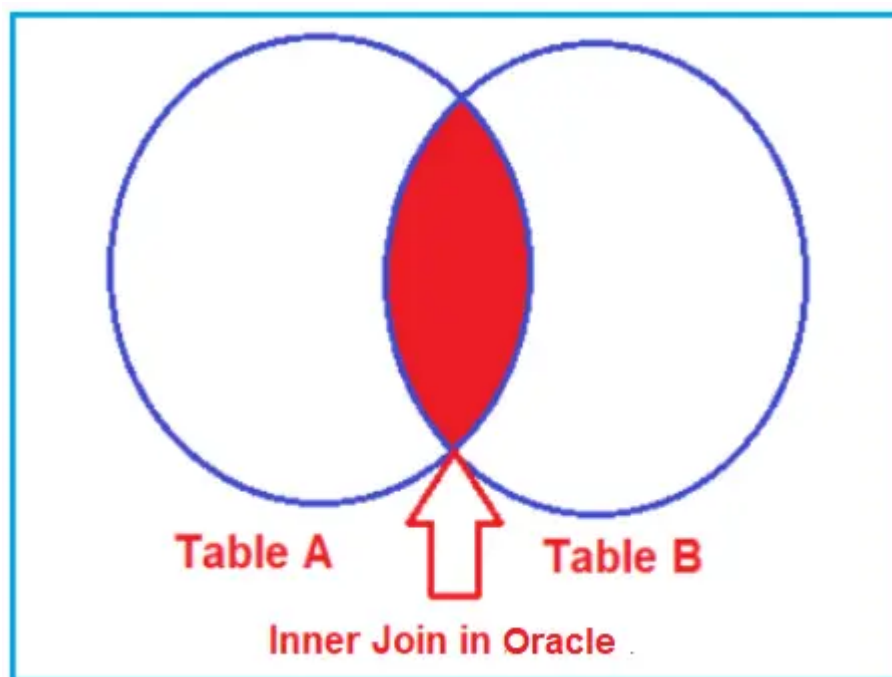# Inner Join in Oracle

What is Inner Join in Oracle?

The Inner Join in Oracle is used to return only the matching rows from both the tables involved in the join. That means it eliminates the non-matching rows. The INNER JOIN is the most common type of join used in real-time applications. The following diagram represents the pictorial representation of Inner Join in Oracle.

Retrieve the EmployeeId, FullName, Department, Gender, ProjectName from the Employee and Projects tables.

```
SELECT Employee.EmployeeID, FullName, Department, Gender, ProjectName
FROM Employee
JOIN Projects
ON Employee.EmployeeID = Projects.EmployeeId;
```

Note: INNER JOIN or JOIN means the same. But it's always recommended to use INNER JOIN, as it explicitly specifies the type of join operation we are performing.

```
SELECT Employee.EmployeeID, FullName, Department, Gender, ProjectName
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN Projects
ON Employee.EmployeeID = Projects.EmployeeId;
```

Inner Join with Where Condition:

```
SELECT Employee.EmployeeID, FullName, Department, Gender, ProjectName
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN Projects
ON Employee.EmployeeID = Projects.EmployeeId
WHERE Employee.Gender = 'Male';
```

Joining Three Tables in Oracle:

our requirement is to fetch the details of such employees who are currently having any projects as well as they must have an address.

```
SELECT Employee.EmployeeID, FullName, Department, Gender, ProjectName, Country, State,
City
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN Projects ON Employee.EmployeeID = Projects.EmployeeId
INNER JOIN Address ON Employee.EmployeeID = Address.EmployeeId;
```

Joining Multiple Tables with Different Joining Condition

```
SELECT Employee.EmployeeID, FullName, Department, Gender, ProjectName, Country, State,
City
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN Projects ON Employee.EmployeeID = Projects.EmployeeId
LEFT OUTER JOIN Address ON Employee.EmployeeID = Address.EmployeeId;
```