SQL Right Join

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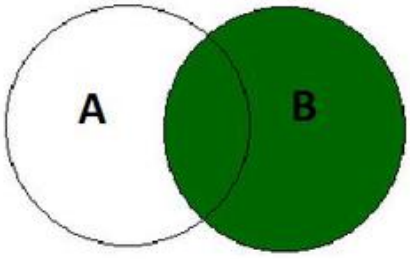
The RIGHT JOIN keyword in SQL returns the all **matching records(or rows)** and the **records(or rows) which are present in the right table but not in the left table** .That means that, if a certain row is present in the right table but not in the left, the result will include this row but with a NULL value in each column from the left . If a record from the left table is not in the right, it will not be included in the result.



RIGHT JOIN

The syntax for a RIGHT JOIN is :-

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM tableA
RIGHT JOIN tableB ON tableA.column_name = tableB.column_name;
```

SQL RIGHT JOIN EXAMPLE :

In this example we will consider two tables **employee** table containing details of the employees working in the particular department the and **department** table containing the details of the department

employee table :

emp_no	emp_name	dept_no
E1	Varun Singhal	D1
E2	Amrita Aggarwal	D2
E3	Ravi Anand	D3

department table :

dept_no	d_name	location
D1	IT	Delhi
D2	HR	Hyderabad
D3	Finance	Pune
D4	Testing	Noida
D5	Marketing	Mathura

To perform right- join on these two tables we will use the following SQL query:

```
select emp_no , emp_name ,d_name, location
from employee
right join dept on employee.dept_no = department.dept_no;
```

The output that we will get is as follows :

emp_no	emp_name	d_name	location
E1	Varun Singhal	IT	Delhi
E2	Amrita Aggarwal	HR	Hyderabad
E3	Ravi Anand	Finance	Pune
[NULL]	[NULL]	Testing	Noida
[NULL]	[NULL]	Marketing	Mathura

As right join gives the matching rows and the rows that are present in the left table but not in the right table .Here in this example ,we see that the department that contains no employee contains [NULL] values of emp_no and emp_name after performing the right join.

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