

SQL Introduction	>
SQL SELECT (I)	>
SQL SELECT (II)	>
SQL JOIN	^
SQL JOIN	✓
SQL INNER JOIN	✓
SQL LEFT JOIN	✓
SQL RIGHT JOIN	✓
SQL FULL OUTER JOIN	✓
SQL DATABASE & TABLE	>
SQL Insert, Update and Delete	>
SQL Constraints	>
SQL Additional Topics	>

Related Topics
SQL JOIN
SQL FULL OUTER JOIN
SQL RIGHT JOIN
SQL LEFT JOIN
SQL Subquery
SQL GROUP BY

SQL INNER JOIN

In this tutorial, we'll learn about SQL INNER JOIN with the help of examples.

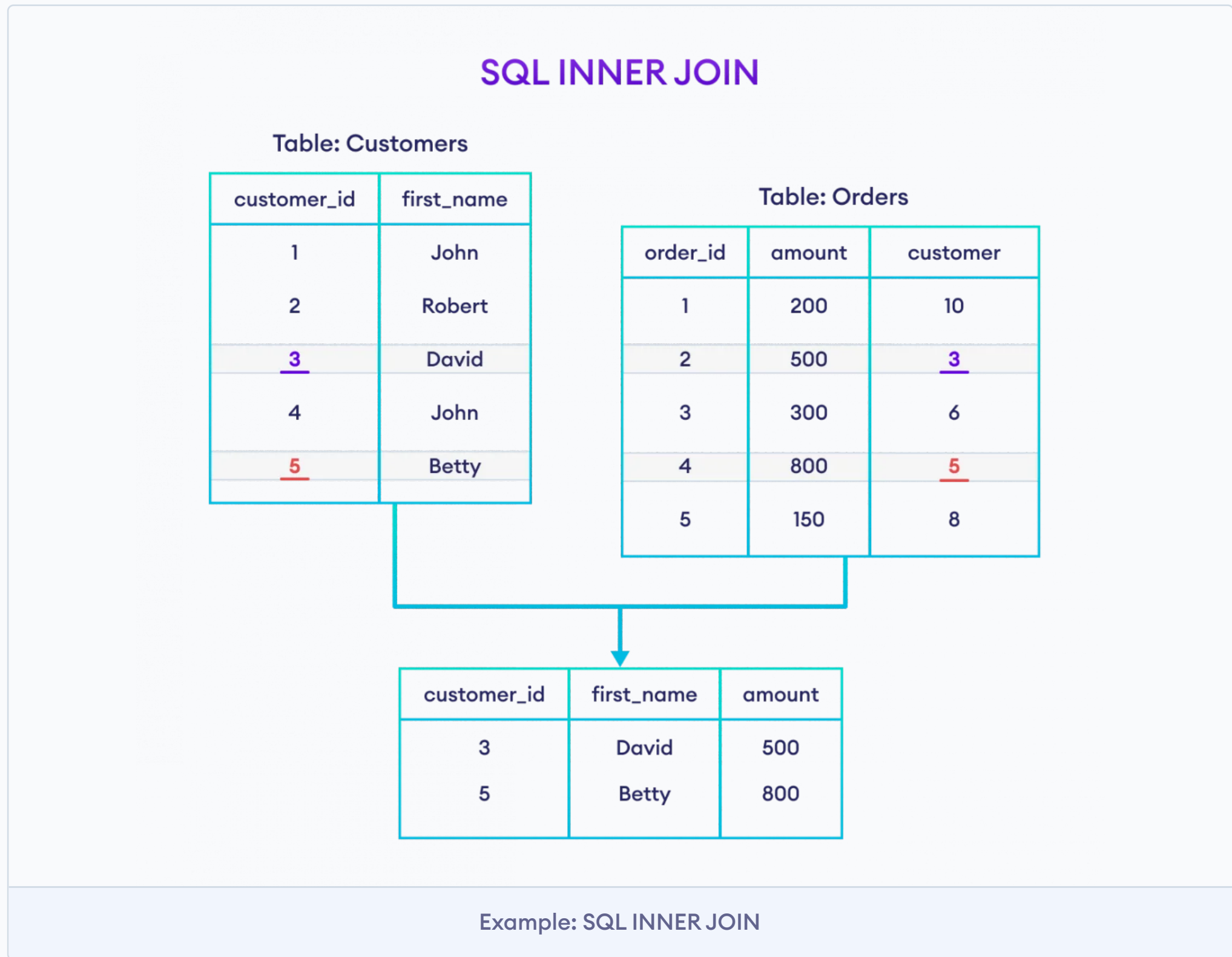
The SQL `INNER JOIN` joins two tables based on a common column, and selects records that have matching values in these columns.

Example

```
SELECT Customers.customer_id, Customers.first_name, Orders.amount
FROM Customers
INNER JOIN Orders
ON Customers.customer_id = Orders.customer;
```

Run Code >>

Here's how this code works:



Here, the SQL command selects **customer_id** and **first_name** columns (from the **Customers** table) and the **amount** column (from the **Orders** table).

And, the result set will contain those rows where there is a match between **customer_id** (of the **Customers** table) and **customer** (of the **Orders** table).

Syntax of INNER JOIN

The syntax of `INNER JOIN` is:

```
SELECT columns
FROM table1
INNER JOIN table2
ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;
```

INNER JOIN With WHERE Clause

Here's an example of the `INNER JOIN` with the **WHERE** clause:

```
SELECT Customers.customer_id, Customers.first_name, Orders.amount
FROM Customers
INNER JOIN Orders
ON Customers.customer_id = Orders.customer
WHERE Orders.amount >= 500;
```

Run Code >>

Here, the SQL command joins two tables and selects rows where the `amount` is **greater than or equal to 500**.

SQL INNER JOIN With AS Alias

We can use **AS aliases** inside `INNER JOIN` to make our snippet short and clean. For example,

```
SELECT C.cat_name, P.prod_title
FROM Categories AS C
INNER JOIN Products AS P
ON C.cat_id= P.cat_id;
```

Run Code >>

Here, the SQL command selects common rows between `Category` and `Products` table.

SQL INNER JOIN With Three Tables

We can also join more than two tables using the `INNER JOIN`. For example,

```
SELECT C.customer_id, C.first_name, O.amount, S.status
FROM Customers AS C
INNER JOIN Orders AS O
ON C.customer_id = O.customer
INNER JOIN Shippings AS S
ON C.customer_id = S.customer;
```

Run Code >>

Here, the SQL command

- joins **Customers** and **Orders** table based on `customer_id`
- and joins **Customers** and **Status** table based on `customer_id`

The command returns those rows where there is a match between column values in both join conditions.

Note: For this command to run, there must be the `customer_id` column in each individual table.

Inner Join Vs Other Joins

INNER JOIN Vs JOIN	>
INNER JOIN Vs LEFT JOIN	>
INNER JOIN Vs RIGHT JOIN	>
INNER JOIN Vs FULL OUTER JOIN	>

Recommended Readings

- [SQL JOIN](#)
- [SQL LEFT JOIN](#)
- [SQL RIGHT JOIN](#)
- [SQL FULL OUTER JOIN](#)

Previous Tutorial:

[SQL JOIN](#)

Next Tutorial:

[SQL LEFT JOIN](#) >

Did you find this article helpful?



Related Tutorials

Programming

SQL JOIN

Programming

SQL FULL OUTER JOIN

Programming

SQL RIGHT JOIN

Programming

SQL LEFT JOIN

Programiz



Tutorials

- Python 3 Tutorial
- JavaScript Tutorial
- SQL Tutorial
- C Tutorial
- Java Tutorial
- Kotlin Tutorial
- C++ Tutorial
- Swift Tutorial
- C# Tutorial
- Go Tutorial
- DSA Tutorial

Examples

- Python Examples
- JavaScript Examples
- C Examples
- Java Examples
- Kotlin Examples
- C++ Examples

Company

- About
- Advertising
- Privacy Policy
- Terms & Conditions
- Contact
- Blog
- Youtube

Apps

- Learn Python
- Learn C Programming
- Learn Java