combination of columns in one table that refers to the primary key in another table.
- Properties:
  1. Can contain duplicate values.
  2. Can contain NULL values (unless NOT NULL is specified).
  3. Used to maintain referential integrity between two tables.
- Purpose: To create a link between two tables.
- Example:  
StudentID in an Orders table referencing StudentID in Students table.

# Types of PostgreSQL JOIN

1. **INNER JOIN** – Returns only matching rows between tables.
2. **LEFT JOIN / LEFT OUTER JOIN** – Returns all rows from the left table, matched rows from the right table, and NULL for no match.
3. **RIGHT JOIN / RIGHT OUTER JOIN** – Returns all rows from the right table, matched rows from the left table, and NULL for no match.
4. **FULL OUTER JOIN** – Returns all rows when there's a match in either table, NULL where no match.
5. **CROSS JOIN** – Returns the **Cartesian product** of the two tables.
6. **NATURAL JOIN** – Joins tables automatically based on same column names and compatible data types.
7. **SELF JOIN** – Joins a table to itself.



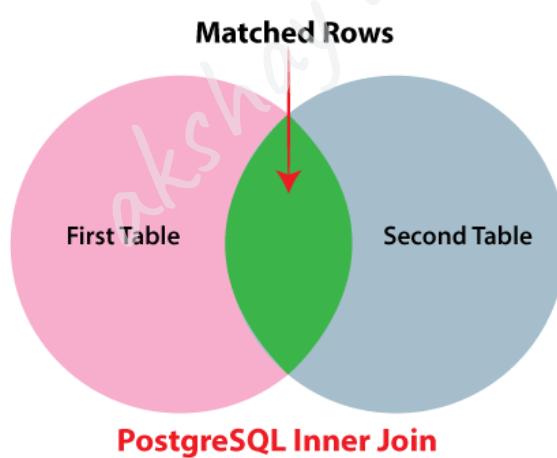
# PostgreSQL INNER Join

understand the working of inner join, which is used to select data from many tables. We also learn how to use WHERE clause, USING clause, operators, and join three tables, table-aliasing in PostgreSQL inner join.

## What is the INNER JOIN clause?

In a relational database, data is naturally spread in more than one table, and to select aggregate data, we often need to select data from various tables.

The **Inner Join is used to return only those records from the tables, which are equivalent to the defined condition and hides other rows and columns.** It has a default Join, therefore it is not compulsory to use the Inner Join keyword with the query.



# **Inner Join Syntax**

The Inner Join keyword is used with the SELECT command and must be written after the FROM clause.

**The below syntaxes describe it more clearly:**

```
SELECT [column_list |*]  
FROM table1  
INNER JOIN table2  
ON table1.column_name=table2.column.name;
```

**Syntax of Inner Join with USING clause**

```
SELECT [column_list |* ]  
FROM table1  
INNER JOIN table2  
USING (column.name);
```

**Syntax of inner Join with WHERE Clause**

```
SELECT [column_list |* ]  
FROM table1, table2  
WHERE table1.column_name=table2.column_name;
```

We will follow the below steps to join Table A with Table B:

- Firstly, we will define the column list from both tables (tables 1 and 2), where we want to select data in the SELECT condition.
- Then, we will define the base table, which is table 1 in the FROM clause.
- And lastly, we will describe the second table (table 2) in the INNER JOIN condition, and write the join condition after the ON keyword.

**Note:** The Join condition returns the similar rows between the tables described in the Inner condition.

## Example of Inner Join

To join two tables by using INNER JOIN

Firstly, we are going to create an **Employee** and **department** tables by using the CREATE command:

```
create table Employee(  
    emp_id int primary key,  
    emp_fname varchar not null,  
    emp_lname varchar not null,  
    location varchar(30) );
```

The below command is used to create a **Department** table:

```
Create table department  
(emp_id int primary key,
```

```
dept_id int not null,  
dept_name varchar NOT NULL);
```

The *Employee* and *department* tables have been successfully created after executing the above commands.

Once the both the tables have been generated, we are ready to insert some values into it by using the INSERT command as follows:

```
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, location)  
VALUES  
(1, 'John', 'Smith', 'New York'),  
(2, 'Mia', 'Clark', 'Florida'),  
(3, 'Noah', 'Rodriguez', 'Chicago'),  
(4, 'Ava', 'Gracia', 'Houston'),  
(5, 'James', 'Luther', 'Los Angeles');
```

In the below command, we are inserting the values in the *department* table:

```
INSERT INTO department (emp_id, dept_id, dept_name)  
VALUES  
(1, 1, 'ACCOUNTING'),  
(2, 2, 'SALES'),  
(3, 3, 'RESEARCH'),  
(4, 4, 'OPERATIONS'),  
(5, 5, 'HUMAN RESOURCES');
```

**Table1: Employee**

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface for a PostgreSQL database. The connection is to 'akshay/postgres@PostgreSQL 16'. A query window displays the following SQL command:

```
1 Select * from employee;
```

The results are shown in a Data Output tab, displaying the following data:

	emp_id [PK] integer	emp_fname character varying	emp_lname character varying	location character varying (30)
1	1	John	Smith	New York
2	2	Mia	Clark	Florida
3	3	Noah	Rodriguez	Chicago
4	4	Ava	Gracia	Houston
5	5	James	Luther	Los Angeles

**Table2: department**

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface for a PostgreSQL database. The connection is to 'akshay/postgres@PostgreSQL 16'. A query window displays the following SQL command:

```
1 Select * from department;
```

The results are shown in a Data Output tab, displaying the following data:

	emp_id [PK] integer	dept_id integer	dept_name character varying
1	1	1	ACCOUNTING
2	2	2	SALES
3	3	3	RESEARCH
4	4	4	OPERATIONS
5	5	5	HUMAN RESOURCES

The below query is used to select records from both tables (**Employee and department**):

```
SELECT emp_fname, emp_lname, location, dept_name  
FROM Employee  
INNER JOIN department  
ON Employee.emp_id = department.dept_id;
```

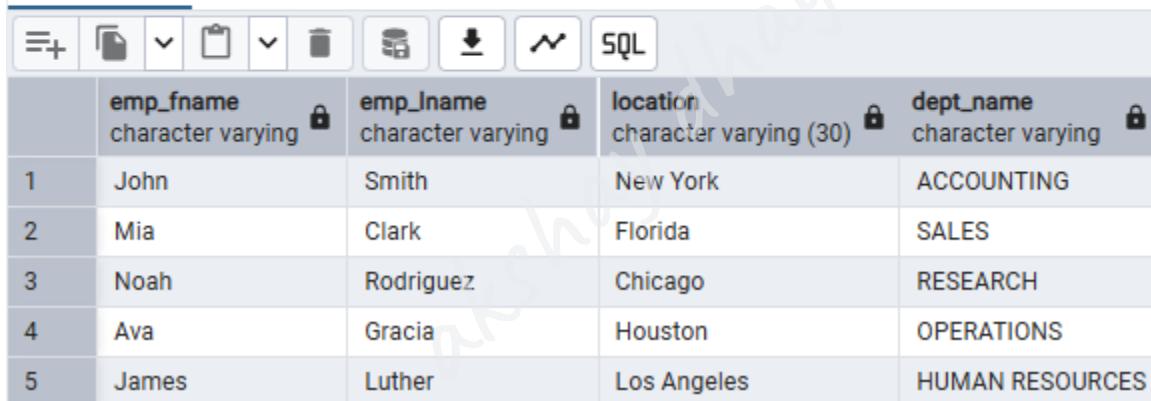
Query    Query History

---

```
1  SELECT emp_fname, emp_lname, location, dept_name  
2  FROM Employee  
3  INNER JOIN department  
4  ON Employee.emp_id = department.dept_id;  
5
```

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

---



The screenshot shows a SQL query results grid. The columns are labeled: emp\_fname, emp\_lname, location, and dept\_name. The data consists of five rows:

	emp_fname	emp_lname	location	dept_name
1	John	Smith	New York	ACCOUNTING
2	Mia	Clark	Florida	SALES
3	Noah	Rodriguez	Chicago	RESEARCH
4	Ava	Gracia	Houston	OPERATIONS
5	James	Luther	Los Angeles	HUMAN RESOURCES

## Working of Inner Join

- Compares rows from two tables based on a matching column.
- If values match → combines data from both tables into one row.
- If no match → row is ignored.
- Result shows only matching rows from both tables.

## Table-aliasing with Inner Join

Generally, the tables we want to join will have columns with a similar name like the emp\_id column.

If we reference columns with a similar name from different tables in a command, the error will have occurred, and to avoid this particular error, we need to use the below syntax.

*table\_name.column\_name*

In real-time, we will use table aliases to assign the joined tables short names to make the command more understandable.

In the below command, we will use the table aliasing, and it returns the similar outcome as above:

```
SELECT e.emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, location, dept_name  
FROM Employee e  
INNER JOIN department d  
ON e.emp_id = d.dept_id;
```

Output

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top section is labeled "Query" and contains the following SQL code:

```

1 SELECT e.emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname,location,dept_name
2 FROM Employee e
3 INNER JOIN department d
4 ON e.emp_id = d.dept_id;
5

```

The bottom section is labeled "Data Output" and displays a table with the following data:

	emp_id	emp_fname	emp_lname	location	dept_name
1	1	John	Smith	New York	ACCOUNTING
2	2	Mia	Clark	Florida	SALES
3	3	Noah	Rodriguez	Chicago	RESEARCH
4	4	Ava	Gracia	Houston	OPERATIONS
5	5	James	Luther	Los Angeles	HUMAN RESOURCES

## Inner Join with USING Clause

Here, we will see how the PostgreSQL inner join works with the USING clause because sometimes the name of the columns is similar in both the tables; that's why we can use the USING clause to get the values.

In the below example, we are using the USING clause as both tables have a similar emp\_id column.

```

SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, location, dept_name
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN department
USING (emp_id);

```

### Output

```

1 SELECT emp_id, emp_fname,location, dept_name
2 FROM Employee
3 INNER JOIN department
4 USING (emp_id);
5

```

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

	emp_id	emp_fname	location	dept_name
1	1	John	New York	ACCOUNTING
2	2	Mia	Florida	SALES
3	3	Noah	Chicago	RESEARCH
4	4	Ava	Houston	OPERATIONS
5	5	James	Los Angeles	HUMAN RESOURCES

## Inner Join using WHERE clause

We can also use the inner join with a WHERE condition. The WHERE clause allows us to return the filter outcome.

In the below example, we will select rows from both tables **Employee** and **department** where **dept\_name** is equal to Sales:

```

SELECT emp_fname, dept_id, dept_name, location
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN department
USING (emp_id) WHERE dept_name ='SALES';

```

## Output

```

1 SELECT emp_fname, dept_id, dept_name, location
2 FROM Employee
3 INNER JOIN department
4 USING (emp_id) WHERE dept_name ='SALES';
5

```

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

	emp_fname	dept_id	dept_name	location
1	Mia	2	SALES	Florida

## To join three tables using Inner Join

we have already created two tables as *Employee* and *department*. Now, we want to join one more table and get the records from that particular table with the help of the Inner join.

So, for this, we will create one more table as **Jobs** by using CREATE command as we can see in the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE Jobs(  
    job_id int primary key,  
    job_description varchar not null);
```

Once the *Jobs* table has been created successfully, we will insert some values into it with the help of INSERT command as we can see in the following command:

```
INSERT INTO Jobs (job_id, job_description)  
VALUES (1, 'Training'),  
(2, 'Management'),  
(3, 'Executive'),  
(4, 'Non-Executive');
```

Table3: Jobs

The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top labeled 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. Below the toolbar is a table structure with columns 'job\_id' and 'job\_description'. The table contains four rows of data: (1, 'Training'), (2, 'Management'), (3, 'Executive'), and (4, 'Non-Executive'). The 'job\_id' column is defined as a primary key (PK) integer, and the 'job\_description' column is defined as character varying.

	job_id [PK] integer	job_description character varying
1	1	Training
2	2	Management
3	3	Executive
4	4	Non-Executive

The below command is used to join the three tables, such as *Employee*, *department*, and *Jobs*. So, we will use the second INNER JOIN clause after the first INNER JOIN clause:

```
SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, dept_name, location, job_description  
FROM Employee  
INNER JOIN department USING (emp_id)  
INNER JOIN Jobs  
ON department.emp_id = jobs.job_id  
ORDER BY emp_id;
```

Output

```
1 SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, dept_name, location, job_description  
2 FROM Employee  
3 INNER JOIN department USING (emp_id)  
4 INNER JOIN Jobs  
5 ON department.emp_id = jobs.job_id  
6 ORDER BY emp_id;  
7
```

	emp_id	emp_fname	dept_name	location	job_description
1	1	John	ACCOUNTING	New York	Training
2	2	Mia	SALES	Florida	Management
3	3	Noah	RESEARCH	Chicago	Executive
4	4	Ava	OPERATIONS	Houston	Non-Executive

## Inner Join using Operators

PostgreSQL allows many operators, which we can use with Inner Join, like equal (=), not equal (!=), greater than (>), less than (<), etc.

```
SELECT emp_fname, emp_lname, location, dept_name  
FROM Employee  
INNER JOIN department  
ON Employee.emp_id = department.dept_id  
WHERE dept_name != 'SALES';
```

## Output

```
1 SELECT emp_fname, emp_lname, location, dept_name
2 FROM Employee
3 INNER JOIN department
4 ON Employee.emp_id= department.dept_id
5 WHERE dept_name != 'SALES';
6
```

The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top labeled "Data Output", "Messages", and "Notifications". Below the toolbar is a table with four rows of data. The table has four columns with the following headers: "emp\_fname", "emp\_lname", "location", and "dept\_name". The data rows are as follows:

	emp_fname	emp_lname	location	dept_name
1	John	Smith	New York	ACCOUNTING
2	Noah	Rodriguez	Chicago	RESEARCH
3	Ava	Gracia	Houston	OPERATIONS
4	James	Luther	Los Angeles	HUMAN RESOURCES

## PostgreSQL INNER JOIN Practice questions:

We'll use your tables:

- **Employee** (emp\_id, emp\_fname, emp\_lname, location)
  - **Department** (emp\_id, dept\_id, dept\_name)
1. Find employees whose emp\_id = dept\_id using the USING clause.
  2. Select employees who belong to the SALES department.
  3. Retrieve all employees except those in the ACCOUNTING department.
  4. Find employees who live in New York and display their department.
  5. Using table aliases e and d, retrieve employees and their departments.

# PostgreSQL Left Join

we are going to understand the working of **Left join**, which is used to return data from the left table. We also learn how to use **table-aliasing, WHERE clause, USING clause, and join multiple tables** with the help of the Left join clause.

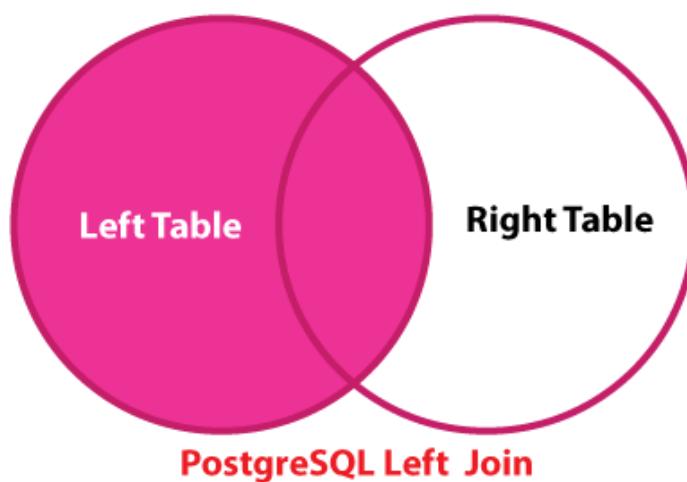
## What is Left Outer Join or Left Join clause?

The **LEFT JOIN** (also called **LEFT OUTER JOIN**) is used in PostgreSQL to combine records from two tables. It ensures that **all rows from the left table** are included in the result set. If the join condition finds matching rows in the right table, those values are returned; otherwise, **NULL values** are placed for the right table's columns.

The keyword **OUTER** is optional, so both LEFT JOIN and LEFT OUTER JOIN mean the same.

In comparison to **INNER JOIN**, which only returns matching rows, the LEFT JOIN guarantees that no row from the left table is lost, even when there is no match in the right table.

This makes LEFT JOIN useful when we want to preserve all data from the primary (left) table while optionally pulling related information from another (right) table.



# Left Join Syntax

## Notes: LEFT JOIN Syntax and Steps

- The **LEFT JOIN** keyword is used with the **SELECT** command.
- It must be written **after the FROM keyword**.

## Syntax:

- SELECT columns
- FROM table1
- LEFT [OUTER] JOIN table2
- ON table1.column = table2.column;
- **table1** → Left table (all its rows will be returned).
- **table2** → Right table (only matching rows will be returned, otherwise NULL).

## Steps to use LEFT JOIN:

1. Define the column list from both tables in the **SELECT** statement.
2. Write the **Left table** (table1) in the **FROM clause**.
3. Write the **Right table** (table2) with the **LEFT JOIN clause**.
4. Specify the join condition using the **ON keyword**.

# Example of Left join

Let us see an example to understand how the **Left join** works:

## To join two tables by using Left Join

For this, we will create two tables named **Client** and **Orders** table with the help of the CREATE command and insert some values using the INSERT command.

we are going to create **Client and Orders** tables by using the **CREATE** command

```
CREATE TABLE Client(  
client_id int primary key,  
client_name varchar not null,  
client_profession varchar not null,  
client_qualification varchar not null,  
client_salary int );
```

The below command is used to create an **Orders** table:

```
Create table Orders  
(client_id int primary key,  
order_id int not null,  
price int,  
order_date Date Not null);
```

The **Client and Orders** tables have been successfully created after executing the above commands.

Once the both the table have been generated, we are ready to insert some values into it by using the **INSERT** command as follows:

```
INSERT INTO Client (client_id, client_name,  
client_profession, client_qualification, client_salary)  
VALUES  
(1, 'Emma Hernandez','Web Designer','BTech', 25000),  
(2, 'Mia Clark','Software Engineer','BE',20000),  
(3, 'Noah Rodriguez','Bussinessman','MBA',50000),  
(4, 'Martha Brown','Doctor','MBBS',75000),  
(5,'James Luther','HR','MBA',35000),  
(6,'Maria Garcia','Astronaut','Msc', 100000),  
(7,'Robert Smith','Software Tester','BTech',30000);
```

In the below command, we are inserting the values in the **Orders** table:

```
INSERT INTO Orders (client_id, order_id, price, order_date)  
VALUES  
(1, 101, 2000,'2020-05-14'),  
(2, 102, 3500,'2019-08-30'),  
(3, 103, 4000,'2020-06-23'),  
(4, 104, 2500,'2017-12-11'),  
(5, 105, 5000,'2018-10-26');
```

After creating and inserting the values in the **Client and Orders** table, we will get the following output on executing the below command:

### **Table1: Client**

```
Select * from Client;
```

### **Output**

akshay/postgres@PostgreSQL 16

No limit

Query History

```
1 Select * from Client;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

client_id [PK] integer	client_name character varying	client_profession character varying	client_qualification character varying	client_salary integer
1	Emma Hernandez	Web Designer	BTech	25000
2	Mia Clark	Software Engineer	BE	20000
3	Noah Rodriguez	Businessman	MBA	50000
4	Martha Brown	Doctor	MBBS	75000
5	James Luther	HR	MBA	35000
6	Maria Garcia	Astronaut	Msc	100000
7	Robert Smith	Software Tester	BTech	30000

Total rows: 7 of 7    Query complete 00:00:00.731

**Table2: Orders**

Select \* from Orders;

## Output

After executing the above command, we will get the data from the ***Orders*** table:

Query    Query History

---

```
1 Select * from Orders;
2
```

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

---

	client_id [PK] integer	order_id integer	price integer	order_date date
1		101	2000	2020-05-14
2		102	3500	2019-08-30
3		103	4000	2020-06-23
4		104	2500	2017-12-11
5		105	5000	2018-10-26

The below query is used to select records from both tables (**Client** and **Orders**):

```
SELECT Client.client_id, client_name, order_date, price
```

FROM Client

**LEFT JOIN Orders**

**ON Client.client\_id = Orders.client\_id;**

The screenshot shows a database interface with a query editor and a results viewer. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT Client.client_id, client_name, order_date, price
2 FROM Client
3 LEFT JOIN Orders
4 ON Client.client_id = Orders.client_id;
5
```

The results viewer displays a table with the following data:

	client_id	client_name	order_date	price
1	1	Emma Hernandez	2020-05-14	2000
2	2	Mia Clark	2019-08-30	3500
3	3	Noah Rodriguez	2020-06-23	4000
4	4	Martha Brown	2017-12-11	2500
5	5	James Luther	2018-10-26	5000

Or we use the **Left Outer Join keyword** in place of **Left Join keyword** in the above query as both will give similar output:

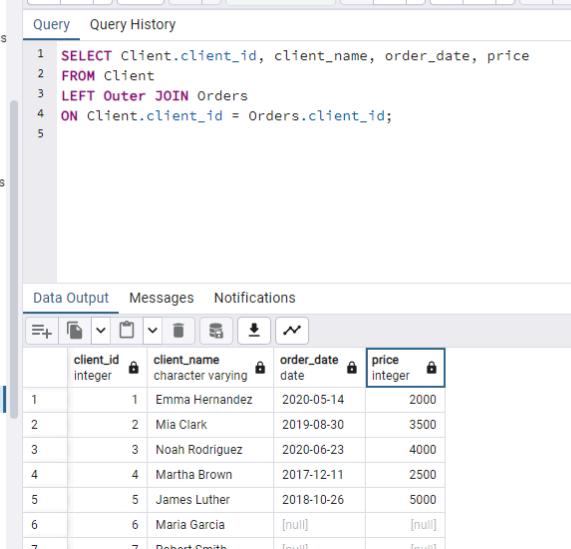
**SELECT Client.client\_id, client\_name, order\_date, price**

**FROM Client**

**LEFT Outer JOIN Orders**

**ON Client.client\_id = Orders.client\_id;**

**Output**



The screenshot shows a database interface with two main sections: 'Query' and 'Data Output'. In the 'Query' section, the following SQL code is displayed:

```

1 SELECT Client.client_id, client_name, order_date, price
2 FROM Client
3 LEFT Outer JOIN Orders
4 ON Client.client_id = Orders.client_id;
5

```

In the 'Data Output' section, the results of the query are shown in a table:

	client_id	client_name	order_date	price
1	1	Emma Hernandez	2020-05-14	2000
2	2	Mia Clark	2019-08-30	3500
3	3	Noah Rodriguez	2020-06-23	4000
4	4	Martha Brown	2017-12-11	2500
5	5	James Luther	2018-10-26	5000
6	6	Maria Garcia	[null]	[null]
7	7	Robert Smith	[null]	[null]

Note: When a row from the Client table does not have a matching row in the Orders table, the value of the order\_date and price column of the unmatched row would be NULL.

## Working of Left join

- In the above screenshot, the left join condition selects the records from the **left table (Client)**, and it equates the values in the **client\_id, client\_name** column with the values in the **order\_date, price** column from the **Orders** table.
- If these records are similar, then the **Left join** creates a new row, which has the columns that display in the **Select Clause** and adds the particular row to the result.
- Suppose, if the values are not similar, then the left join also generates a new row, which displays in the **SELECT** command, and it fills the columns that come from the right table (**Orders**) with **NULL**.

# Table-aliasing with Left Join

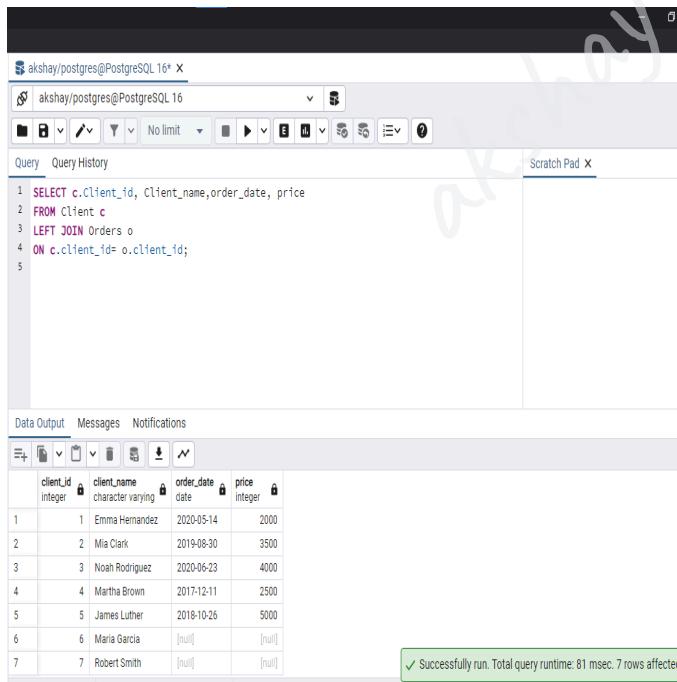
We will use **table aliases** to assign the joined tables short names to make the command more understandable.

Mostly, the tables we want to join will have columns with a similar name like **the Client\_id** column. In the below command, we will use the table aliasing, and it returns a similar outcome as above:

```
SELECT c.Client_id, Client_name,order_date, price  
FROM Client c  
LEFT JOIN Orders o  
ON c.client_id= o.client_id;
```

## Output

Once we implemented the above command, we will get the below output:



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a query editor window. The query is:`1 SELECT c.Client_id, Client_name,order_date, price  
2 FROM Client c  
3 LEFT JOIN Orders o  
4 ON c.client_id= o.client_id;  
5`

The results pane displays a table with 7 rows of data:

	client_id	client_name	order_date	price
1	1	Emma Hernandez	2020-05-14	2000
2	2	Mia Clark	2019-08-30	3500
3	3	Noah Rodriguez	2020-06-23	4000
4	4	Martha Brown	2017-12-11	2500
5	5	James Luther	2018-10-26	5000
6	6	Maria Garcia	[null]	[null]
7	7	Robert Smith	[null]	[null]

A green success message at the bottom right of the results pane says "Successfully run. Total query runtime: 81 msec. 7 rows affected".

# Left join with USING Clause

In this, we will see how the Left join works with the **USING** clause.

Both the tables (**Client and Orders**) contain a similar column name **Client\_id**; that's why we can use the **USING** clause to get the values from the tables.

In the below example, we are using the **USING** clause in the **Left join**, which returns the values **Client\_id**, **Client\_name**, **Client\_prof**, **price**, and **order\_date** as both tables have a similar **Client\_id** column.

```
SELECT Client_id, Client_name, Client_profession, order_date, price  
FROM Client  
LEFT JOIN Orders  
USING (client_id);
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a database query interface. The top section displays the SQL code:

```
1 SELECT Client_id, Client_name, Client_profession, order_date, price  
2 FROM Client  
3 LEFT JOIN Orders  
4 USING (client_id);  
5
```

The bottom section shows the results of the query:

	client_id	client_name	client_profession	order_date	price
1	1	Emma Hernandez	Web Designer	2020-05-14	2000
2	2	Mia Clark	Software Engineer	2019-08-30	3500
3	3	Noah Rodriguez	Businessman	2020-06-23	4000
4	4	Martha Brown	Doctor	2017-12-11	2500
5	5	James Luther	HR	2018-10-26	5000
6	6	Maria Garcia	Astronaut	[null]	[null]
7	7	Robert Smith	Software Tester	[null]	[null]

Total rows: 7 of 7    Query complete 00:00:00.147

# Left join using WHERE clause

Here, the **WHERE** clause allows us to return the filter outcome. And we can also use the WHERE condition with the **Left join**.

In the below example, we will select rows from both tables **Client** and **Orders** where **client\_qualification** is equal to **MBA**:

```
SELECT Client_id, Client_name, client_qualification,order_date, price  
FROM Client  
  
LEFT JOIN Orders  
  
USING (client_id) WHERE client_qualification ='MBA';
```

## Output

```
1 SELECT Client_id, Client_name, client_qualification,order_date, price  
2 FROM Client  
3 LEFT JOIN Orders  
4 USING (client_id) WHERE client_qualification ='MBA';  
5
```

	client_id	client_name	client_qualification	order_date	price
1	3	Noah Rodriguez	MBA	2020-06-23	4000
2	5	James Luther	MBA	2018-10-26	5000

# Difference between WHERE and ON clause in PostgreSQL LEFT JOIN

We can see the below command to understand the differences between WHERE, and ON clauses in the **PostgreSQL Left join**.

In the Left Join, the WHERE and ON clause gives us a different output.

Firstly, we are using the **WHERE Clause** with the Left join as we can see in the below command:

```
SELECT client_name, client_profession, order_id, order_date, price  
FROM Client  
LEFT JOIN Orders  
USING(client_id) WHERE price=3500;
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top bar has tabs for 'Query' (which is selected) and 'Query History'. Below the tabs is a code area containing the following SQL command:

```
1 SELECT client_name, client_profession, order_id, order_date, price  
2 FROM Client  
3 LEFT JOIN Orders  
4 USING(client_id) WHERE price=3500;  
5
```

Below the code area is a toolbar with icons for new query, copy, paste, etc. The main window displays the results of the query. The results are presented in a table with the following columns:

	client_name	client_profession	order_id	order_date	price
1	Mia Clark	Software Engineer	102	2019-08-30	3500

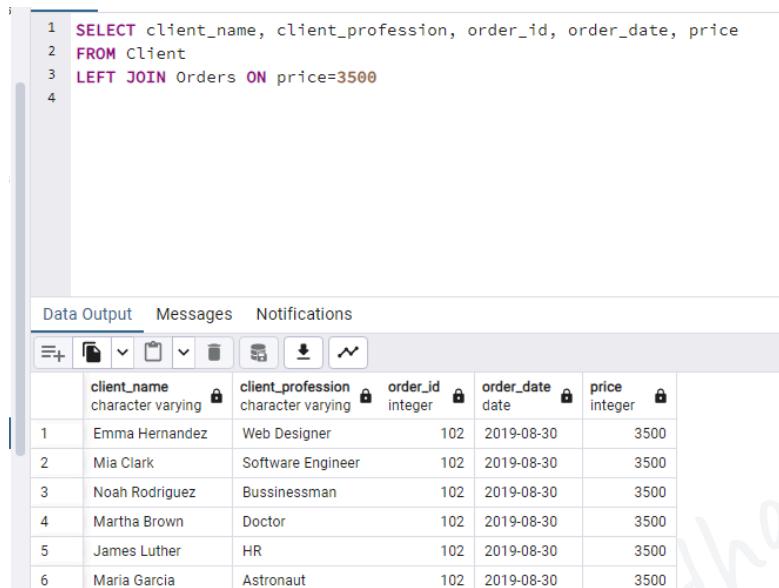
Now, we are using the **ON Clause** with the Left join as we can see in the below command:

```
SELECT client_name, client_profession, order_id, order_date, price  
FROM Client
```

```
LEFT JOIN Orders ON price=3500;
```

## Output

After executing the above command, we will get the below result:



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database interface with the following details:

```
1 SELECT client_name, client_profession, order_id, order_date, price
2 FROM Client
3 LEFT JOIN Orders ON price=3500
4
```

Data Output:

	client_name	client_profession	order_id	order_date	price
1	Emma Hernandez	Web Designer	102	2019-08-30	3500
2	Mia Clark	Software Engineer	102	2019-08-30	3500
3	Noah Rodriguez	Bussinessman	102	2019-08-30	3500
4	Martha Brown	Doctor	102	2019-08-30	3500
5	James Luther	HR	102	2019-08-30	3500
6	Maria Garcia	Astronaut	102	2019-08-30	3500

Note: In PostgreSQL, the Inner join will always return a similar output if we using the WHERE and ON clauses in the command.

## To join various tables using PostgreSQL Left JOIN

In the above section, we have already created two tables as ***Client*** and ***Orders***. Now, we are using the Left join to combine the various tables and get the records from that particular table. So, we will create one more table as ***Client\_details*** by using CREATE command as we can see in the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE Client_details (
    Phone_id int primary key,
    Mobile_number bigint,
    address varchar not null
);
```

Once the **Client\_details** table has been created successfully, we will insert some values into it with the help of INSERT command as we can see in the following command:

```
INSERT INTO Client_details (Phone_id,Mobile_number,address)
VALUES (1, 9976542310,'Florida'),
(2, 9869456700,'New York'),
(3, 7345672210,'Chicago'),
(4, 9088506466,'Houston'),
(5, 9476548901,'Los Angeles');
```

After **creating and inserting** the values in the **Client\_details** table, we will get the following output on executing the below command:

```
Select * from Client_details;
```

**Table3: Client\_details**

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. At the top, there are two tabs: 'akshay/postgres@PostgreSQL 16\*' and 'akshay/postgres@PostgreSQL 16'. Below them is a toolbar with various icons. The main area is divided into two sections: 'Query' (selected) and 'Query History'. In the 'Query' section, the following SQL code is written:

```
1 Select * from Client_details;
2
```

Below the code, the 'Data Output' tab is selected, showing the results of the query in a table format. The table has three columns: 'phone\_id' (PK integer), 'mobile\_number' (bigint), and 'address' (character varying). The data is as follows:

	phone_id [PK] integer	mobile_number bigint	address character varying
1	1	9976542310	Florida
2	2	9869456700	New York
3	3	7345672210	Chicago
4	4	9088506466	Houston
5	5	9476548901	Los Angeles

At the bottom right of the results table, there is a green checkmark icon with the text 'S'.

Now, we will join multiple tables such as Client, **Orders**, and **Client\_details** with the help of **Left Join** as we can see in the following statement:

```
SELECT Client.client_name, order_id, order_date, Mobile_number  
FROM Client  
LEFT JOIN Client_details  
ON Client_id = phone_id  
LEFT JOIN Orders  
ON Client.client_id = Orders.client_id  
ORDER BY client_salary;
```

## Output

After successful execution of the above command, we will give the below result:

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Query' and 'Query History'. Below the tabs, the query code is displayed:

```
1 SELECT Client.client_name, order_id, order_date, Mobile_number  
2 FROM Client  
3 LEFT JOIN Client_details  
4 ON Client_id = phone_id  
5 LEFT JOIN Orders  
6 ON Client.client_id = Orders.client_id  
7 ORDER BY client_salary;  
8
```

Below the query area, there are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is selected, showing a table with the following data:

	client_name	order_id	order_date	mobile_number
1	Mia Clark	102	2019-08-30	9869456700
2	Emma Hernandez	101	2020-05-14	9976542310
3	Robert Smith	[null]	[null]	[null]
4	James Luther	105	2018-10-26	9476548901
5	Noah Rodriguez	103	2020-06-23	7345672210
6	Martha Brown	104	2017-12-11	9088506466
7	Maria Garcia	[null]	[null]	[null]

At the bottom of the interface, it says 'Total rows: 7 of 7' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.107'.

## To get unmatched records by using of Left Join clause

If we want to get the data from the table, which does not contain any similar row of data from another table, so in those cases, we will use the PostgreSQL LEFT JOIN clause.

As we can see in the below example, the LEFT JOIN clause is used to identify a **client** who does not have a **Mobile\_number**:

```
SELECT client_id, client_name, mobile_number  
FROM Client  
LEFT JOIN Client_details  
ON client_id = phone_id  
WHERE Mobile_number IS NULL;
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top tab bar has 'Query' selected, followed by 'Query History'. Below the tabs is a code editor containing the SQL query:

```
1 SELECT client_id, client_name, mobile_ni  
2 FROM Client  
3 LEFT JOIN Client_details  
4 ON client_id = phone_id  
5 WHERE Mobile_number IS NULL;  
6
```

Below the code editor is a toolbar with various icons for file operations. The main area displays the query results in a table format. The table has three columns: 'client\_id', 'client\_name', and 'mobile\_number'. There are two rows of data:

	client_id	client_name	mobile_number
1	6	Maria Garcia	[null]
2	7	Robert Smith	[null]

## PostgreSQL LEFT JOIN practice questions :

1. Select all clients along with their order details, even if some clients have not placed any orders.
2. Retrieve all clients who have no orders.
3. Using table aliases, select client name, order id, and order date.
4. Find clients who do not have a mobile number in Client\_details.

# PostgreSQL Right Join

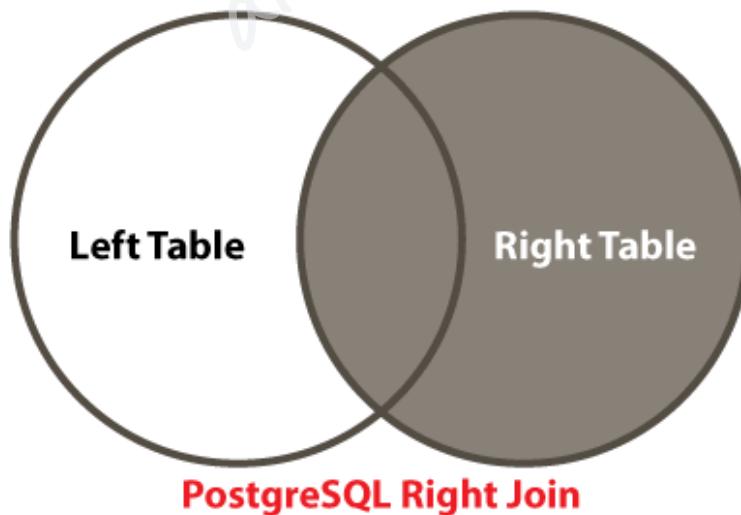
we are going to understand the working of **Right join**, which is used to return data from the Right table. We also learn how to use **table-aliasing**, **WHERE clause**, **USING clause**, and **join multiple tables** with the help of the **Right join clause**.

## What is the Right Outer Join or Right Join clause?

The **PostgreSQL Right JOIN** or **Right Outer Join** is used to return all rows from the right table, and rows from the other table where the join condition is fulfilled defined in the ON condition. And if there are no corresponding records found from the **Left table**, it will return **null values**.

The **Right Join** can also be called as the **Right Outer Join** clause. Therefore, the **Outer** is the optional keyword, which is used in **Right Join**. In, the **Right join** is parallel to the **Left Join** condition, but it will give the opposite result of the join tables.

The following diagram displays the PostgreSQL Right join where we can easily understand that the **Right Join** returns all the data from the **Right table** and only a similar data from the **left table**:



# Right Join Syntax

The Right Join keyword is used with the SELECT command and must be written after the **FROM** Keyword.

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
Right [OUTER] JOIN table2  
ON table1.column = table2.column;
```

In the above syntax, **table1** is referring to the **left table**, and **table2** is referring to the **right table**, which implies that the particular condition will return all records from **table 2** and matching records from **table1** according to the defined **join condition**.

We will follow the below steps to join the **Left and Right tables** with the help of the **Right or Right Outer Join** condition:

- Firstly, we will define the **column list** from both tables, where we want to select data in the **SELECT** condition.
- Then, we will define the **Right table**, which is **table 2** in the **FROM** clause.
- And lastly, we will describe the Left table, which is **table 1** in the **Right JOIN** condition, and write the join condition after the **ON** keyword.

**NOTE:** In the PostgreSQL Right Join, if the tables contain a similar column name, then **USING** and **On** clause produce the similar outputs.

## Example of PostgreSQL Right join

# To join two tables by using Right Join

For this, we will use the ***Employee and department*** table, which we created in the inner join section of the PostgreSQL tutorial.

## Table1: Employee

Select \* from Employee;

```
1 Select * from Employee;
2
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	emp_id [PK] integer	emp_fname character varying	emp_lname character varying	location character varying (30)
1	1	John	Smith	New York
2	2	Mia	Clark	Florida
3	3	Noah	Rodriguez	Chicago
4	4	Ava	Gracia	Houston
5	5	James	Luther	Los Angeles

## Table2: department

Select \* from department;

```
1 Select * from department;
2
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	emp_id [PK] integer	dept_id integer	dept_name character varying
1	1	1	ACCOUNTING
2	2	2	SALES
3	3	3	RESEARCH
4	4	4	OPERATIONS
5	5	5	HUMAN RESOURCES

The below query is used to select records from both tables (**Employee** and **department**):

```

SELECT department.emp_id,dept_name,location,emp_fname,
emp_lname
FROM Employee
Right JOIN department
ON department.emp_id = Employee.emp_id
order by emp_id;

```

## Output

```

1 Select * from department;
2 SELECT department.emp_id,dept_name,location,emp_fname, emp_lname
3 FROM Employee
4 Right JOIN department
5 ON department.emp_id = Employee.emp_id
6 order by emp_id;
7

```

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

The screenshot shows a database interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query editor contains the code above. The results grid has columns: emp\_id, dept\_name, location, emp\_fname, and emp\_lname. The data is as follows:

	emp_id	dept_name	location	emp_fname	emp_lname
1	1	ACCOUNTING	New York	John	Smith
2	2	SALES	Florida	Mia	Clark
3	3	RESEARCH	Chicago	Noah	Rodriguez
4	4	OPERATIONS	Houston	Ava	Gracia
5	5	HUMAN RESOURCES	Los Angeles	James	Luther

Note: We can say that the RIGHT JOIN selects all rows from the right table even if they do not have similar rows from the left table.

## Table-aliasing with Right Join

Generally, the tables we want to join will have columns with a similar name like **the emp\_id column**.

We will use **table aliases** to assign the joined tables short names to make the command more understandable.

In the below command, we will use the table aliasing, and it returns a similar outcome as above:

```
SELECT e.emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, location, dept_name  
FROM Employee e  
RIGHT JOIN department d  
ON e.emp_id = d.dept_id;
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following details:

- Query History: Step 1 to Step 5.
- Query Text:

```
1 v SELECT e.emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, location, dept_name  
2 FROM Employee e  
3 RIGHT JOIN department d  
4 ON e.emp_id = d.dept_id;  
5
```
- Toolbar: Data Output, Messages, Notifications.
- Table View: Shows the results of the query with the following data:

	emp_id integer	emp_fname character varying	emp_lname character varying	location character varying (30)	dept_name character varying
1	1	John	Smith	New York	ACCOUNTING
2	2	Mia	Clark	Florida	SALES
3	3	Noah	Rodriguez	Chicago	RESEARCH
4	4	Ava	Gracia	Houston	OPERATIONS

## Right join with USING Clause

In this, we will see how the Right join works with the USING clause.

**For example,** the above tables ***Employee and department*** contain a similar column, which is **emp\_id**; Thus, in those cases, we are using the **USING** clause to get the values from the tables.

In the following command, we are using the **USING** clause in the **Right join**, which returns the values **emp\_id, emp\_fname, emp\_lname, dept\_name, and location** as both tables have a similar column: **emp\_id**.

```

SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, dept_name, location
FROM Employee
RIGHT JOIN department
USING(emp_id);

```

## Output

The screenshot shows a SQL query interface with the following details:

- Query History:** A list of previous queries.
- Current Query:**

```

1 SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, dept_name, location
2 FROM Employee
3 RIGHT JOIN department
4 USING(emp_id);

```
- Data Output:** The results of the query are displayed in a table.
- Table Headers:** emp\_id, emp\_fname, emp\_lname, dept\_name, location
- Table Data:**

	emp_id	emp_fname	emp_lname	dept_name	location
1	1	John	Smith	ACCOUNTING	New York
2	2	Mia	Clark	SALES	Florida
3	3	Noah	Rodriguez	RESEARCH	Chicago
4	4	Ava	Gracia	OPERATIONS	Houston

## Right Join using WHERE clause

If we want to identify the rows from the right table(**department**) that does not have any matching rows in the left table (**Employee**), we can use the WHERE condition with the **Right join**.

As we can see in below command, we are selecting the rows from both tables **Employee** and **department** where **dept\_name** is equal to '**RESEARCH**':

```

SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, dept_name, location
FROM Employee
RIGHT JOIN department
USING(emp_id) WHERE dept_name = 'RESEARCH';

```

## Output

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top section displays a SQL query:

```

1 SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, dept_name, location
2 FROM Employee
3 RIGHT JOIN department
4 USING(emp_id) WHERE dept_name = 'RESEARCH';
5

```

The bottom section shows the results of the query in a tabular format. The table has four columns: emp\_id, emp\_fname, dept\_name, and location. There is one row of data:

	emp_id	emp_fname	dept_name	location	
1	3	Noah	Rodriguez	RESEARCH	Chicago

## To join multiple tables using Right Join

In the above section, we have two tables as ***Employee and department*** now, if we want to join more than two tables and get the records from that particular table. In that case, we will use the Right join.

For example, here we will take the **Jobs** table, which we created in the PostgreSQL Inner Join section of the tutorial.

To see the **Jobs** table's values, we will use the **SELECT** clause as follows:

```
Select * from Jobs;
```

**Table3: Jobs**

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top section displays a simple **SELECT** statement:

```

1 Select * from Jobs;
2

```

The bottom section shows the results of the query in a tabular format. The table has two columns: job\_id and job\_description. There are four rows of data:

	job_id	job_description
1	1	Training
2	2	Management
3	3	Executive
4	4	Non-Executive

We will join three tables such as ***Employee, department, and Jobs*** with the help of **PostgreSQL Right Join** as we can see in the following command:

```
SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, dept_name, job_description  
FROM Employee  
RIGHT JOIN department USING (emp_id)  
RIGHT JOIN Jobs  
ON department.emp_id = jobs.job_id  
ORDER BY emp_id;
```

## Output

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. At the top, there's a connection bar with the user 'akshay/postgres@PostgreSQL 16'. Below it is a toolbar with various icons. The main area has tabs for 'Query' (which is selected) and 'Query History'. The query itself is:

```
1 SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, dept_name, job_description  
2 FROM Employee  
3 RIGHT JOIN department USING (emp_id)  
4 RIGHT JOIN Jobs  
5 ON department.emp_id = jobs.job_id  
6 ORDER BY emp_id;  
7
```

Below the query, under the 'Data Output' tab, is a table showing the results:

	emp_id	emp_fname	dept_name	job_description
1	1	John	ACCOUNTING	Training
2	2	Mia	SALES	Management
3	3	Noah	RESEARCH	Executive
4	4	Ava	OPERATIONS	Non-Executive

## To get unmatched records by using of Right JOIN clause

If we want to get the data from the table, which does not contain any similar row of data from other tables, so in those cases, we will use the PostgreSQL Right Join clause.

As we can see in the below example, the Right join clause is used to identify an **employee** whose **Job\_description** is **Null**:

```
SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, job_description  
FROM Employee  
RIGHT JOIN Jobs  
ON Employee.emp_id=Jobs.job_id  
WHERE Job_description is NULL;
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top navigation bar has tabs for 'Query' (which is selected) and 'Query History'. Below the tabs, there is a code editor area containing the SQL query:

```
1 SELECT emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, job_description  
2 FROM Employee  
3 RIGHT JOIN Jobs  
4 ON Employee.emp_id=Jobs.job_id  
5 WHERE Job_description is NULL;  
6
```

Below the code editor is a toolbar with several icons. Underneath the toolbar is a table definition showing the columns and their types:

	emp_id	emp_fname	emp_lname	job_description
	integer	character varying	character varying	character varying

## PostgreSQL RIGHT JOIN Practice Questions

1. Select all departments along with employee details, even if some departments do not have any employees.

2. Retrieve all employees and their department names using the USING clause with a RIGHT JOIN.
3. Show employee name, department name, and location where department = 'RESEARCH'.
4. Join Employee, Department, and Jobs tables using RIGHT JOIN to display emp\_id, emp\_fname, dept\_name, and job\_description.
5. Find employees whose job\_description is NULL using a RIGHT JOIN

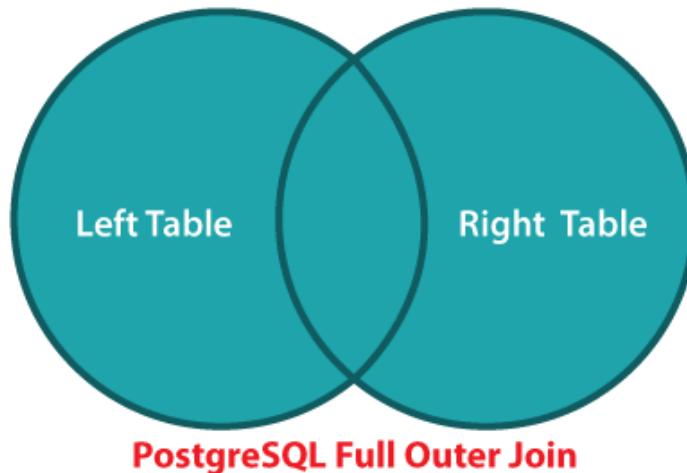
## PostgreSQL Full Join

We are going to understand the working of **Full join**, which is used to return all records when there is a match in the **left table** or **right table** records. We also learn how to use **table-aliasing**, **WHERE clause** with the help of the **Full Outer join clause**.

### What is the Full Join or Full Outer Join clause?

The PostgreSQL **Full Join** or **Full Outer Join** is used to return all records when there is a match in the **left table** or **right table** records. The main objective of a **Full Outer Join** is that it will combine the outcome of Left Join and Right Join clauses and returns all similar or unmatched rows from the tables on both sides of the join clause.

The following diagram displays the **PostgreSQL Full Outer Join** where we can easily understand that the **Full Outer Join** returns all the data from both the **Left table** and **Right table**:



## Syntax of Full Outer Join

The syntax for Full Outer Join or Full Join is as following:

```

SELECT columns
FROM table1
FULL [OUTER] JOIN table2
ON table1.column = table2.column;

```

In the above syntax, The **Full Outer Join** keyword is used with the SELECT command and must be written after the **FROM** Keyword, and the **OUTER** keyword is optional.

We will follow the below steps to combine the **Left and Right tables** with the help of the **Full Join or Full Outer Join** condition:

- Firstly, we will define the **column list** from both tables, where we want to select data in the **SELECT** condition.
- Then, we will specify the **Right table**, which is **table 2** in the **FROM** clause.
- And lastly, we will describe the Left table, which is **table 1** in the **Full Outer Join** clause, and write the join condition after the **ON** keyword.

# Example of Full Join

Let us see an example to understand how the **PostgreSQL Full Outer join** works:

## To join two tables by using Full Outer Join

For this, we will create two tables named ***Summer\_fruits*** and ***Winter\_fruits*** table with the help of the CREATE command and insert some values using the INSERT command.

Firstly, we are going to create ***Summer\_fruits*** and ***Winter\_fruits*** tables by using the CREATE command:

```
CREATE TABLE Summer_fruits (
    SF_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Summer_fruits_name VARCHAR (250) NOT NULL);
```

The below command is used to create the ***Winter\_fruits*** table:

```
CREATE TABLE Winter_fruits (
    WF_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Winter_fruits_name VARCHAR (250) NOT NULL);
```

The ***Summer\_fruits*** and ***Winter\_fruits*** tables have been successfully created on executing the above commands.

Once both the tables have been generated, we are ready to insert some values into it by using the INSERT command as follows:

```
INSERT INTO Summer_fruits (SF_ID, Summer_fruits_name)
VALUES
(1,'Mango'),
(2,'Watermelon'),
(3,'Apples'),
```

```

(4,'Guava'),
(5,'Pineapple'),
(6,'Musk Melon');

```

In the below command, we are inserting the values in the ***Winter\_fruits*** table:

```

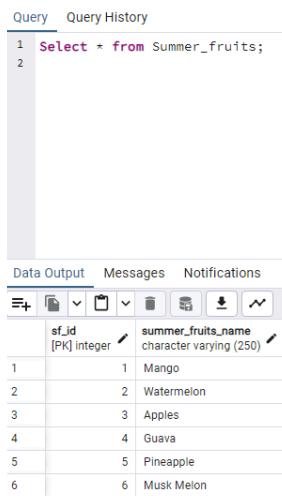
INSERT INTO Winter_fruits (WF_ID, Winter_fruits_name)
VALUES(1,'Grape'),
(2,'Apples'),
(3,'Mango'),
(4,'Pears'),
(5,'Pineapple'),
(6,'Cranberries'),
(7,'Bananas');

```

### **Table1: Summer\_fruits**

```
Select * from Summer_fruits;
```

### **Output**



The screenshot shows a database query interface with the following details:

- Query History:** A tab labeled "Query History" is visible.
- Query:** The query entered is "Select \* from Summer\_fruits;"
- Data Output:** This tab is selected and shows the results of the query.
- Results:** The results are displayed in a table with two columns: "sf\_id" and "summer\_fruits.name". The data is as follows:

	sf_id	summer_fruits.name
1	1	Mango
2	2	Watermelon
3	3	Apples
4	4	Guava
5	5	Pineapple
6	6	Musk Melon

## Table2: Winter\_fruits

Select \* from Winter\_fruits;

## Output

The screenshot shows a database query interface with the following details:

- Query History tab is selected.
- Query text: `1 Select * from Winter_fruits;`
- Data Output tab is selected.
- Table structure:

wf_id	winter_fruits_name
1	Grape
2	Apples
3	Mango
4	Pears
5	Pineapple
6	Cranberries
7	Bananas
- Total rows: 7 of 7
- Query complete 00:00:00

The below query is used to select records from both tables (**Summer\_fruits** and **Winter\_fruits**):

```
SELECT sf.SF_ID, sf.Summer_fruits_name, wf.WF_ID,  
wf.Winter_fruits_name  
FROM Summer_fruits sf  
FULL OUTER JOIN Winter_fruits wf  
ON sf.SF_ID = wf.WF_ID;
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Query' and 'Query History'. Below the tabs is a code area containing the following SQL command:

```

1 SELECT sf.SF_ID, sf.Summer_fruits_name, wf.WF_ID, wf.Winter_fruits_name
2 FROM Summer_fruits sf
3 FULL OUTER JOIN Winter_fruits wf
4 ON sf.SF_ID = wf.WF_ID;

```

Below the code is a 'Data Output' tab, which is selected. It displays a table with the results of the query. The table has four columns: sf\_id, summer\_fruits\_name, wf\_id, and winter\_fruits\_name. The data is as follows:

	sf_id	summer_fruits_name	wf_id	winter_fruits_name
1	1	Mango	1	Grape
2	2	Watermelon	2	Apples
3	3	Apples	3	Mango
4	4	Guava	4	Pears
5	5	Pineapple	5	Pineapple
6	6	Musk Melon	6	Cranberries
7	[null]	[null]	7	Bananas

## Working of PostgreSQL Full Outer Join

- It is used to get the records of both the **left table (Summer\_fruits)** and the **right table (Winter\_fruits)**.
- If a row from **Summer\_fruits**, which is **Table1 or Left Table** matches a row in **Winter\_fruits**, which is **Table2 or Right table**, then the result row will contain columns that came from columns of rows from both tables.
- If the rows in the joined tables are not similar, then the **Full Outer Join** places **NULL values** for every column of the table.

## Table-aliasing with Full Join

We will use **table aliases** to assign the joined tables short names to make the command more understandable because sometimes writing the complete table lead us to tedious processes.

In the below command, we will use the table aliasing, and it returns a similar outcome:

```
SELECT s.SF_ID, Summer_fruits_name, WF_ID, Winter_fruits_name
```

```

FROM Summer_fruits s
FULL JOIN Winter_fruits w
ON s.SF_ID =w.WF_ID;

```

## Output

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. In the top-left corner, it says "akshay/postgres@PostgreSQL 16\*". Below that is a toolbar with various icons. The main area has tabs for "Query" and "Query History". Under "Query", there is a code editor containing the following SQL:

```

1 SELECT s.SF_ID, Summer_fruits_name, WF_ID, Winter_fruits_name
2 FROM Summer_fruits s
3 FULL JOIN Winter_fruits w
4 ON s.SF_ID =w.WF_ID;
5

```

Below the code editor is a "Data Output" tab. The results are displayed in a table:

	sf_id	summer_fruits_name	wf_id	winter_fruits_name
1	1	Mango	1	Grape
2	2	Watermelon	2	Apples
3	3	Apples	3	Mango
4	4	Guava	4	Pears
5	5	Pineapple	5	Pineapple
6	6	Musk Melon	6	Cranberries
7	[null]	[null]	7	Bananas

## Full Join using where clause

We can also use the **Full join** with a WHERE condition. The WHERE clause allows us to return the filter outcome.

In the below example, we will select rows from both tables **Summer\_fruits** and **Winter\_fruits** where **Summer\_fruits\_names** is not equal to **Mango**:

```

SELECT SF_ID, Summer_fruits_name, WF_ID, Winter_fruits_name
FROM Summer_fruits
FULL JOIN Winter_fruits
ON SF_ID = WF_ID
WHERE Summer_fruits_name != 'Mango';

```

## Output

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client interface. The title bar says "akshay/postgres@PostgreSQL 16\*". The toolbar includes icons for search, refresh, and various database operations. The menu bar has "Query" and "Query History". The main area contains a query window with the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT SF_ID, Summer_fruits_name, WF_ID, Winter_fruits_name
2 FROM Summer_fruits
3 FULL JOIN Winter_fruits
4 ON SF_ID = WF_ID
5 WHERE Summer_fruits_name != 'Mango';
```

Below the query window is a "Data Output" tab, which is selected. It displays a table with the following data:

	sf_id	summer_fruits_name	wf_id	winter_fruits_name
1	2	Watermelon	2	Apples
2	3	Apples	3	Mango
3	4	Guava	4	Pears
4	5	Pineapple	5	Pineapple
5	6	Musk Melon	6	Cranberries

## PostgreSQL FULL JOIN Practice Questions

1. Select all fruits from Summer\_fruits and Winter\_fruits using FULL JOIN.
2. Retrieve fruits where Summer\_fruits\_name is not equal to 'Mango'.
3. Show Summer\_fruits\_name and Winter\_fruits\_name using table aliases.
4. Find fruits that exist only in one of the two tables (unmatched records).
5. Write a FULL JOIN query that lists SF\_ID, Summer\_fruits\_name, WF\_ID, and Winter\_fruits\_name.

# PostgreSQL Cross Join

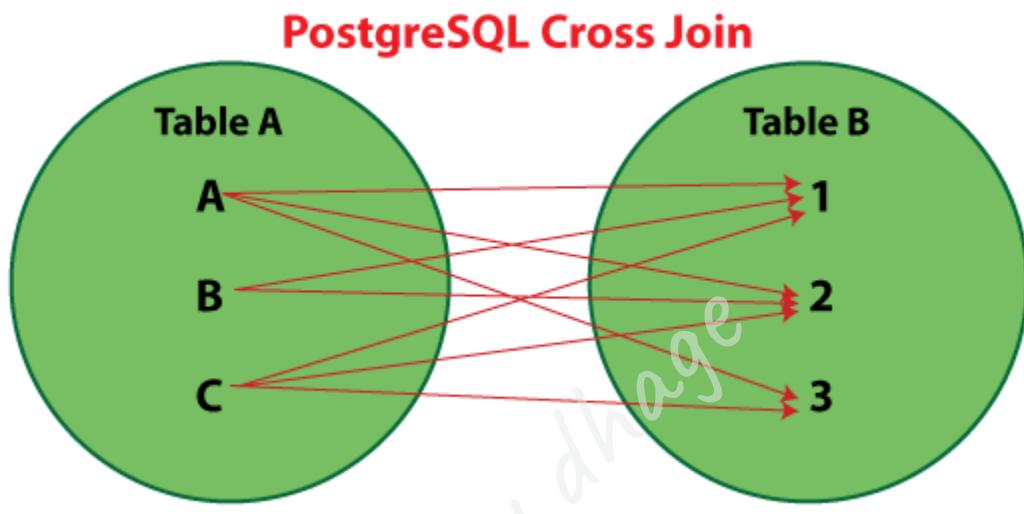
In this section, we are going to understand the working of **Cross join**, which allows us to create a Cartesian Product of rows in two or more tables. We also learn how to use **table-aliasing**, **WHERE clause**, and **join multiple tables** with the help of the **Cross Join clause**.

## What is Cross Join?

The **Cross Join** is used to combine all possibilities of the multiple tables and returns the output, which contains each row from all the selected tables. The **CROSS JOIN**, further known as **CARTESIAN JOIN** that allows us to produce the Cartesian product of all related tables.

The **Cartesian product** can be described as all existing rows in the first table multiplied by all rows in the second table. It is parallel to the **Inner Join**, where the join condition is not existing with this clause.

The following diagram displays the **Cross Join**, where we can easily understand that the **Cross Join** returns all the records from **Table1 and Table2**, and each row is the grouping of rows from both tables.



## Cross Join Syntax

The **Cross-Join** keyword is used with the SELECT command and must be written after the **FROM** Keyword. The below syntaxes are used to get all the data from both associated tables:

### Syntax1

```
SELECT column-lists  
FROM Table1  
CROSS JOIN Table2;
```

### Syntax2

The below syntax is similar to the above syntax as we did not use the Cross Join keyword:

```
SELECT [column_list]*
```

```
FROM Table1, Table2;
```

### Syntax3

Here, we can use an INNER JOIN clause with the condition that always analyzes toward exact duplicate of the cross join:

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM Table1
```

```
INNER JOIN Table2 ON true;
```

In the above syntax's, we have the following parameters:

In the above syntax's, we have the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
Column-lists	The column-list is used to specify the name of the column or field, which we want to return.
Table1 and Table2	These are the table names from which we get the records.

## Example of Cross join

Let us see an example to understand how the **Cross join** works:

## To join two tables by using Cross Join

For this, we will use the ***Summer\_fruits and Winter\_fruits*** table, which we created in the Full join section

### Table1: Summer\_fruits

Select \* from Summer\_fruits;

### Output

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

	sf_id [PK] integer	summer_fruits_name character varying (250)
1	1	Mango
2	2	Watermelon
3	3	Apples
4	4	Guava
5	5	Pineapple
6	6	Musk Melon

### Table2: Winter\_fruits

Select \* from Winter\_fruits;

### Output

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

	wf_id [PK] integer	winter_fruits_name character varying (250)
1	1	Grape
2	2	Apples
3	3	Mango
4	4	Pears
5	5	Pineapple
6	6	Cranberries
7	7	Bananas

We will execute the below command to get all records from both tables (***Summer\_fruits and Winter\_fruits***):

```

SELECT *
FROM Summer_fruits
CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits ;

```

## Output

Query    Query History

```

1  SELECT *
2  FROM Summer_fruits
3  CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits ;

```

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

	sf_id integer	summer_fruits_name character varying (250)	wf_id integer	winter_fruits_name character varying (250)
1	1	Mango	1	Grape
2	1	Mango	2	Apples
3	1	Mango	3	Mango
4	1	Mango	4	Pears
5	1	Mango	5	Pineapple
6	1	Mango	6	Cranberries
7	1	Mango	7	Bananas
8	2	Watermelon	1	Grape
9	2	Watermelon	2	Apples
10	2	Watermelon	3	Mango
11	2	Watermelon	4	Pears
12	2	Watermelon	5	Pineapple
13	2	Watermelon	6	Cranberries
14	2	Watermelon	7	Bananas

Total rows: 42 of 42    Query complete 00:00:00.084

When the **CROSS-JOIN** command is executed, we will see that it shows 42 rows, which implies that the **Six** rows from the **Summer\_fruites** table multiply by the **Seven** rows from the **Winter\_fruits** table.

Note: It is suggested to use separate column names in its place of `SELECT *` command to avoid the output of repetitive columns two times.

## Uncertain Columns problem in CROSS JOIN

Sometimes, we need to get the selected column records from more than two tables. And these tables can have some matching column names.

Let see one **example** to understand this type of case, suppose the **Summer\_fruits and Winter\_fruits** table contain one similar column that's is: **fruit\_id** as we can see in the below command:

```

SELECT fruit_id, SF_ID, Summer_fruits_name, WF_ID,
Winter_fruits_name
FROM Summer_fruits

```

```
CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits;
```

## Output

On executing the above command, the PostgreSQL CROSS JOIN command throws an error, which is **The column name is ambiguous**, and it implies that the name of the column exists in both tables. PostgreSQL becomes unclear about which column we want to display.

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Query' (which is selected) and 'Query History'. Below the tabs is a code editor containing the following SQL command:

```
1 SELECT fruit_id, SF_ID, Summer_fruits_name, WF_ID, Winter_fruits_name
2 FROM Summer_fruits
3 CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits;
4
```

Below the code editor, there are three tabs: 'Data Output', 'Messages' (which is selected), and 'Notifications'. The 'Messages' tab displays the following error message:

ERROR: column "fruit\_id" does not exist  
LINE 1: SELECT fruit\_id, SF\_ID, Summer\_fruits\_name, WF\_ID, Winter\_fr...  
 ^

SQL state: 42703  
Character: 8

Therefore, to solve the above error, we will specify the table name before the column name as we can see in the below command:

## Create tables

```
-- Create Summer_fruits table
```

```
CREATE TABLE Summer_fruits (
    fruit_id INTEGER,
    SF_ID INTEGER,
    Summer_fruits_name VARCHAR(250)
);
```

```
-- Insert data into Summer_fruits table

INSERT INTO Summer_fruits (fruit_id, SF_ID, Summer_fruits_name)

VALUES

(1, 1, 'Mango'),

(2, 1, 'Mango'),

(3, 1, 'Mango'),

(4, 1, 'Mango'),

(5, 1, 'Mango'),

(6, 1, 'Mango'),

(7, 1, 'Mango'),

(8, 2, 'Mango'),

(9, 2, 'Watermelon'),

(10, 2, 'Watermelon'),

(11, 2, 'Watermelon');
```

```
-- Create Winter_fruits table

CREATE TABLE Winter_fruits (

WF_ID INTEGER,

Winter_fruits_name VARCHAR(250)

);
```

```
-- Insert data into Winter_fruits table
```

```
INSERT INTO Winter_fruits (WF_ID, Winter_fruits_name)
VALUES
(1, 'Grape'),
(2, 'Apples'),
(3, 'Mango'),
(4, 'Pears'),
(5, 'Pineapple'),
(6, 'Cranberries'),
(7, 'Bananas');
```

## solve the above error

```
SELECT Summer_fruits.fruit_id, Summer_fruits.SF_ID,
Summer_fruits.Summer_fruits_name,
Winter_fruits.WF_ID, Winter_fruits.Winter_fruits_name
FROM Summer_fruits
CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits ;
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a database interface with a query editor and a results viewer. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

1 SELECT Summer_fruits.fruit_id, Summer_fruits.SF_ID, Summer_fruits.Summer_
2 Winter_fruits.WF_ID, Winter_fruits.Winter_fruits_name
3 FROM Summer_fruits
4 CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits ;

```

The results viewer displays the output of the query. The table has six rows and seven columns. The columns are labeled: fruit\_id, sf\_id, summer\_fruits\_name, wf\_id, and winter\_fruits\_name. The data shows that each row in the Summer\_fruits table is paired with every row in the Winter\_fruits table.

	fruit_id	sf_id	summer_fruits_name	wf_id	winter_fruits_name
1	1	1	Mango	1	Grape
2	1	1	Mango	2	Apples
3	1	1	Mango	3	Mango
4	1	1	Mango	4	Pears
5	1	1	Mango	5	Pineapple
6	1	1	Mango	6	Cranberries

## Table-aliasing with Cross Join

Generally, the tables we want to join will have columns with a similar name like **the fruit\_id column**.

Instead of using the complete table name, we can use **table aliases** to assign the joined tables short names to make the command more understandable. Sometimes, writing a **full table name** is a tedious process.

Thus, we will use the **table aliasing**, and it returns a similar outcome as above as we can see in the below command:

```

SELECT s.fruit_id, s.SF_ID, s.Summer_fruits_name, w.WF_ID,
w.Winter_fruits_name
FROM Summer_fruits s
CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits w;

```

## Output

Once we implemented the above command, we will get the below output:

The screenshot shows a database interface with a query editor and a results viewer. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT s.fruit_id, s.SF_ID, s.Summer_fruits_name, w.WF_ID,
2 w.Winter_fruits_name
3 FROM Summer_fruits s
4 CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits w;
```

The results viewer displays the output of the query. The table has five columns: fruit\_id, sf\_id, summer\_fruits\_name, wf\_id, and winter\_fruits\_name. The data is as follows:

	fruit_id	sf_id	summer_fruits_name	wf_id	winter_fruits_name
1	1	1	Mango	1	Grape
2	1	1	Mango	2	Apples
3	1	1	Mango	3	Mango
4	1	1	Mango	4	Pears
5	1	1	Mango	5	Pineapple
6	1	1	Mango	6	Cranberries
7	1	1	Mango	7	Bananas
8	2	1	Mango	1	Grape
9	2	1	Mango	2	Apples
10	2	1	Mango	3	Mango

## Cross Join using WHERE Clause

If we want to identify the rows from Table1 (**Summer\_fruits**) that do not have any matching rows in Table2 (**Winter\_fruits**), we can use the WHERE condition with the **Cross Join**.

As we can see in the below command, we are selecting the rows from both tables **Summer\_fruits** and **Winter\_fruits** where **Summer\_fruits\_name** is equal to **Watermelon** and **Winter\_fruits\_name** is not equal to **Pineapple**.

```
SELECT Summer_fruits.fruit_id, Summer_fruits.SF_ID,  
Summer_fruits.Summer_fruits_name, Winter_fruits.WF_ID,  
Winter_fruits.Winter_fruits_name  
FROM Summer_fruits  
CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits  
WHERE Summer_fruits_name ='Watermelon'
```

```
AND Winter_fruits_name != 'Pineapple';
```

## Output

On executing the above command, we will get the following result:

The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Query' tab open, displaying the following SQL code:

```
2 Summer_fruits.Summer_fruits_name, Winter_fruits.WF_ID,
3 Winter_fruits.Winter_fruits_name
4 FROM Summer_fruits
5 CROSS JOIN Winter_fruits
6 WHERE Summer_fruits_name ='Watermelon'
7 AND Winter_fruits_name != 'Pineapple';
8
```

Below the code, there is a 'Data Output' tab selected, showing the resulting table:

	fruit_id	sf_id	summer_fruits_name	wf_id	winter_fruits_name
1		9	Watermelon	1	Grape
2		9	Watermelon	2	Apples
3		9	Watermelon	3	Mango
4		9	Watermelon	4	Pears
5		9	Watermelon	6	Cranberries
6		9	Watermelon	7	Bananas
7		10	Watermelon	1	Grape
8		10	Watermelon	2	Apples
9		10	Watermelon	3	Mango
10		10	Watermelon	4	Pears

## To join multiple tables using Cross JOIN

In the above section, we have two tables as **Summer\_fruits** and **Winter\_fruits** now, if we want to join more than two tables and get the records from that particular table. In that case, we will use the **Cross join**.

For example, we will create **Fruit\_sales** table by using Create Clause as we can see in the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE Fruit_sales (
    Fruit_id int primary key,
    Sales_id int,
    Fruits_name varchar not null
);
```

To see the **Fruit\_sales** table's values, we will use the **SELECT** clause as follows:

Once the ***Fruit\_sales*** table has been created successfully, we will insert some values into it with the help of INSERT command as we can see in the following command:

```
INSERT INTO Fruit_sales (fruit_id, Sales_id, Fruits_name)  
VALUES (1, 101,'Apple'),  
(2, 102,'Banana'),  
(3, 103,'Watermelon'),  
(4, 104,'Mango'),  
(5, 105,'Pineapple'),  
(6, 105,'Grapes');
```

After **creating and inserting** the values in the ***Fruit\_sales*** table, we will get the following output on executing the below command:

```
Select * from Fruit_sales;
```

**Table3: Fruit\_sales**

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database interface. On the left is a sidebar with a tree view of database objects: Materialized, Operators, Procedures, Sequences, Tables (11), client, client\_data, customer, department, employee, jobs, luxury\_car, orders, product, sales, sports\_car, trigger Function, types, views, and riptions. The 'sports\_car' node is currently selected. The main area has tabs for Query and Query History, with the Query tab active. A query is entered: '1 Select \* from Fruit\_sales;'. Below the query is a table with three tabs: Data Output, Messages, and Notifications. The Data Output tab is selected, showing a table with four columns: fruit\_id [PK] integer, sales\_id integer, and fruits\_name character varying. The table contains six rows of data:

	fruit_id [PK] integer	sales_id integer	fruits_name character varying
1	1	101	Apple
2	2	102	Banana
3	3	103	Watermelon
4	4	104	Mango
5	5	105	Pineapple
6	6	105	Grapes

Now, we will join multiple tables such as ***Summer\_fruits***, ***Winter\_fruits***, and ***Fruit\_sales*** with the help of **Cross Join** as we can see in the following statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Summer_fruits
LEFT JOIN (Winter_fruits CROSS JOIN Fruit_sales)
ON Summer_fruits.fruit_id= Fruit_sales.fruit_id
ORDER BY Fruits_name;
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top bar has tabs for 'Query' (selected), 'Query History', and 'Scratch Pad'. Below the tabs is a code editor containing the following SQL query:

```

1 SELECT * FROM Summer_fruits
2 LEFT JOIN (Winter_fruits CROSS JOIN Fruit_sales)
3 ON Summer_fruits.fruit_id= Fruit_sales.fruit_id
4 ORDER BY Fruits_name;
5

```

Below the code editor is a toolbar with icons for file operations like new, open, save, and copy/paste. The main area displays a table with 10 rows of data. The columns are labeled: fruit\_id, sf\_id, summer\_fruits\_name, wf\_id, winter\_fruits\_name, fruit\_id, sales\_id, and fruits\_name. The data shows various fruit combinations. A green message bar at the bottom right indicates the query was successfully run and completed in 84 msec, affecting 47 rows.

	fruit_id	sf_id	summer_fruits_name	wf_id	winter_fruits_name	fruit_id	sales_id	fruits_name
1	1	1	Mango		Grape	1	101	Apple
2	1	1	Mango		Apples	1	101	Apple
3	1	1	Mango		Mango	1	101	Apple
4	1	1	Mango		Pears	1	101	Apple
5	1	1	Mango		Pineapple	1	101	Apple
6	1	1	Mango		Cranberries	1	101	Apple
7	1	1	Mango		Bananas	1	101	Apple
8	2	1	Mango		Grape	2	102	Banana
9	2	1	Mango		Apples	2	102	Banana
10	2	1	Mango					

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 84 msec. 47 rows affected

## PostgreSQL Cross JOIN Practice Questions

1. Write a query to return all possible combinations of fruits from Summer\_fruits and Winter\_fruits tables.
2. Use table aliasing to display fruit\_id, Summer\_fruits\_name, and Winter\_fruits\_name from both tables.
3. Select only those combinations where the Summer\_fruits\_name is 'Watermelon' and Winter\_fruits\_name is not 'Pineapple'.
4. Demonstrate how to solve the ambiguous column problem when both tables contain the column fruit\_id.
5. Write a query to join Summer\_fruits, Winter\_fruits, and Fruit\_sales tables using Cross Join.

# PostgreSQL Self Join

we are going to understand the working of **Self joins**, which is used to relate rows within the same table. We also learned how to **get the hierarchical data from a similar table** with the help of the **Self join clause**.

## What is Self Join?

In, we have one particular type of join, which is known as **Self Join**. The "**Self Join**" is used to set the different names of a similar table completely, and we can use the aliases also.

To proceed a self-join, we will define a similar table two times with different table aliases and give the Join predicate after the **ON** keyword.

In real-time, we use a self-join to **compare rows within the same table** (because the comparison of similar table name is not allowed in), and to fetch the hierarchical data.

**Note:** There is no such keyword as **Self Join**; however, we can use the **Inner Join**, **Left Join**, **Right Join** with the help of aliases.

## Self Join Syntax

we have different syntaxes for Self-Join, which are as follows:

### Syntax1

In the below syntax, we use an **Inner Join Keyword**, which combines the table to itself:

```
SELECT column_list  
FROM table_name Table1  
INNER JOIN table_name Table2 ON join_predicate;
```

In the above syntax, the **table\_name** is combined with the help of the INNER JOIN clause.

## Syntax2

In the below syntax, we use the **Left Join Keyword**, which combines the table to itself:

```
SELECT column_list  
FROM table_name Table1  
LEFT JOIN table_name Table2 ON join_predicate;
```

In the above syntax, the **table\_name** is combined itself with the help of the LEFT JOIN clause.

## Syntax3

In the below syntax, we use the **Right Join Keyword**, which combines the table to itself:

```
SELECT column_list  
FROM table_name Table1  
RIGHT JOIN Table_name Table2 ON join_predicate;
```

In the above syntax, the **table\_name** is combined itself with the help of the RIGHT JOIN clause.

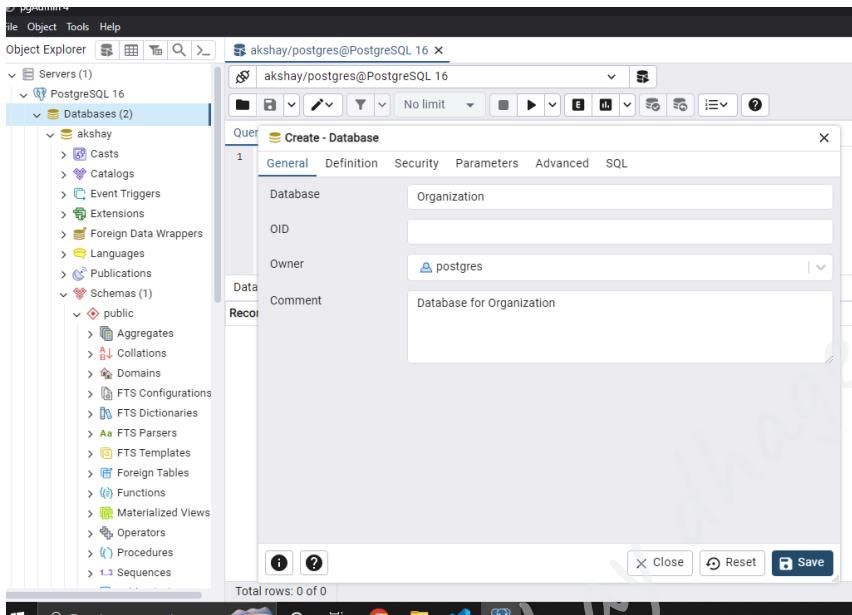
## Example of Self join

Let us see an example to understand how the **Self join** works:

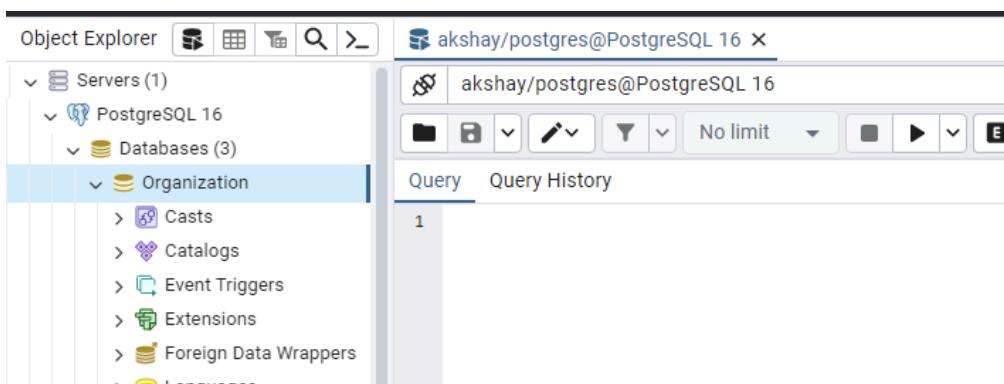
## Example of fetching the Hierarchical Records from a table

**Databases → Create → Database**

- After that, the **create database** window will open where we need to provide some necessary details (**Database name, Comment**) for creating a database and then click on the **Save** button.



- The **Organization** database has been created successfully and display in Object tree as we can see in the below screenshot:



After the successful creation **Organization database**, we will create the **Customer** table by using the CREATE command as we can see in the below statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer (
    Customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    First_name VARCHAR NOT NULL,
    Last_name VARCHAR NOT NULL,
    Order_id INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (Order_id) REFERENCES Customer (Customer_id)
    ON DELETE CASCADE
);
```

Now, we will insert some customer records into the **Customer** table with the help of INSERT as we can see in the below statement:

```
INSERT INTO Customer(Customer_id,First_name, Last_name,
Order_id )VALUES
(1, 'Mia', 'Rodriguez', NULL),
(2, 'Maria', 'Garcia', 1),
(3, 'James ', 'Johnson', 1),
(4, 'Michael', 'Smith', 2),
(5, 'David', 'Smith', 2),
(6, 'Jones', 'Smith', 2),
(7, 'Margaret', 'Brown', 3),
(8, 'Jane', 'Miller', 3),
(9, 'Catherine', 'Martinez', 4),
(10, 'Ana', 'Clark', 4);
```

After creating and inserting the values in the **Customer** table, we will get the following output on executing the below command:

```
Select * from Customer;
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a database query interface with a toolbar at the top and a results grid below. The toolbar includes icons for file operations, a dropdown for 'No limit', and other standard database icons. The results grid displays the data from the 'Customer' table. The columns are labeled: customer\_id, first\_name, last\_name, and order\_id. The data consists of 10 rows, each representing a customer with their name and the order\_id they purchased. Row 10 has a null value in the order\_id column.

customer_id	first_name	last_name	order_id
1	Mia	Rodriguez	[null]
2	Maria	Garcia	1
3	James	Johnson	1
4	Michael	Smith	2
5	David	Smith	2
6	Jones	Smith	2
7	Margaret	Brown	3
8	Jane	Miller	3
9	Catherine	Martinez	4
10	Ana	Clark	4

In the **Customer** table, the **Order\_id** column references the **Customer\_id** column. The value in the **Order\_id** column displays the Order that is purchased by the Customer.

The customer does not purchase anything if the value is **Null** in the **Order\_id** column.

In the below example, we will fetch the data of who purchase with the help of Self Join in the **Customer** table:

**SELECT**

c.First\_name || ' ' || o.Last\_name Customer,

o.first\_name || ' ' || o.last\_name Orders

**FROM**

**Customer c**

**INNER JOIN Customer o ON o.order\_id = c.order\_id**

**ORDER BY Orders;**

## Output

The screenshot shows a database query interface with the following details:

- Query History:** A tab labeled "Query" is selected, showing the executed SQL code.
- SQL Code:**

```
1 SELECT
2 c.First_name || ' ' || o.Last_name Customer,
3 o.first_name || ' ' || o.last_name Orders
4 FROM
5 Customer c
6 INNER JOIN Customer o ON o.order_id = c.order_id
7 ORDER BY Orders;
```
- Data Output:** A table view showing the results of the query. The columns are labeled "customer" and "orders".
- Table Data:**

	customer text	orders text
1	Ana Clark	Ana Clark
2	Catherine Clark	Ana Clark
3	Ana Martinez	Catherine Martinez
4	Catherine Martinez	Catherine Martinez
5	Jones Smith	David Smith
6	Michael Smith	David Smith
7	David Smith	David Smith
8	Maria Johnson	James Johnson
9	James Johnson	James Johnson
10	Jane Miller	Jane Miller

As we can observe in the above output table, the **Customer** table is executed two times, one as the **Customer**, and another as the **Orders**.

In the above command, we use the **table aliases** such as **c** for the **customer** and **o** for the **Orders**.

And the **join predicate** identifies **Customer/Orders** pair with the help of similar values in the **Customer\_id** and **Orders\_id** columns.

**Note:** The customer (Mia Rodriguez) whose Order\_id is Null does not appear on the outcome.

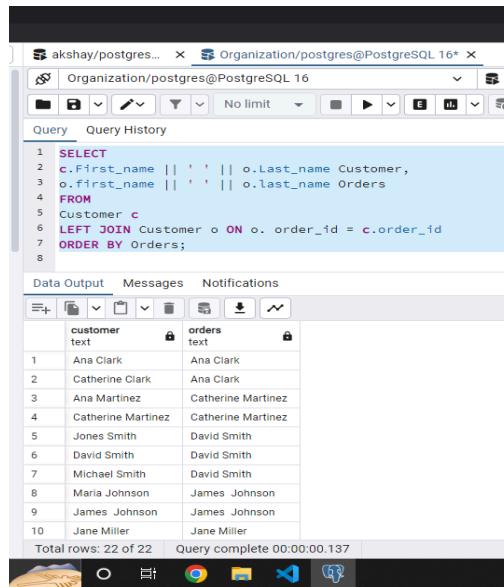
We will use the LEFT JOIN in its place of INNER JOIN clause for including the top **Order** in the Output table using the following command:

```
SELECT
c.First_name || ' ' || o.Last_name Customer,
o.first_name || ' ' || o.last_name Orders
FROM
```

**Customer c**

```
LEFT JOIN Customer o ON o.order_id = c.order_id  
ORDER BY Orders;
```

## Output



A screenshot of a PostgreSQL terminal window titled "Organization/postgres@PostgreSQL 16\*". The query entered is:

```
1 SELECT
2   c.First_name || ' ' || o.Last_name Customer,
3   o.first_name || ' ' || o.last_name Orders
4   FROM
5   Customer c
6   LEFT JOIN Customer o ON o.order_id = c.order_id
7   ORDER BY Orders;
```

The results are displayed in a table:

	customer	orders
1	Ana Clark	Ana Clark
2	Catherine Clark	Ana Clark
3	Ana Martinez	Catherine Martinez
4	Catherine Martinez	Catherine Martinez
5	Jones Smith	David Smith
6	David Smith	David Smith
7	Michael Smith	David Smith
8	Maria Johnson	James Johnson
9	James Johnson	James Johnson
10	Jane Miller	Jane Miller

Total rows: 22 of 22 Query complete 00:00:00.137

## PostgreSQL self JOIN Practice Questions

1. Write a query using a self join to display each customer along with the person who referred them, using the Customer table.
2. Use a self join with INNER JOIN to list customers who have placed an order through another customer.
3. Modify the query to use LEFT JOIN so that even customers without a referrer are included in the result.
4. Show customer names along with the orders they placed by joining the Customer table to itself with table aliases.
5. Write a query to display hierarchical data from the Customer table by joining it with itself using the Order\_id column.

# PostgreSQL Natural Join

In this section, we are going to understand the working of **Natural join**, which is used to join two or more than two tables.

## What is the Natural Join clause?

The **natural join** is where multiple tables are combined, and as an output, we will get the new rows, which is intended to join the columns for each of the tables. And it is also used to combine the tables, which creates an implicit join depend on similar column names in the combined tables.

In other words, we can say that the **Natural Join** clause essentially creates a temporary table for a set of rows to work on several (two or more) tables.

And those tables will be specified in the join condition, and at least has one mutual column, and these standard columns should have a relation between them

By default, will use the INNER JOIN operation. And it can be used with LEFT JOIN, INNER JOIN or RIGHT JOIN, but the type of join must be defined in the joining or sql will use the INNER JOIN operation by default.

## Syntax of Natural Join

The Natural Join keyword is used with the SELECT command and must be written after the **FROM** Keyword.

```
SELECT [Column_list |*]  
FROM Table1  
NATURAL [INNER, LEFT, RIGHT] JOIN Table2;
```

Note: In the above syntax, we can also use an asterisk (\*) in place of Column-list as the asterisk will generate the output that contain the below fields:

- When both tables have a **unique column**, which contains **different column** names.
- When a table has a **common field** and where **both columns** have a same name.

## Example of Natural join

Let us see an example to understand how the **PostgreSQL Natural join** works:

### To join two tables by using Natural Join

For this, we will create two tables named **Course\_categories and Course** tables with the help of the **CREATE** command and insert some values using the **INSERT** command.

Firstly, we are going to create **Course\_categories and Course** tables by using the **CREATE** command:

The following statement is used to create the **Course\_categories** table:

```
CREATE TABLE Course_categories (
    Course_category_id serial PRIMARY KEY,
    Course_category VARCHAR NOT NULL,
    Course_id INT NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (Course_id) REFERENCES Course(Course_id)
);
```

The below command is used to create the **Course** table:

```
CREATE TABLE Course (
    Course_id serial PRIMARY KEY,
    Course_name VARCHAR NOT NULL
);
```

The **Course\_categories and Course** tables have been successfully created after executing the above commands.

In the above tables, all the **Course categories** have zero or several **courses**, but here all the courses are linked to unique **Course categories**.

In the **Course\_catagories** table, the **Cousre\_id** column is the **Foreign key**, which is referred to as the **Primary key** of the **Course** table.

We will use to perform the **PostgreSQL Natural Join** as the **Course\_id** is the standard column in both tables.

Once both the tables have been generated, we are ready to insert some values into it by using the **INSERT** command as follows:

In the below command, we are inserting the values in the **Course\_catagories** table:

```
INSERT INTO Course_categories (Course_category_id, Course_id)
VALUES
    ('Adobe Photoshop', 1),
    ('Adobe Illustrator', 1),
    ('JavaScript', 2),
    ('Advance CSS', 2),
    ('Machine Learning', 2),
    ('AWS', 3),
    ('CCNA', 3),
    ('Kubernetes', 3),
```

```
('Social Media Marketing', 4),
('Digital Marketing', 4);
```

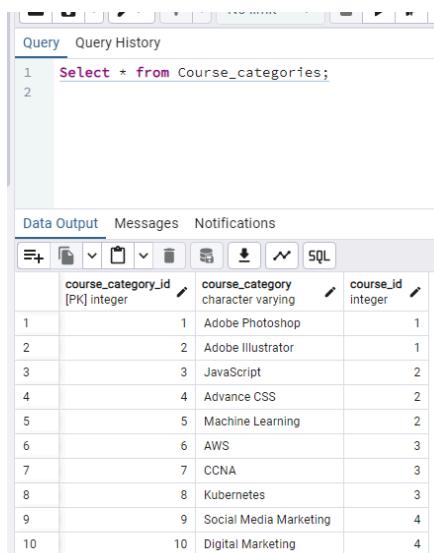
In the below command, we are inserting the values in the **Course** table:

```
INSERT INTO Course (Course_name)
VALUES
('Design'),
('Development'),
('IT & Software'),
('Marketing');
```

After creating and inserting the values in the **Course\_categories and Course** table, we will use the **SELECT** command to see existing records on the particular tables:

**Table1: Course\_categories**

```
Select * from Course_categories;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query interface with the following details:

- Query History:** Shows the query `Select * from Course_categories;`
- Data Output:** Displays the results of the query in a table format.
- Table Structure:**

	course_category_id [PK] integer	course_category character varying	course_id integer
1	1	Adobe Photoshop	1
2	2	Adobe Illustrator	1
3	3	JavaScript	2
4	4	Advance CSS	2
5	5	Machine Learning	2
6	6	AWS	3
7	7	CCNA	3
8	8	Kubernetes	3
9	9	Social Media Marketing	4
10	10	Digital Marketing	4

**Table2: Course**

```
Select * from Course;
```

## Output

After executing the above command, we will get the following records from the **Course** table:

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client interface. At the top, it says "Organization /postgres@PostgreSQL 16". Below that is a toolbar with various icons. The main area has tabs for "Query" and "Query History", with "Query" selected. Under "Query", there is a code editor containing the SQL command: "1 Select \* from Course; 2". Below the code editor is a "Data Output" tab, which is also selected. This tab displays the results of the query in a table format. The table has two columns: "course\_id" and "course\_name". The data rows are: 1 Design, 2 Development, 3 IT & Software, and 4 Marketing.

	course_id [PK] integer	course_name character varying
1	1	Design
2	2	Development
3	3	IT & Software
4	4	Marketing

The below query uses **PostgreSQL Natural Join** clause to combine records from **Course and Course\_categories tables**.

```
SELECT *
FROM Course_categories
NATURAL JOIN Course;
```

## Output

Query Query History

```

1 v SELECT *
2 FROM Course_categories
3 NATURAL JOIN Course;
4

```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	course_id integer	course_category_id integer	course_category character varying	course_name character varying
1	1	1	Adobe Photoshop	Design
2	1	2	Adobe Illustrator	Design
3	2	3	JavaScript	Development
4	2	4	Advance CSS	Development
5	2	5	Machine Learning	Development
6	3	6	AWS	IT & Software
7	3	7	CCNA	IT & Software
8	3	8	Kubernetes	IT & Software
9	4	9	Social Media Marketing	Marketing
10	4	10	Digital Marketing	Marketing
11	1	11	Adobe Photoshop	Design
12	1	12	Adobe Illustrator	Design

The above command is similar to the below command, where we use the **INNER JOIN** clause instead of the **Natural Join Keyword**.

```

SELECT *
FROM Course_categories
INNER JOIN Course USING (Course_id);

```

## Output

Query Query History

```

1 v SELECT *
2 FROM Course_categories
3 INNER JOIN Course USING (Course_id);
4

```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	course_id integer	course_category_id integer	course_category character varying	course_name character varying
1	1	1	Adobe Photoshop	Design
2	1	2	Adobe Illustrator	Design
3	2	3	JavaScript	Development
4	2	4	Advance CSS	Development
5	2	5	Machine Learning	Development
6	3	6	AWS	IT & Software
7	3	7	CCNA	IT & Software
8	3	8	Kubernetes	IT & Software
9	4	9	Social Media Marketing	Marketing
10	4	10	Digital Marketing	Marketing
11	1	11	Adobe Photoshop	Design

In **PostgreSQL Natural Join**, it does not seem necessary to describe the Join clause as it uses an **implicit join** condition depends on the Common column.

But we should ignore using the **Natural Join** whenever it possible because sometimes it may cause an unpredicted outcome.

Let us see one example if we have two standard columns in both tables. So, for this we will take **employee and department** tables:

## Structure of the employee table

We will get to see the structure of employee table by using the Select command as follows:

```
Select * from employee;
```

### Output

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with the following details:

- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations, search, and various database management functions.
- Query History:** Shows the query "Select \* from employee;"
- Data Output:** Displays the results of the query in a tabular format.
- Table Structure:** Shows the schema of the employee table with columns: emp\_id [PK] integer, emp\_fname character varying, emp\_lname character varying, and location character varying (30).
- Table Data:** Shows five rows of data:

	emp_id	emp_fname	emp_lname	location
1	1	John	Smith	New York
2	2	Mia	Clark	Florida
3	3	Noah	Rodriguez	Chicago
4	4	Ava	Gracia	Houston
5	5	James	Luther	Los Angeles

## Structure of the department table

We will get to see the structure of the **department** table by using the Select command as follows:

```
Select * from department;
```

### Output :

```
1 Select * from department;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	emp_id [PK] integer	dept_id	dept_name character varying
1	1	1	ACCOUNTING
2	2	2	SALES
3	3	3	RESEARCH
4	4	4	OPERATIONS
5	5	5	HUMAN RESOURCES

As we can observe in the above screenshots that the **employee and department** tables have the same **emp\_id** column, so we can use the **Natural Join clause** to combine these tables in the below command:

```
SELECT *
FROM employee
NATURAL JOIN department;
```

### Output

Query Query History

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM employee
3 NATURAL JOIN department;
4
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	emp_id integer	emp_fname character varying	emp_lname character varying	location character varying (30)	dept_id integer	dept_name character varying
1	1	John	Smith	New York	1	ACCOUNTING
2	2	Mia	Clark	Florida	2	SALES
3	3	Noah	Rodriguez	Chicago	3	RESEARCH
4	4	Ava	Gracia	Houston	4	OPERATIONS
5	5	James	Luther	Los Angeles	5	HUMAN RESOURCES

In the above output, we will get the **empty table** because both tables also have another common column called **emp\_fname**, and which cannot be used for the PostgreSQL **Natural Join**. But the **Natural Join** condition just uses the **emp\_fname** column.

## PostgreSQL self JOIN Practice Questions

1. Write a query using a natural join to display all courses along with their categories from the Course and Course\_categories tables.
2. Insert additional data into the Course and Course\_categories tables, then use a natural join to show only matching records.
3. Use a natural join to combine employee and department tables where emp\_id is common.
4. Modify the above query to avoid unexpected results when more than one column has the same name in both tables.
5. Show the difference between using a natural join and an INNER JOIN with the USING clause on the Course\_id column.

## Download Complete SQL & PostgreSQL Notes + Practice Files

You can access the full set of **SQL/PostgreSQL notes** along with practice datasets and queries from this GitHub repository:(<https://github.com/akshay-dhage/SQL-resources-and-tutorials>)

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