natural join

Joins two tables based on common column names. Hence one must confirm the common columns before using a NATURAL JOIN

joins – natural join

The NATURAL JOIN is such a join that performs the same task as an INNER JOIN.

SELECT A_1, A_2, A_3, . . . FROM r_1 NATURAL [INNER] JOIN r_2 NATURAL [INNER] JOIN r_3 . . .

- SELECT * FROM emp NATURAL JOIN dept;

- The associated tables have one or more pairs of identically column-names.
- The columns must be of the same name.
- The columns datatype may differ.
- Don't use ON / USING clause in a NATURAL JOIN.
- When this join condition gets applied always the duplicates of the common columns get eliminated from the result.

A **NATURAL JOIN** can be used with a **LEFT OUTER** join, or a **RIGHT OUTER** join.

If the column-names are not same, then NATURAL JOIN will work as CROSS JOIN.

SELECT * FROM EMP
NATURAL JOIN DEPT

simple join

TODO

joins – simple join

The SIMPLE JOIN is such a join that performs the same task as an INNER JOIN.

SELECT A_1, A_2, A_3, . . . FROM r_1 SIMPLE JOIN r_2 USING (A_1, . . .)

- SELECT * FROM emp SIMPLE JOIN dept USING(deptno)

outer joins

In an outer join, along with rows that satisfy the matching criteria, we also include some or all rows that do not match the criteria.