SQL JOIN:

SQL joins are used to query data from two or more tables, based on a relationship between certain columns in these tables.

Different SQL JOIN:

INNER JOIN: Return rows when there is at least one match in both tables

LEFT JOIN: Return all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table

RIGHT JOIN: Return all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table

FULL JOIN: Return rows when there is a match in one of the tables

SQL INNER JOIN Keyword

The INNER JOIN keyword return rows when there is at least one match in both tables.

SQL INNER JOIN Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name1
INNER JOIN table_name2
ON table_name1.column_name=table_name2.column_name
```

PS: INNER JOIN is the same as JOIN.

SQL LEFT JOIN Keyword

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all rows from the left table (table_name1), even if there are no matches in the right table (table_name2).

SQL LEFT JOIN Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name1
LEFT JOIN table_name2
```

```
ON  table_name1.column_name=table_name2.column_name;
```

SQL RIGHT JOIN Keyword

The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all the rows from the right table (table_name2), even if there are no matches in the left table (table_name1).

SQL RIGHT JOIN Syntax:

```
SELECT  column_name(s)
FROM table_name1
RIGHT JOIN table_name2
ON  table_name1.column_name=table_name2.column_name ;
```

Note: The **RIGHT JOIN** is also called **RIGHT OUTER JOIN.**

SQL FULL JOIN Keyword

The FULL JOIN keyword return rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

SQL FULL JOIN Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name1
FULL JOIN table_name2
ON table_name1.column_name=table_name2.column_name
```