

Inner Join

This lesson demonstrates how to perform an inner join.

Inner Join

In the previous lesson, we saw how to join a table with itself. In this lesson we'll join two different tables. We'll introduce another table called **DigitalAssets** that'll contain the online public properties such as Twitter, Facebook, and Pinterest belonging to a celebrity. The table structure is shown below:

Column Name	Column Type
URL	VARCHAR(200)
AssetType	Enum('Facebook','Twitter', 'Instagram','Pinterest','Website')
LastUpdatedOn	TIMESTAMP
ActorId	INT

A few rows from the table are shown below:

URL	AssetType	LastUpdatedOn	ActorId
http://jennifer-aniston.org	Website	2019-10-11 23:14:05	2
http://www.angelina-jolie.com	Website	2019-05-01 12:54:02	3
http://www.tomcruise.com	Website	2019-10-23 09:56:33	6
https://twitter.com/iamsrk	Twitter	2019-08-18 18:39:08	10
https://twitter.com/jenniferannistn	Twitter	2019-02-13 03:04:25	2

Note that the primary key of the table is the **URL** column as every URL is guaranteed to be unique. The **DigitalAssets** table is linked with the **Actors** table with the common column of ID for the actor as shown below. However, note that the column names in the two tables are different.

First Name	Second Name	DoB	Gender	Marital Status	NetworthIn Millions	Id	ActorId	AssetType	LastUpdatedOn	URL
Brad	Pitt	1963-12-18	Male	Single	240	1	2	Website	2019-10-11 23:14:05	http://jenifer-aniston.org
...
...

Actors

Digital Assets

Syntax

```
SELECT *
FROM table1
INNER JOIN table2
ON <join condition>;
```

Connect to the terminal below by clicking in the widget. Once connected, the command line prompt will show up. Enter or copy and paste the command `./DataJek/Lessons/26lesson.sh` and wait for the MySQL prompt to start-up.

-- The lesson queries are reproduced below for convenient copy/paste into the terminal.

-- Query 1



```

-- Query 1
SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
FROM Actors
INNER JOIN DigitalAssets
ON Actors.Id = DigitalAssets.ActorID;

-- Query 2
SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
FROM Actors
INNER JOIN DigitalAssets
USING(Id);

-- Query 3
SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
FROM Actors, DigitalAssets
WHERE ActorId=Id;

-- Query 4
SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
FROM Actors, DigitalAssets;

-- Query 5
SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
FROM Actors
INNER JOIN DigitalAssets;

-- Query 6
-- Makes no sense to join tables on FirstName and URL columns as they aren't related.
SELECT *
FROM Actors
INNER JOIN DigitalAssets ON URL = FirstName;

-- Query 7
-- Again no sense in combining net worth and actor id. Additionally, one is an int and the other is a float.
SELECT *
FROM Actors
INNER JOIN DigitalAssets
ON NetWorthInMillions = ActorId;

```

● Terminal



1. Using the **INNER JOIN**, we are now able to answer queries such as listing the Facebook pages for each celebrity. Note that each table in isolation can't answer this query as the **Actors** table doesn't hold the digital assets information for each actor and the **DigitalAssets** table doesn't hold the names for each actor.

```

SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL

FROM Actors

INNER JOIN DigitalAssets

```

```
ON Actors.Id = DigitalAssets.ActorID;
```

```
mysql> SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
->
-> FROM Actors
->
-> INNER JOIN DigitalAssets
->
-> ON Actors.Id = DigitalAssets.ActorID;
```

FirstName	SecondName	AssetType	URL
Jennifer	Aniston	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Angelina	Jolie	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Tom	Cruise	Website	http://www.tomcruise.com
Shahrukh	Khan	Twitter	https://twitter.com/iamsrk
Jennifer	Aniston	Twitter	https://twitter.com/jenniferannistn
Angelina	Jolie	Twitter	https://twitter.com/joliestweet
Kim	Kardashian	Twitter	https://twitter.com/KimKardashian
Natalie	Portman	Twitter	https://twitter.com/natpdotcom
Tom	Cruise	Twitter	https://twitter.com/TomCruise
Brad	Pitt	Website	https://www.bradpittweb.com
Shahrukh	Khan	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/IamSRK
Jennifer	Aniston	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/JenniferAniston
Johnny	Depp	Website	https://www.facebook.com/JohnChristopherOfficial
Kim	Kardashian	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/KimKardashian
Natalie	Portman	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/natalieportmandotcom
Tom	Cruise	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/officialtomcruise
Brad	Pitt	Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/bradpitttofigial
Kim	Kardashian	Website	https://www.kkwbeauty.com
Natalie	Portman	Website	https://www.natalieportman.com
Angelina	Jolie	Pinterest	https://www.pinterest.com/angelinajolie5601
Natalie	Portman	Pinterest	https://www.pinterest.com/natalieportmandotcom

21 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2. If the two tables had the same column name for the actor's ID then we could have used the alternative syntax with **USING** clause to make the query slightly less verbose as shown below:

```
SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL

FROM Actors

INNER JOIN DigitalAssets

USING(Id);
```

Note that the columns listed in the **SELECT** clause are unique across the two tables. However, if the two tables had columns with the same names then we would need to disambiguate the two by fully qualifying the column with the table name.

Also notice that celebrities with no digital assets, or assets with no corresponding celebrity entries, in the **Actors** table aren't captured with the results of the query. The server picks rows from both tables

that have the same value for the two columns. Or you can think of it as an intersection of the two tables based on the IDs of the celebrities.

3. It's not necessary to use the **INNER JOIN** clause to get an inner join between two tables. We can also use the **WHERE** clause to achieve the same effect as shown below:

```
SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
FROM Actors, DigitalAssets
WHERE ActorId=Id;
```

```
mysql> SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
-> FROM Actors, DigitalAssets
-> WHERE ActorId=Id;
```

FirstName	SecondName	AssetType	URL
Jennifer	Aniston	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Angelina	Jolie	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Tom	Cruise	Website	http://www.tomcruise.com
Shahrukh	Khan	Twitter	https://twitter.com/iamsrk
Jennifer	Aniston	Twitter	https://twitter.com/jenniferannistn
Angelina	Jolie	Twitter	https://twitter.com/joliestweet
Kim	Kardashian	Twitter	https://twitter.com/KimKardashian
Natalie	Portman	Twitter	https://twitter.com/natpdotcom
Tom	Cruise	Twitter	https://twitter.com/TomCruise
Brad	Pitt	Website	https://www.bradpittweb.com
Shahrukh	Khan	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/IamSRK
Jennifer	Aniston	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/JenniferAniston
Johnny	Depp	Website	https://www.facebook.com/JohnChristopherOfficial
Kim	Kardashian	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/KimKardashian
Natalie	Portman	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/natalieportmandotcom
Tom	Cruise	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/officialtomcruise
Brad	Pitt	Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/bradpittofficial
Kim	Kardashian	Website	https://www.kkwbeauty.com
Natalie	Portman	Website	https://www.natalieportman.com
Angelina	Jolie	Pinterest	https://www.pinterest.com/angelinajolie5601
Natalie	Portman	Pinterest	https://www.pinterest.com/natalieportmandotcom

21 rows in set (0.00 sec)

There's no difference in using the **WHERE** clause or the **INNER JOIN** clause in query performance, rather it is just a matter of taste.

4. We can also create a cartesian product between the two tables as we did in the self join section. We can use either the where or the inner join syntax. Both are shown below:

```
SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
FROM Actors, DigitalAssets;
```

Or,

```
SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
FROM Actors
INNER JOIN DigitalAssets;
```

```
mysql> SELECT FirstName, SecondName, AssetType, URL
-> FROM Actors
-> INNER JOIN DigitalAssets;
```

FirstName	SecondName	AssetType	URL
Brad	Pitt	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Jennifer	Aniston	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Angelina	Jolie	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Johnny	Depp	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Natalie	Portman	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Tom	Cruise	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Kylie	Jenner	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Kim	Kardashian	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Amitabh	Bachchan	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Shahrukh	Khan	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
priyanka	Chopra	Website	http://jennifer-aniston.org
Brad	Pitt	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Jennifer	Aniston	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Angelina	Jolie	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Johnny	Depp	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Natalie	Portman	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Tom	Cruise	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Kylie	Jenner	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Kim	Kardashian	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Amitabh	Bachchan	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Shahrukh	Khan	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
priyanka	Chopra	Website	http://www.angelina-jolie.com
Brad	Pitt	Website	http://www.tomcruise.com
Jennifer	Aniston	Website	http://www.tomcruise.com

5. We can join any two columns from two tables that have the same type, or which can be converted to one another albeit with data loss. For instance, the following two queries are nonsensical, but the tables can still be joined on the columns that appear in the queries.

```
-- Makes no sense to join tables on FirstName and URL columns as they aren't related.
```

```
SELECT *
FROM Actors
INNER JOIN DigitalAssets ON URL = FirstName;
```

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM Actors
-> INNER JOIN DigitalAssets ON URL = FirstName;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Or,

```
-- Again no sense in combining net worth and actor id. Additionally, one is an int and the other a decimal but still comparable.
```

```
SELECT *  
FROM Actors  
INNER JOIN DigitalAssets  
ON NetWorthInMillions = ActorId;
```

```
mysql> SELECT *  
-> FROM Actors  
-> INNER JOIN DigitalAssets  
-> ON NetWorthInMillions = ActorId;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Both the queries result in empty sets.