

SQL OUTER JOIN

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OUTER JOIN

The SQL OUTER JOIN returns all rows from both the participating tables which satisfy the join condition along with rows which do not satisfy the join condition. The SQL OUTER JOIN operator (+) is used only on one side of the join condition only.

The subtypes of SQL OUTER JOIN

- LEFT OUTER JOIN or LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT OUTER JOIN or RIGHT JOIN
- FULL OUTER JOIN

Syntax:

```
Select *  
FROM table1, table2  
WHERE conditions [+];
```

Example:

Here is an example of outer join in SQL between two tables.

Sample table: foods

Sample table: company

To get company name and company id columns from company table and company id, item name, item unit columns from foods table, after an OUTER JOINING with these mentioned tables, the following SQL statement can be used:

SQL Code:

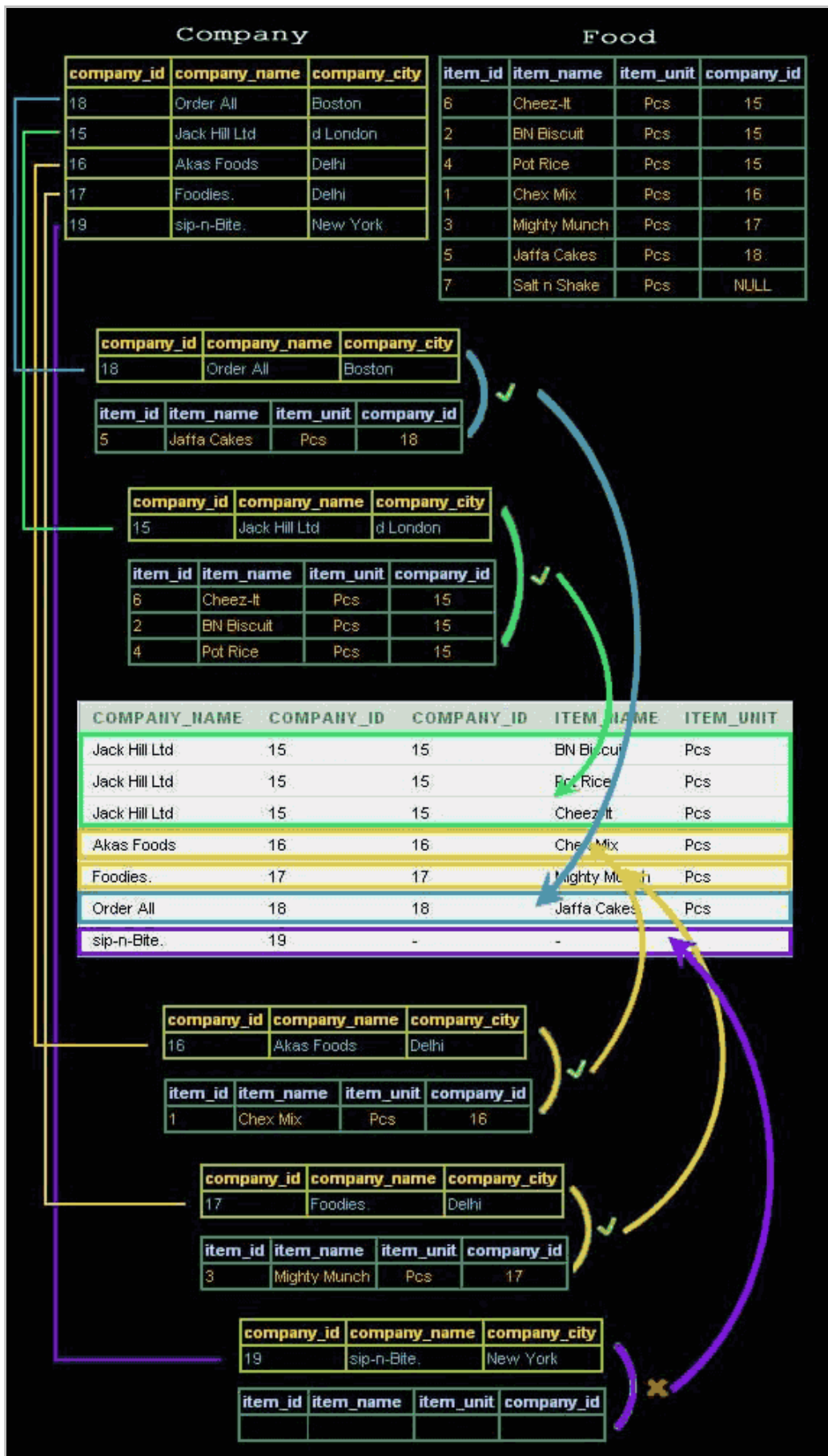
```
SELECT company.company_name,company.company_id,  
foods.company_id,foods.item_name,foods.item_unit  
FROM company, foods  
WHERE company.company_id = foods.company_id(+);
```

Explanation:

This SQL statement would return all rows from the company table and only those rows from the foods table where the joined fields are equal.

The (+) after the foods.company_id field indicates that, if a company_id value in the company table does not exist in the foods table, all fields in the foods table will be displayed as NULL in the result set.

Pictorial Presentation of SQL outer join



Output:

COMPANY_NAME	COMPANY_ID	COMPANY_ID	ITEM_NAME	ITEM_UNIT
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Akas Foods	16	16	Chex Mix	Pcs
Jack Hill Ltd	15	15	Cheez-It	Pcs
Jack Hill Ltd	15	15	BN Biscuit	Pcs
Foodies.	17	17	Mighty Munch	Pcs
Jack Hill Ltd	15	15	Pot Rice	Pcs
Order All	18	18	Jaffa Cakes	Pcs
sip-n-Bite.	19			

Key points to remember
