

SQL Introduction

SQL SELECT (I)

SQL SELECT (II)

SQL JOIN

SQL JOIN

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SQL FULL OUTER JOIN

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SQL Insert, Update and Delete

SQL Constraints

SQL Additional Topics

- Related Topics
- SQL JOIN

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SQL INNER JOIN

SQL Subquery

SQL GROUP BY

SQL FULL OUTER JOIN

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

The SQL `FULL OUTER JOIN` joins two tables based on a common column, and selects records that have matching values in these columns and remaining rows from both of the tables.

Example

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

Here's how this code works:

SQL FULL OUTER JOIN

Table: Customers

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

Table: Orders

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

customer_idfirst_nameamount

3	David	200
5	Betty	500
3		300
5		800
		150
2	Robert	
4	John	

Example: SQL FULL OUTER 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) along with all the remaining rows from **both of the tables**.

Syntax of FULL OUTER JOIN

The syntax of `FULL OUTER JOIN` is:

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

FULL OUTER JOIN With WHERE Clause

The SQL command can have an optional **WHERE clause** with the `FULL OUTER JOIN` statement. For example,

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

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

SQL FULL OUTER JOIN With AS Alias

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

```
SELECT C.cat_name, P.prod_title
FROM Category AS C
FULL OUTER JOIN Products AS P
ON C.cat_id= P.cat_id;
```

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

Full Outer Join Vs Other Joins

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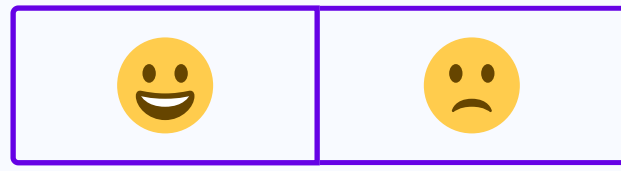
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- SQL JOIN
- SQL INNER JOIN
- SQL LEFT JOIN
- SQL RIGHT JOIN

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SQL RIGHT JOIN

Next Tutorial:
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