**TOPICS in SQl: -**

**Subquery**

**Round**

**Concat**

**JOINS**

**SQL INNER JOIN**

The [**INNER JOIN**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sql-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:**

The syntax for SQL INNER JOIN is:

**SELECT** table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....  
**FROM** table1 AS T1  
**INNER JOIN** table2 AS T2  
**ON** T1.matching\_column = T2.matching\_column;

Publisher AS **P** // creating a instance ‘P’s

**Left Outer Join / Left Join**: The left join operation returns all record from left table and matching records from the right table. On a matching element not found in right table, NULL is represented in that case.

SELECT \* FROM table1

LEFT JOIN Table2

ON Table1.Column\_Name=table2.column\_name;

NOTE: “LEFT JOIN” and “LEFT OUTER JOIN” are essentially the same thing in SQL. They both combine data from two tables, showing all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table. If there’s no match in the right table, they display NULL values. The only difference is terminology: “LEFT JOIN” is used in some databases like [MySQL](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mysql-common-mysql-queries/), while “LEFT OUTER JOIN” is used in others like SQL Server.