

NON EQUI Join in Oracle

NON-EQUI Join in Oracle

The NON-EQUI joins is such a join that matches column values from different tables based on inequality (instead of the equal sign like >, <, >=, <=) expression.

The value of the join column in each row in the source table is compared to the corresponding values in the target table. A match is found in the expression based on an inequality operator used in the join, evaluates to true.

Retrieving data from multiple tables based on any condition except equal operator condition is called NON-EQUI join. In the join, we can use the operators such as <,>, <=, >=, and, between, etc.

NON-EQUI Join Example in Oracle:

Write a Query to retrieve Employee and the corresponding department details from Employee and Department tables by using NON-EQUI join?

```
SELECT * FROM Employee, Department WHERE DepartmentId > DepartmentId;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Employee, Department WHERE Employee.DepartmentId > Department.DepartmentId;
```

Or

```
SELECT * FROM Employee E, Department D WHERE E.DepartmentId > D.DepartmentId;
```

Oracle NON EQUI Joins using AND, IN

returns all the Employee and Department details in which the DepartmentId contains the value 10 or 30.

```
SELECT * FROM Employee E, Department D  
WHERE E.DepartmentId > D.DepartmentId  
AND E.DepartmentId IN (10, 30);
```