HOME HTML CSS JAVASCRIPT SQL PHP JQUERY ANGULAR BOOTSTRAP XML ASP.NET MORE...

SQL INNER JOIN Keyword

REFERENCES | EXAMPLES

Next Chapter »

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W3

HTN

PHF

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SQL INNER JOIN Keyword

The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both tables as long as there is a match between the columns in both tables.

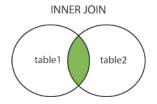
SQL INNER JOIN Syntax

« Previous

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

SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON table1.column name=table2.column name;

PS! INNER JOIN is the same as JOIN.



Demo Database

In this tutorial we will use the well-known Northwind sample database.

Below is a selection from the "Customers" table:

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode	Country
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209	Germany
2	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	Ana Trujillo	Avda. de la Constitución 2222	México D.F.	05021	Mexico
3	Antonio Moreno Taquería	Antonio Moreno	Mataderos 2312	México D.F.	05023	Mexico

And a selection from the "Orders" table:

Or	derID	CustomerID	EmployeeID	OrderDate	ShipperID
10	308	2	7	1996-09-18	3
10	309	37	3	1996-09-19	1
10	310	77	8	1996-09-20	2

SQL INNER JOIN Example

The following SQL statement will return all customers with orders:

Example

SELECT Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderID FROM Customers INNER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID=Orders.CustomerID ORDER BY Customers.CustomerName;

Note: The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both tables as long as there is a match between the columns. If there are rows in the "Customers" table that do not have matches in "Orders", these customers will NOT be listed.

SOL Between SQL Aliases

SQL Joins

SQL Inner Join

SQL Tutorial

SQL HOME SQL Intro

SQL Syntax SQL Select

SQL Distinct SQL Where

SQL And & Or

SQL Order By

SQL Update

SQL Delete

SQL Like SQL Wildcards SQL In

SQL Injection

SQL Select Top

SQL Insert Into

SQL Left Join

SQL Right Join

SQL Full Join

SQL Union

SQL Select Into

SQL Into Select

SQL Create DB

SQL Create Table SOL Constraints

SQL Not Null SOL Unique

SQL Primary Key

SQL Foreign Key SQL Check

SQL Default

SQL Create Index

SQL Drop

SQL Alter

SQL Auto Increment

SOL Views

SQL Dates

SQL Null Values

SQL Null Functions

SQL Data Types

SQL DB Data Types

SQL Functions

SQL Functions SQL Avg()

SQL Count()

SQL First()

SQL Last()

SQL Max() SQL Min()

SQL Sum()

SQL Group By

SQL Having

SQL Ucase()

SQL Lcase()

SQL Mid()

SOL Len()

SQL Round() SQL Now()

SQL Format()

SQL Quick Ref

SQL Hosting

SQL Quiz SQL Quiz

Next Chapter » « Previous

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- » jQuery Examples » XML Examples
- » XML DOM Examples
 » ASP Examples
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 » jQuery Certificate
 » PHP Certificate
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