Exported by Aegisub 2.1.8 (built from SVN revision 4064)
The most common type of join is the inner join.
which returns a set of data that represents
the section of those two tables.
There is the records from those tables
that are actually related to each other.
First, take a look at the venn diagram represent this join.
Then you can check the SQL syntax you need
to use to do the join. Now let's try to run it.
This is the basic structure. List the columns you like
and then in front clause, you list the tables you are going to relate
And here it is: BORROWER as B
INNER JOIN to table LOAN as L on
B.BORROWER_ID = L.BORROWER_ID
This is the basic syntax you need to use.
And here, as I listed the columns I like
I use the alias to reference the table they belong to
this is much easier than rewriting the whole table name.
So let's run it.
And here it is.
We just see here the records from both tables
that have the same ID, as you can see here, and so on.
Now let's talk about the left join operator.
To understand how it works, we need to look at the SQL statement you are running
The Venn diagram for the left join operator
is like this. You bring everything from the left table
and just the information from the second table
that fits to the other. When we say left table
we mean the table to the left of the join operator.
And this case, the borrower table.
As you will see, the syntax is quite similar to the previous one.
We just changed the operator itself. Let's see how it runs.
Here I will just correct the operator
changing from INNER to a LEFT JOIN and that's all.
all the rest is the same. But as you'll see, the result is quite different.
Now we see, all the records from the borrower table
and only the information from
the long table that accommodates to the previous one.
Let's take a deeper look into those NULL values.
Notice when we run the left join
we are picking columns from both tables but
For instance, column LASTNAME from the borrower table

and column LOAN_DATE from the
Check the results.
As the SQL statement uses a left join operator for this example
you see all the values from the columns on the left table
As you can see here.
But some records show new values on the NULL columns
from the right table, here.
This happens when the right table
doesn't have the correspondent key.
In this example we are studying
This is actually a library's database as I said before
In practice this means that borrower's
Li, Wong and Peters, whose IDs are D6, D7 and D8
have never loaned any book before.
When you work with a right join operator
you'll see the very opposite effect.
You might have no value also but this time
the records from the left table will be affected.
This concludes this presentation.
Thank you for watching.
For more videos like this please visit DB2University.com