

SQL JOINS

AGENDA

Introduction of joins

Types of joins

Example of join

Syntax of joins

Practical with joins



A **JOIN** clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables , based on a related column between them.

OR

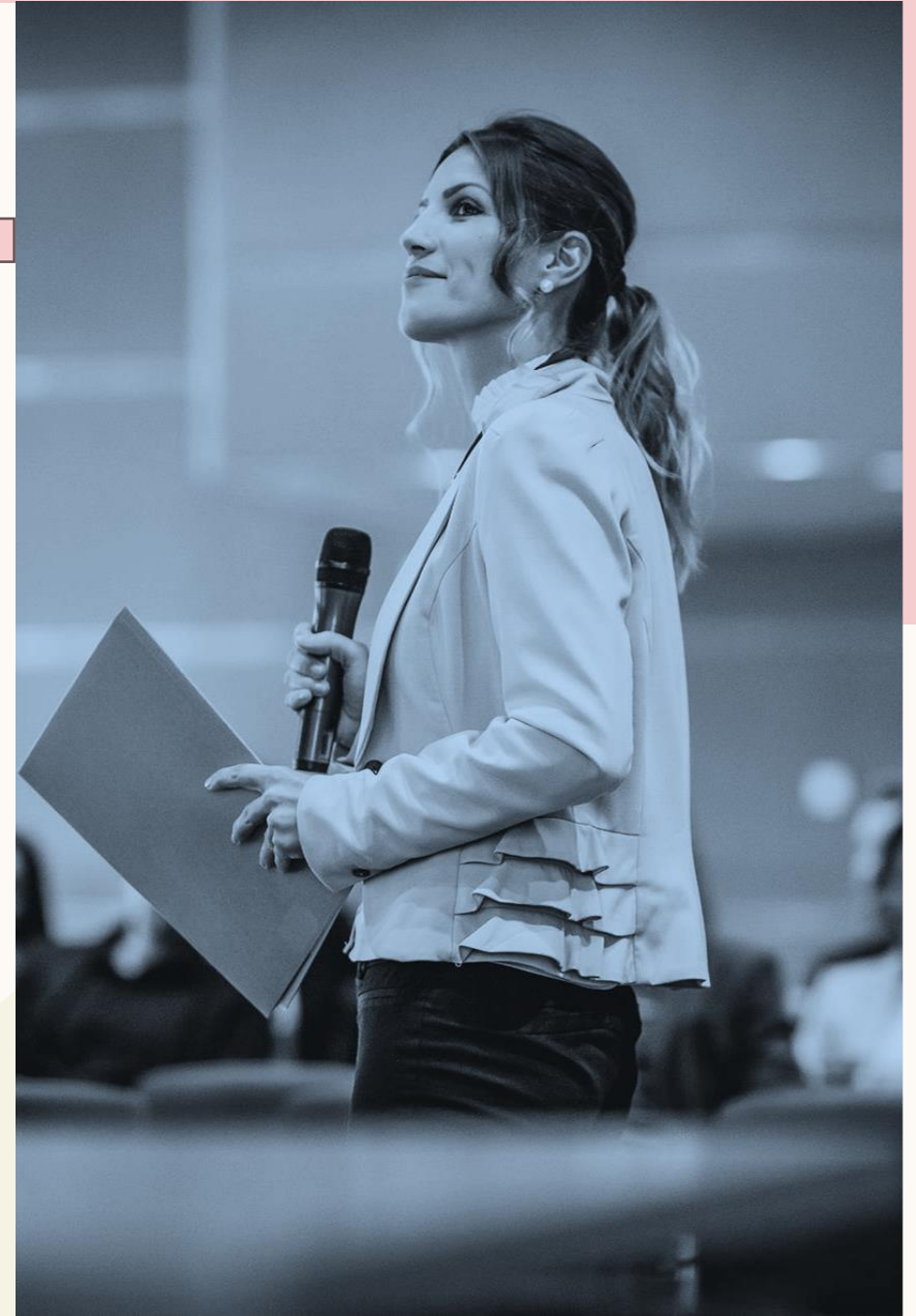
MySQL **JOINS** are used with **SELECT** statement.

It is used to retrieve data from multiple tables.

It is performed whenever you need to fetch records from two or more tables.

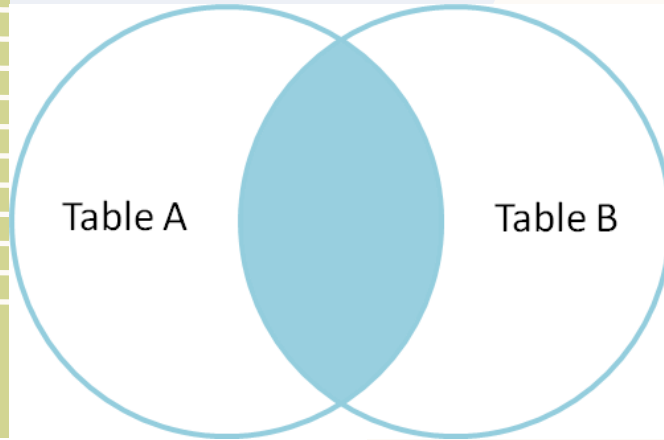
TYPES OF JOINS

1. Inner join
2. Left join
3. Right join
4. Full join
5. Self join
6. Natural join



INNER JOIN

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`inner_join(x, y)`

1	x1	1	y1
2	x2	2	y2
3	x3	4	y4

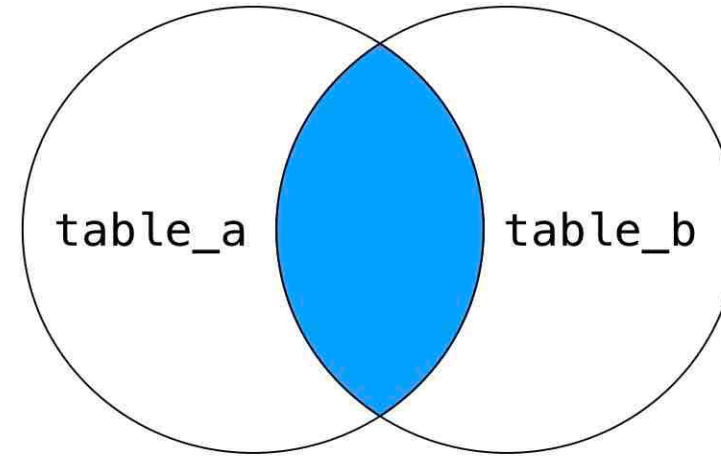
- The **INNER JOIN** keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables.
 - OR
- The **INNER JOIN** keyword selects all rows from both the tables as long as the condition is satisfied. This keyword will create the result-set by combining all rows from both the tables where the condition satisfies i.e value of the common field will be the same.
 - OR
- It is used to combine the common rows from the two or more than two table.

SYNTAX OF INNER JOIN

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 CLASSROOM

INNER JOIN



```
SELECT column_name  
FROM table_a  
INNER JOIN table_b  
ON table_a.col_name = table_b.col_name;
```

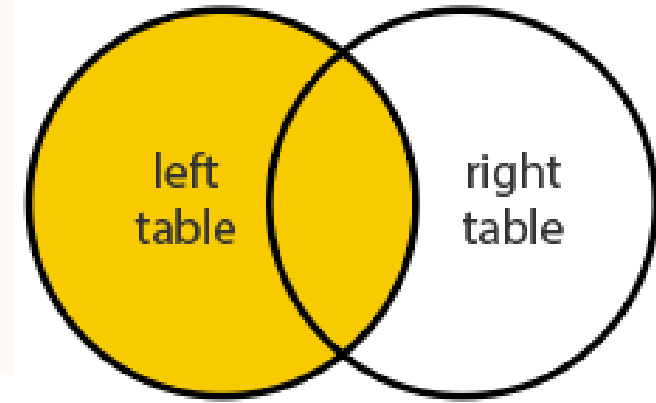
LEFT JOIN

The **LEFT JOIN** keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matching records from the right table (table2).

(-----OR-----)

Left JOIN in **SQL** is used to **combine rows** from two or more than tables, Base on a related column between them. It returns all rows from the **Left table** and matching records from the right table.

LEFT JOIN



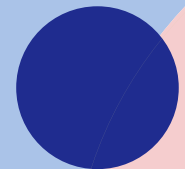
left_join(x, y)

1	x1	1	y1
2	x2	2	y2
3	x3	4	y4

SYNTAX OF LEFT JOIN

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```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_1  
LEFT JOIN table_2  
ON table_1.column_name =  
table_2.column_name;
```

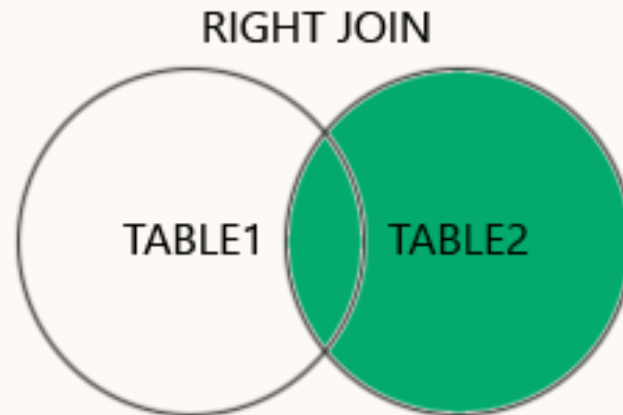


RIGHT JOIN

The **RIGHT JOIN** keyword return all records from the right table (tab2), and the matching records from the left table (tab2).

----- (OR) -----
Right JOIN are used to combine all matching rows from right table.

Note :- In some Database **Right join** is called **Right outer join**.



Right Join			
1	x1	1	y1
2	x2	2	y2
3	x3	4	y4



SYNTAX OF RIGHT JOIN

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```
SELECT column_name(s)  
FROM table1  
RIGHT JOIN table2  
ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;
```

FULL JOIN

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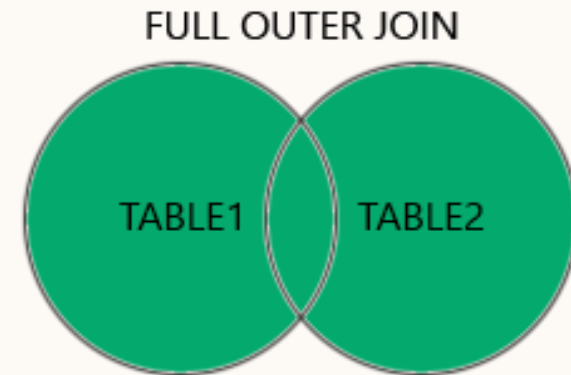
The **FULL OUTER JOIN** keyword returns all records when there is a match in left (table1) or right (table2) table records.

----- (OR) -----

FULL JOIN in SQL combines rows from both tables i.e. left And right table when there is a match in either of the table.

Full Join can be considered as the combination of LEFT JOIN and Right JOIN

Tip: **FULL OUTER JOIN** and **FULL JOIN** are the same.



full_join(x, y)

1	x1	1	y1
2	x2	2	y2
3	x3	4	y4

SYNTAX OF FULL JOIN

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```
ELECT column_name(s)  
FROM table1  
FULL OUTER JOIN table2  
ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name  
WHERE condition;
```

full_join(x, y)

1	x1	1	y1
2	x2	2	y2
3	x3	4	y4



**THANK
YOU**

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