

Left and Right Outer Joins : Outer Joins Left Right « Table Joins « Oracle PL/SQL Tutorial

[Home](#)[Oracle PL/SQL Tutorial](#)[1. Introduction](#)[2. Query Select](#)[3. Set](#)[4. Insert Update Delete](#)[5. Sequences](#)[6. Table](#)[7. Table Joins](#)[8. View](#)[9. Index](#)[10. SQL Data Types](#)[11. Character String Functions](#)[12. Aggregate Functions](#)[13. Date Timestamp Functions](#)[14. Numerical Math Functions](#)[15. Conversion Functions](#)[16. Analytical Functions](#)[17. Miscellaneous Functions](#)[18. Regular Expressions Functions](#)[19. Statistical Functions](#)[20. Linear Regression Functions](#)[21. PL SQL Data Types](#)[22. PL SQL Statements](#)[23. PL SQL Operators](#)[24. PL SQL Programming](#)[25. Cursor](#)[26. Collections](#)[27. Function Procedure Packages](#)[28. Trigger](#)[29. SQL PLUS Session Environment](#)[30. System Tables Data Dictionary](#)[31. System Packages](#)[32. Object Oriented](#)[33. XML](#)[34. Large Objects](#)[35. Transaction](#)[36. User Privilege](#)[Oracle PL/SQL Tutorial » Table Joins » Outer Joins Left Right](#)

## PL Sql Developer 8.0

[www.allroundautomations.com](http://www.allroundautomations.com)

Download PL/SQL Developer lots of features, plug-ins &amp; more



AdChoices

### 7.4.2. Left and Right Outer Joins

Outer joins can be split into two types:

1. Left outer joins
2. Right outer joins

To understand the difference between left and right outer joins, consider the following syntax:

```
SELECT ...
FROM table1, table2
...
```

Assume the tables are to be joined on table1.column1 and table2.column2.

Assume table1 contains a row with a null value in column1.

To perform a left outer join, the WHERE clause is

WHERE table1.column1 = table2.column2 (+);

In a left outer join, the outer join operator is actually on the right of the equality operator.

Next, assume table2 contains a row with a null value in column2.

To perform a right outer join, you switch the position of the outer join operator to the left of the equality and the WHERE clause becomes WHERE table1.column1 (+) = table2.column2;

Depending on whether table1 and table2 both contain rows with null values, you get different results depending on whether you use a left or right outer join.

Quote from:

Oracle Database 10g SQL (Osborne ORACLE Press Series) (Paperback)

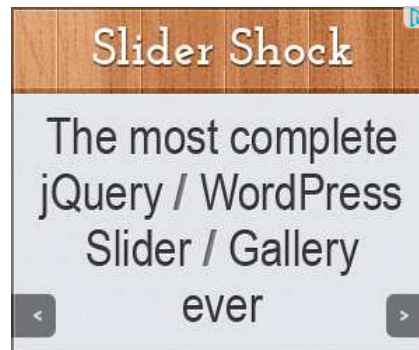
# Paperback: 608 pages

# Publisher: McGraw-Hill Osborne Media; 1st edition (February 20, 2004)

# Language: English

# ISBN-10: 0072229810

# ISBN-13: 978-0072229813



#### 7.4. Outer Joins Left Right

- 7.4.1. [Understanding Outer Joins](#)
- 7.4.2. [Left and Right Outer Joins](#)
- 7.4.3. [An Example of a Left Outer Join 1](#)
- 7.4.4. [An Example of a Left Outer Join 2](#)
- 7.4.5. [An Example of a Right Outer Join 1](#)
- 7.4.6. [An Example of a Right Outer Join 2](#)



- 7.4.8. [Example outer join with \(+\)](#)
- 7.4.9. [Right outer join with using statement](#)
- 7.4.10. [Right outer join with group by](#)
- 7.4.11. [LEFT OUTER JOIN tableName ON joined columns](#)
- 7.4.12. [LEFT OUTER JOIN vs RIGHT OUTER JOIN](#)
- 7.4.13. [Left Outer Join](#)
- 7.4.14. [Right Outer Join](#)
- 7.4.15. [Right Outer Join\(room vs class\)](#)
- 7.4.16. [Right join with where in clause](#)

Related Searches:

- [Java Programming Tutorial](#)
- [Programming Using Java](#)
- [Java Programming Course](#)
- [Java Classes](#)
- [Application Development](#)

[java2s.com](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)

Copyright 2009 - 12 Demo Source and Support. All rights reserved.  
All other trademarks are property of their respective owners.

