

Inner and Outer Joins : Inner Joins « Table Joins « Oracle PL/SQL Tutorial

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Oracle PL/SQL Tutorial

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7.3.3.Inner and Outer Joins

SQL>

SQL>

SQL> CREATE TABLE Room (

2RoomIDINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,

3CommentsVARCHAR(50),

4CapacityINT);

Table created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Room (RoomID,Comments,Capacity) VALUES (1,'Main hall',500);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Room (RoomID,Comments,Capacity) VALUES (2,'Science Department',200);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Room (RoomID,Comments,Capacity) VALUES (3,'Science Room 1',100);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Room (RoomID,Comments,Capacity) VALUES (4,'Languages Block',300);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Room (RoomID,Comments,Capacity) VALUES (5,'Languages Room 1',75);

1 row created.

SQL>

SQL>

SQL>

SQL> CREATE TABLE Class (

2ClassIDINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,

3CourseIDINT NOT NULL,

4InstructorIDINT NOT NULL,

5RoomIDINT NOT NULL,

6TimeVARCHAR(50));

Table created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Class (ClassID,CourseID,InstructorID,RoomID,Time) VALUES (1,1,1,6,'Mon 09:00-11:00');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Class (ClassID,CourseID,InstructorID,RoomID,Time) VALUES (2,2,1,5,'Mon 11:00-12:00, Thu 09:00-11:00');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Class (ClassID,CourseID,InstructorID,RoomID,Time) VALUES (3,3,2,3,'Mon 14:00-16:00');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Class (ClassID,CourseID,InstructorID,RoomID,Time) VALUES (4,4,3,2,'Tue 10:00-12:00, Thu 14:00-15:00');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Class (ClassID,CourseID,InstructorID,RoomID,Time) VALUES (5,5,2,9,'Tue 14:00-16:00');

1 row created.

SQL>

SQL>

SQL>

SQL> SELECT Class.ClassID,

2Class.CourseID,

3Class.Time,

4Room.Comments AS RoomName

5FROM Class INNER JOIN Room

6ON Class.RoomID = Room.RoomID

7ORDER BY ClassID;

CLASSIDCOURSEIDTIME

ROOMNAME

22Mon 11:00-12:00, Thu 09:00-11:00

Languages Room 1

33Mon 14:00-16:00

Science Room 1

44Tue 10:00-12:00, Thu 14:00-15:00

Science Department

1 of 2

3/24/2013 12:35 AM

```
3 rows selected.  
  
SQL>  
SQL>  
SQL> drop table Room;  
  
Table dropped.  
  
SQL> drop table Class;  
  
Table dropped.  
  
SQL>
```

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7.3.Inner Joins

- 7.3.1. [Performing Inner Joins on Two Tables Using SQL/92](#)
- 7.3.2. [Using Inner Joins](#)
- 7.3.3. [Inner and Outer Joins](#)
- 7.3.4. [Inner and Outer Joins\(room and class\)](#)

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