<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/406294/left-join-vs-left-outer-join-in-sql-server>

# [LEFT JOIN vs. LEFT OUTER JOIN in SQL Server](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/406294/left-join-vs-left-outer-join-in-sql-server)

As per the documentation: [FROM (Transact-SQL)](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177634%28SQL.90%29.aspx):

<join\_type> ::=

[ { INNER | { { LEFT | RIGHT | FULL } [ OUTER ] } } [ <join\_hint> ] ]

JOIN

**The keyword OUTER is marked as optional (enclosed in square brackets)**, and what this means in this case is that whether you specify it or not makes no difference.

For instance, the entire type-part of the JOIN clause is optional, in which case the **default is INNER** if you just specify JOIN. In other words, this is legal:

Tengo una tabla A y una B cuyos campos coincidentes son X e Y, respectivamente.

SELECT \*

FROM A JOIN B ON A.X = B.Y

Here's a list of equivalent syntaxes:

ANSI

A LEFT JOIN B Es lo mismo que A LEFT OUTER JOIN B

A RIGHT JOIN B Es lo mismo que A RIGHT OUTER JOIN B

A FULL JOIN B Es lo mismo que A FULL OUTER JOIN B

A INNER JOIN B Es lo mismo que A JOIN B

OUTER is allowed for ANSI-92 compatibility.

