

## Equijoins

To determine the name of an employee's department, you compare the value in the DEPTNO column in the EMP table with the DEPTNO values in the DEPT table.

The relationship between the EMP and DEPT table is an equijoin - that is, values in the DEPTNO column on both tables must be equal.

Frequently, this type of join involves primary and foreign key complements.

**Note: Equijoins are also called simple joins or innerjoins.**

```
SELECT EMP.EMPNO, EMP.ENAME, EMP.DEPTNO,  
       DEPT.DEPTNO, DEPT.LOC  
FROM EMP, DEPT  
WHERE EMP.DEPTNO = DEPT.DEPTNO
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	LOC
7698	BLAKE	30	30	CHICAGO
7369	SMITH	20	20	DALLAS
7499	ALLEN	30	30	CHICAGO

## Non-Equijoins

The relationship between the EMP table and the SALGRADE table is a non-equijoin, meaning that no column in the EMP table corresponds directly to a column in the SALGRADE table.

The relationship is obtained using an operator other than equal (=).

```
SELECT *  
FROM emp ;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01/05/1981	2850		30

14 rows selected.

```
SELECT *  
FROM salgrade ;
```

GRADE	LOSAL	HISAL
1	700	1200
2	1201	1400
3	1401	2000
4	2001	3000
5	3001	9999

5 rows selected.

Retreive records where Salary in the EMP table is between low salary and high salary in the SALGRADE table.

**SELECT e.ename, e.sal, s.grade**

**FROM EMP e, SALGRADE s**

**WHERE e.sal**

**BETWEEN s.losal AND s.hisal ;**

ENAME	SAL	GRADE
SMITH	800	1
JAMES	950	1

14 rows selected.