```
df1a.join(df2a)
                group  hire_date
employee
Bob        Accounting       2008
Jake      Engineering       2012
Lisa      Engineering       2004
Sue                HR       2014
```

If you'd like to mix indices and columns, you can combine `left_index` with `right_on` or `left_on` with `right_index` to get the desired behavior:

```
In[12]:
print(df1a); print(df3);
print(pd.merge(df1a, df3, left_index=True, right_on='name'))
```

```
df1a                          df3
                group
employee                      name  salary
Bob        Accounting    0   Bob   70000
Jake      Engineering    1  Jake   80000
Lisa      Engineering    2  Lisa  120000
Sue                HR    3   Sue   90000

pd.merge(df1a, df3, left_index=True, right_on='name')
         group  name  salary
0   Accounting   Bob   70000
1  Engineering  Jake   80000
2  Engineering  Lisa  120000
3           HR   Sue   90000
```

All of these options also work with multiple indices and/or multiple columns; the interface for this behavior is very intuitive. For more information on this, see the "Merge, Join, and Concatenate" section of the Pandas documentation.

Specifying Set Arithmetic for Joins

In all the preceding examples we have glossed over one important consideration in performing a join: the type of set arithmetic used in the join. This comes up when a value appears in one key column but not the other. Consider this example:

```
In[13]: df6 = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Peter', 'Paul', 'Mary'],
                            'food': ['fish', 'beans', 'bread']},
                           columns=['name', 'food'])
        df7 = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Mary', 'Joseph'],
                            'drink': ['wine', 'beer']},
                           columns=['name', 'drink'])
        print(df6); print(df7); print(pd.merge(df6, df7))
```

```
df6                df7              pd.merge(df6, df7)
    name   food         name drink       name   food  drink
0  Peter   fish     0    Mary  wine   0   Mary  bread   wine
1   Paul  beans     1  Joseph  beer
2   Mary  bread
```

Here we have merged two datasets that have only a single "name" entry in common: Mary. By default, the result contains the *intersection* of the two sets of inputs; this is what is known as an *inner join*. We can specify this explicitly using the `how` keyword, which defaults to `'inner'`:

```
In[14]: pd.merge(df6, df7, how='inner')

Out[14]:    name   food drink
         0  Mary  bread  wine
```

Other options for the `how` keyword are `'outer'`, `'left'`, and `'right'`. An *outer join* returns a join over the union of the input columns, and fills in all missing values with NAs:

```
In[15]: print(df6); print(df7); print(pd.merge(df6, df7, how='outer'))

df6                df7              pd.merge(df6, df7, how='outer')
     name   food         name drink        name   food drink
0  Peter   fish     0    Mary  wine   0   Peter   fish   NaN
1   Paul  beans     1  Joseph  beer   1    Paul  beans   NaN
2   Mary  bread                      2    Mary  bread  wine
                                     3  Joseph    NaN  beer
```

The *left join* and *right join* return join over the left entries and right entries, respectively. For example:

```
In[16]: print(df6); print(df7); print(pd.merge(df6, df7, how='left'))

df6                df7              pd.merge(df6, df7, how='left')
     name   food         name drink        name   food drink
0  Peter   fish     0    Mary  wine   0   Peter   fish   NaN
1   Paul  beans     1  Joseph  beer   1    Paul  beans   NaN
2   Mary  bread                      2    Mary  bread  wine
```

The output rows now correspond to the entries in the left input. Using `how='right'` works in a similar manner.

All of these options can be applied straightforwardly to any of the preceding join types.

Overlapping Column Names: The suffixes Keyword

Finally, you may end up in a case where your two input `DataFrame`s have conflicting column names. Consider this example:

```
In[17]: df8 = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Bob', 'Jake', 'Lisa', 'Sue'],
                            'rank': [1, 2, 3, 4]})
```