```
SELECT P.Part_Id, S.Supplier_Name
FROM Part P, Supplier S
WHERE P.Supplier_Id = S.Supplier_Id (+)

SELECT P.Part_Id, S.Supplier_Name
FROM Part P, Supplier S
WHERE S.Supplier_Id (+) = P.Supplier_Id
```

In Oracle, (+) denotes the "optional" table in the JOIN. So in the first query, it's a P LEFT OUTER JOIN S. In the second query, it's S RIGHT OUTER JOIN P.

LEFT OUTER JOIN

```
SELECT *
FROM A, B
WHERE A.column = B.column(+)
```


RIGHT OUTER JOIN

```
SELECT *
FROM A, B
WHERE B.column(+) = A.column
```

The placement of the (+) determines RIGHT or LEFT. (Specifically, if the (+) is on the right, it's a LEFT JOIN. If (+) is on the left, it's a RIGHT JOIN.)