A **Right Outer Join** (or **Right Join**) in SQL is a type of join operation that retrieves all records from the **right table** (the table specified after the RIGHT JOIN keyword), along with the matching records from the **left table** (the table specified before the RIGHT JOIN keyword). If no match is found in the left table for a record in the right table, the result will include NULL values for the columns from the left table.

**Syntax**

SELECT columns

FROM left\_table

RIGHT JOIN right\_table

ON left\_table.column = right\_table.column;

**Key Characteristics**

1. **All rows from the right table**: Every row from the right table appears in the result, regardless of whether there’s a matching row in the left table.
2. **Matching rows from the left table**: Rows from the left table that match the join condition are included.
3. **NULLs for non-matching rows**: If a row in the right table does not have a match in the left table, the result will display NULL in the columns of the left table for that row.

**Example**

Consider two tables:

**Employees (left table):**

| **EmployeeID** | **Name** | **DepartmentID** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Alice | 10 |
| 2 | Bob | 20 |
| 3 | Charlie | NULL |

**Departments (right table):**

| **DepartmentID** | **DepartmentName** |
| --- | --- |
| 10 | HR |
| 20 | IT |
| 30 | Finance |

**Query using a Right Join:**

SELECT Employees.EmployeeID, Employees.Name, Departments.DepartmentName

FROM Employees

RIGHT JOIN Departments

ON Employees.DepartmentID = Departments.DepartmentID;

**Result:**

| **EmployeeID** | **Name** | **DepartmentName** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Alice | HR |
| 2 | Bob | IT |
| NULL | NULL | Finance |

**Use Case**

A **Right Outer Join** is particularly useful when you want to ensure all records from the right table are included in the result set, such as finding all departments and listing their employees, even if some departments have no employees.