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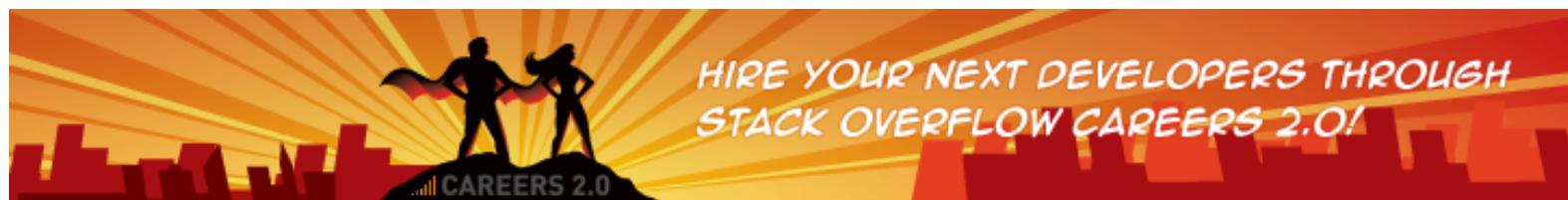
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What is the difference between Left, Right, Outer and Inner Joins?



I am wondering how to differentiate all these different joins ...

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edited Mar 24 '09 at 20:45



mwigdahl

8,030 ● 2 ● 20 ● 41

asked Jan 15 '09 at 19:07



MrM

3,649 ● 12 ● 51 ● 90

11 from Coding Horror [A Visual Explanation of SQL Joins](#) – [SQLMenace](#) Jan 15 '09 at 19:12

Also depends on your level of understanding, for someone like you that article does nothing but for someone who maybe doesn't fully understand joins it is pretty clear – [SQLMenace](#) Jan 15 '09 at 19:27

9 This is a classic question. – [John Nolan](#) Jan 15 '09 at 20:38

2 This is a duplicate of [stackoverflow.com/questions/419375/sql-join-differences](#) and no doubt others... – [cletus](#) Jan 15 '09 at 21:00

does anyone know a site which explains multiple nested joins and how they work further in detail? – [phill](#)

asked 5 years ago
viewed 78956 times
active 7 months ago

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Simple Example: Lets say you have a Students table, and a Lockers table.
Each student can be assigned to a locker, so there is a "LockerNumber" column in the student table.
 More than one student could potentially be in a single locker, but especially at the begining of the school year, you may have some incoming students without lockers and some lockers that have no students assigned.

For the sake of this example, lets say you have **100 students**, 70 of which have lockers. You have a total of **50 lockers**, 40 of which have at least 1 student.

INNER JOIN is equivalent to "*show me all students with lockers*".

Any students without lockers, or any lockers without students are missing.

Returns 70 rows

LEFT OUTER JOIN would be "*show me all students, with their corresponding locker if they have one*".

This might be a general student list, or could be used to identify students with no locker.

Returns 100 rows

RIGHT OUTER JOIN would be "*show me all lockers, and the students assigned to them if there are any*".

This could be used to identify lockers that have no students assigned, or lockers that have too many students.

Returns 80 rows (list of 70 students in the 40 lockers, plus the 10 lockers with no student)

FULL OUTER JOIN would be silly and probably not much use.

Something like "*show me all students and all lockers, and match them up where you can*"

Returns 110 rows (all 100 students, including those without lockers. Plus the 10 lockers with no student)

CROSS JOIN is also fairly silly in this scenario.

It doesn't use the linked "lockernumber" field in the students table, so you basically end up with a big giant list of every possible student-to-locker pairing, whether or not it actually exists.

Returns 5000 rows (100 students x 50 lockers). Could be useful (with filtering) as a starting point to match up the new students with the empty lockers.

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3 Using your example, CROSS join would be useful as a starting point for creating locker assignments: start with all possible combinations and then use other criteria to filter results from the list. – [Joel Coehoorn](#) Jan 15 '09 at 20:15

10 I like the illustration – [MrM](#) Jan 15 '09 at 21:15

1 Nice answer. I believe Cross Join is most often used to generate testing data from a few rows when you need a large number of records. – [Eli](#) Jan 15 '09 at 21:24

1 FULL OUTER JOINS can be useful when searching for orphaned data, or when comparing different versions of the same data set. – [Lara Dougan](#) Jan 21 '09 at 7:17

2 Very good post. +1 – [Camilo Díaz Repka](#) Feb 26 '09 at 3:37

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There are three basic types of join:

63

- INNER join compares two tables and only returns results where a match exists. Records from the 1st table are duplicated when they match multiple results in the 2nd. INNER joins tend to make result sets smaller, but because records can be duplicated this isn't guaranteed.
- CROSS join compares two tables and return every possible combination of rows from both tables. You can get a lot of results from this kind of join that might not even be meaningful, so use with caution.
- OUTER join compares two tables and returns data when a match is available or NULL values otherwise. Like with INNER join, this will duplicate rows in the one table when it matches multiple records in the other table. OUTER joins tend to make result sets larger, because they won't by themselves remove any records from the set. You must also qualify an OUTER join to determine when and where to add the NULL values:
 - LEFT means keep all records from the 1st table no matter what and insert NULL values when

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the 2nd table doesn't match.

- **RIGHT** means the opposite: keep all records from the 2nd table no matter what and insert NULL values when the 1st table doesn't match.
- **FULL** means keep all records from both tables, and insert a NULL value in either table if there is no match.

OUTER JOIN necessary?

Often you see will the `OUTER` keyword omitted from the syntax. Instead it will just be "LEFT JOIN", "RIGHT JOIN", or "FULL JOIN". This is done because INNER and CROSS joins have no meaning with respect to LEFT, RIGHT, or FULL, and so these are sufficient by themselves to unambiguously indicate an OUTER join.

Here is an example of when you might want to use each type:

- **INNER**: You want to return all records from the "Invoice" table, along with their corresponding "InvoiceLines". This assumes that every valid Invoice will have at least one line.
- **OUTER**: You want to return all "InvoiceLines" records for a particular Invoice, along with their corresponding "InventoryItem" records. This is a business that also sells service, such that not all InvoiceLines will have an InventoryItem.
- **CROSS**: You have a digits table with 10 rows, each holding values '0' through '9'. You want to create a date range table to join against, so that you end up with one record for each day within the range. By CROSS-joining this table with itself repeatedly you can create as many consecutive integers as you need (given you start at 10 to 1st power, each join adds 1 to the exponent). Then use the DATEADD() function to add those values to your base date for the range.

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edited May 26 '09 at 20:48

community wiki
9 revs
Joel Coehoorn

1 excellently explained!! – Shachi Apr 10 '13 at 9:26

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Here is a graphic view of all joins that gives clear visual explanations.

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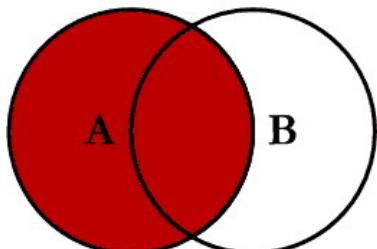
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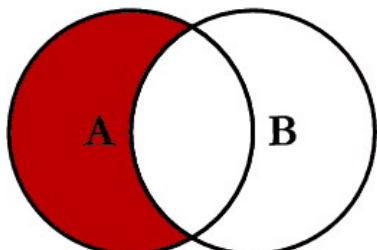
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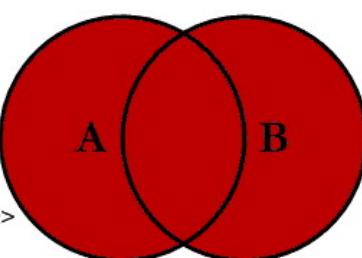
SQL JOINS



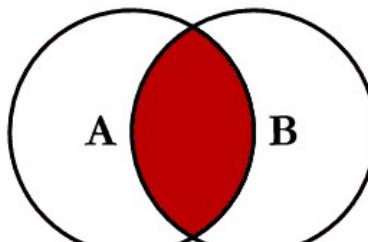
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



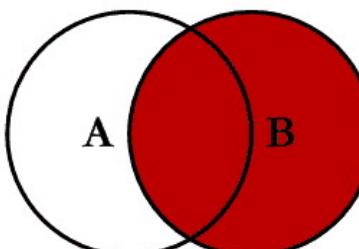
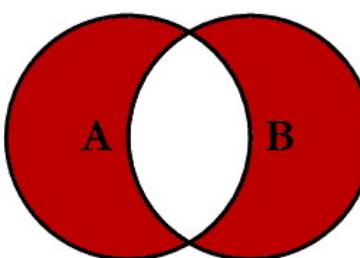
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE B.Key IS NULL
```



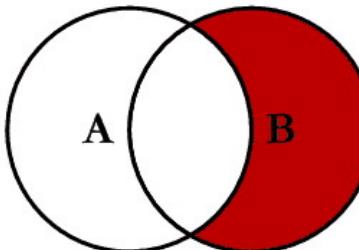
```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
INNER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
```



```
SELECT <select_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL
```

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and here [Visual-Representation-of-SQL-Joins](#) explained in detail by [C.L. Moffatt](#)

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edited Jul 25 '13 at 17:29

answered Jul 17 '13 at 6:01

 vels4j
4,425 ● 1 □ 9 □ 18

4 Please include a link to the source of this image, for attribution to its author. – [Michael Berkowski](#) Jul 25 '13 at 15:57

1 @MichaelBerkowski Actually I got this pic from google image. Now I just googled and got the creator. Very

his/her Ph.D. students' graduation?

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ask "I'm a large." (Seinfeld)

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ask Can you actually "fly under the radar"?

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ask Convert short month names to their longer counterparts

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There are only 4 kinds:

18

1. **Inner join**: The most common type. An output row is produced for every pair of input rows that match on the join conditions.
2. **Left outer join**: The same as an inner join, except that if there is any row for which no matching row in the table on the right can be found, a row is output containing the values from the table on the left, with `NULL` for each value in the table on the right. This means that every row from the table on the left will appear at least once in the output.
3. **Right outer join**: The same as a left outer join, except with the roles of the tables reversed.
4. **Full outer join**: A combination of left and right outer joins. Every row from both tables will appear in the output at least once.

A "cross join" or "cartesian join" is simply an inner join for which no join conditions have been specified, resulting in all pairs of rows being output.

Thanks to RusselH for pointing out FULL joins, which I'd omitted.

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[edited Jan 16 '09 at 19:15](#)

[answered Jan 15 '09 at 19:13](#)



Also FULL and CROSS – [Joel Coehoorn](#) Jan 15 '09 at 19:15

1 what about full outer join and cross join (Cartesian product)? – [SQLMenace](#) Jan 15 '09 at 19:15

full is really the equivalent of two outer joins – [RussellH](#) Jan 15 '09 at 19:16

12 FULL is what you get when you screw up your inner join, and then you ask a question here "why am I getting N^2 rows instead of N "? Then everybody gets CROSS at you. – [Paul Tomblin](#) Jan 15 '09 at 19:19

lol @ Paul... :) – [j_random_hacker](#) Jan 16 '09 at 15:05

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Have a look at the tutorials at www.w3schools.com. They have a lot of useful tutorials about SQL (and

12

other technologies as well), including tutorials and examples about the different types of JOINS.

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answered Jan 15 '09 at 19:10



M4N

46.4k 15 118 184

How is Martin's post against the rules? – [Paul Tomblin](#) Jan 15 '09 at 19:16

@M4N www.w3schools.com is not a detailed tutorial. It only help students for exam – [HYDER ALI](#) Nov 9 '13 at 11:58

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[Check out Join \(SQL\) on Wikipedia](#)

3

- Inner join - Given two tables an inner join returns all rows that exist in both tables
- left / right (outer) join - Given two tables returns all rows that exist in either the left or right table of your join, plus the rows from the other side will be returned when the join clause is a match or null will be returned for those columns
- Full Outer - Given two tables returns all rows, and will return nulls when either the left or right column is not there
- Cross Joins - Cartesian join and can be dangerous if not used carefully

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edited Jan 15 '09 at 19:19



rob

8,680 6 46 86

answered Jan 15 '09 at 19:15



JoshBerke

32.5k 7 71 125

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LEFT and RIGHT are both types of outer joins. Inner join is the default -- rows from both tables must match the join condition.

2

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answered Jan 15 '09 at 19:14



RussellIH

696 5 12

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protected by hpotter92 Oct 18 '13 at 15:04

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