SQL Joins

Part 1 Describe the different types of join clauses supported in SQL.

1. The inner join examines each row in the first table (basket\_a). It compares the value in the fruit\_a column with the value in the fruit\_b column of each row in the second table (basket\_b). If these values are equal, the inner join creates a new row that contains columns from both tables and adds this new row the result set.
2. The left join starts selecting data from the left table. It compares values in the fruit\_a column with the values in the fruit\_b column in the basket\_b table.
3. the LEFT JOIN is the same as the LEFT OUTER JOIN so you can use them interchangeably
4. The [right join](https://www.postgresqltutorial.com/postgresql-right-join/) is a reversed version of the left join. The right join starts selecting data from the right table. It compares each value in the fruit\_b column of every row in the right table with each value in the fruit\_a column of every row in the fruit\_a table.
5. The RIGHT JOIN and RIGHT OUTER JOIN are the same therefore you can use them interchangeably.
6. The [full outer join](https://www.postgresqltutorial.com/postgresql-full-outer-join/) or full join returns a result set that contains all rows from both left and right tables, with the matching rows from both sides if available. In case there is no match, the columns of the table will be filled with NULL.

Part 2: A Left Join was used to create the final view?