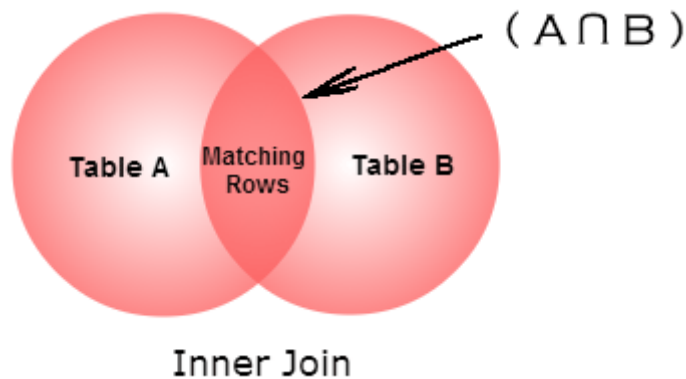


# SQL INNER JOIN

SQL INNER JOIN write two different way: explicit inner join and implicit inner join.

SQL INNER JOIN check join condition (including other comparison operator such as <, > etc) and create record set result that are combining columns value from the tables (two or more table).

SQL INNER JOIN compare each row of Table A with each row of Table B which are satisfied the join predicate and return record set rows.



SQL INNER JOIN write two different way:

- [Explicit inner join and](#)
- [Implicit inner join](#)

## Example Table

Considering following `category` , `product` is our example table.

SQL> <code>SELECT * FROM category;</code>		SQL> <code>SELECT * FROM product;</code>	
CATEGORY_ID	CATEGORY_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	PRODUCT_NAME
1	Mobiles	1	Nokia
2	Laptops	1	Samsung
3	Laptops	2	HP
4	Cameras	2	Dell
5	Gaming	3	Apple
		4	Nikon
		Null	Playstation

## Explicit Inner Join

Explicit inner join use **INNER JOIN** keyword to specify the table to join. And **ON** keyword to specify join predicates condition. Consider following SQL inner join example that help you understanding,

### Example

```
SQL> SELECT *
      FROM product INNER JOIN category
      ON product.category_id = category.category_id;
```

CATEGORY_ID	PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	CATEGORY_NAME
1	Nokia	1	Mobiles
1	Samsung	1	Mobiles
2	HP	2	Laptops
2	Dell	2	Laptops
3	Apple	3	Tablet
4	Nikon	4	Cameras

6 rows selected.

## Implicit Inner Join

Implicit inner join list of table join using **FROM** and **WHERE** clause keyword that are specify the tables and specify join predicates condition. Consider following SQL inner join example that help you understanding,

### Example

```
SQL> SELECT *
      FROM product, category
      WHERE product.category_id = category.category_id;
```

CATEGORY_ID	PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	CATEGORY_NAME
1	Nokia	1	Mobiles
1	Samsung	1	Mobiles
2	HP	2	Laptops
2	Dell	2	Laptops
3	Apple	3	Tablet
4	Nikon	4	Cameras

6 rows selected.