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# SQL JOIN

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

The SQL `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
JOIN Orders
ON Customers.customer_id = Orders.customer;
```

Run Code >>

Here's how this code works:

SQL JOIN

customer_id	first_name
1	John
2	Robert
3	David
4	John
5	Betty

order_id	amount	customer
1	200	10
2	500	3
3	300	6
4	800	5
5	150	8

customer_id	first_name	amount
3	David	500
5	Betty	800

Example: SQL JOIN

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).

## Types of SQL JOINS

The `JOIN` command we performed earlier is `INNER JOIN`. There are mainly four types of joins.

- INNER JOIN (Same as `JOIN`)
- LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT JOIN
- FULL OUTER JOIN

## SQL JOIN and Aliases

We can use [AS aliases](#) with table names to make our snippet short and clean. For example,

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

Run Code >>

Also, we can change the column names temporarily using AS aliases. For example,

```
SELECT C.customer_id AS cid, C.first_name AS name, O.amount
FROM Customers AS C
JOIN Orders AS O
ON C.customer_id = O.customer;
```

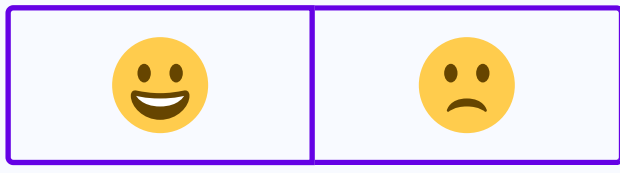
Run Code >>

Here, these snippets would work exactly the same as earlier.

Previous Tutorial:  
**SQL EXISTS**

Next Tutorial: **SQL INNER JOIN** →

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