JOINS:

**A. INNER JOIN**

DEF:

The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both the tables as long as the condition is satisfied. This keyword will create the result-set by combining all rows from both the tables where the condition satisfies i.e value of the common field will be the same.

**Syntax**:

SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....

FROM table1

INNER JOIN table2

ON table1.matching\_column = table2.matching\_column;

Example:

SELECT StudentCourse.COURSE\_ID, Student.NAME, Student.AGE FROM Student

INNER JOIN StudentCourse

ON Student.ROLL\_NO = StudentCourse.ROLL\_NO;

**LEFT JOIN:**

DEF:

This join returns all the rows of the table on the left side of the join and matches rows for the table on the right side of the join. For the rows for which there is no matching row on the right side, the result-set will contain *null*. LEFT JOIN is also known as LEFT OUTER JOIN.

**Syntax:**

SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....

FROM table1

LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.matching\_column = table2.matching\_column

Example:

SELECT Student.NAME,StudentCourse.COURSE\_ID

FROM Student

LEFT JOIN StudentCourse

ON StudentCourse.ROLL\_NO = Student.ROLL\_NO;

**Right Join**

Def:

RIGHT JOIN is similar to LEFT JOIN. This join returns all the rows of the table on the right side of the join and matching rows for the table on the left side of the join. For the rows for which there is no matching row on the left side, the result-set will contain *null*. RIGHT JOIN is also known as RIGHT OUTER JOIN.

**Syntax:**

SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....

FROM table1

RIGHT JOIN table2

ON table1.matching\_column = table2.matching\_column;

**Example Queries(RIGHT JOIN)**:

SELECT Student.NAME,StudentCourse.COURSE\_ID

FROM Student

RIGHT JOIN StudentCourse

ON StudentCourse.ROLL\_NO = Student.ROLL\_NO;

### ****D. FULL JOIN****

Def:

FULL JOIN creates the result-set by combining results of both LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN. The result-set will contain all the rows from both tables. For the rows for which there is no matching, the result-set will contain *NULL* values.

**Syntax:**

SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....

FROM table1

FULL JOIN table2

ON table1.matching\_column = table2.matching\_column;

**Example Queries(FULL JOIN)**:

SELECT Student.NAME,StudentCourse.COURSE\_ID

FROM Student

FULL JOIN StudentCourse

ON StudentCourse.ROLL\_NO = Student.ROLL\_NO;