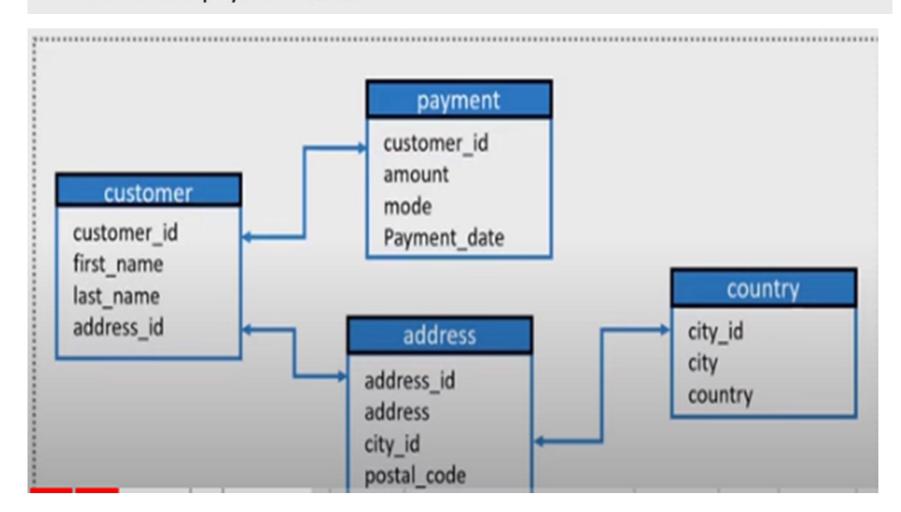


SQL JOIN

- JOIN means to combine something.
- A JOIN clause is used to combine data from two or more tables, based on a related column between them
- Let's understand the joins through an example:

JOIN Example

Question: How much amount was paid by customer 'Madan', what was mode and payment date?



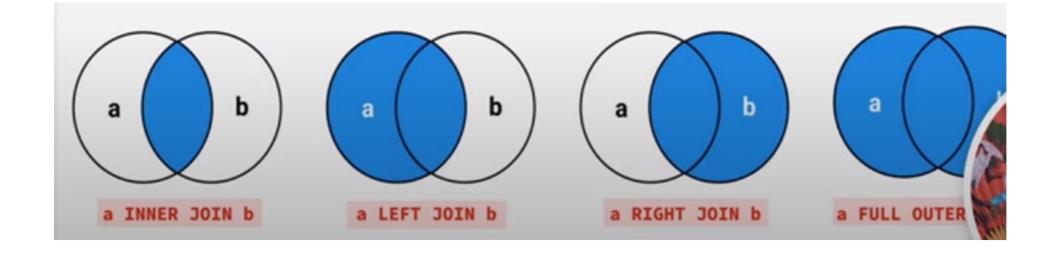
JOIN Example

customer_id [PK] bigint	first_name character varying (50)	last_name character varying (50)	address_id >
1	Mary	Smith	5
2	Madan	Mohan	6
3	Linda	Williams	7
4	Barbara	Jones	8
5	Elizabeth	Brown	9

customer_id am [PK] bigint bigi	ount int	mode character varying (50)	payment_date /
1	60	Cash	2020-09-24
2	30	Credit Card	2020-04-27
3	90	Credit Card	2020-07-07
4	50	Debit Crad	2020-02-12
5	40	Mobile Payment	2020-11-20

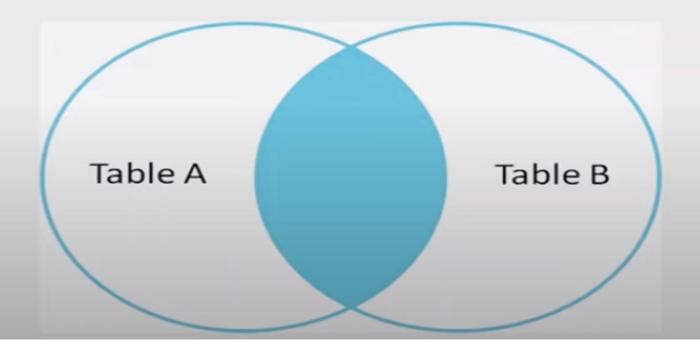
TYPES OF JOINS

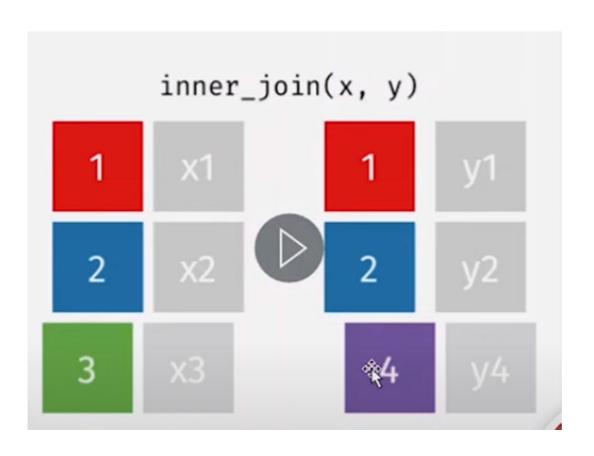
- INNER JOIN
- LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT JOIN
- FULL JOIN



INNER JOIN

 Returns records that have matching values in both tables





INNER JOIN

Syntax

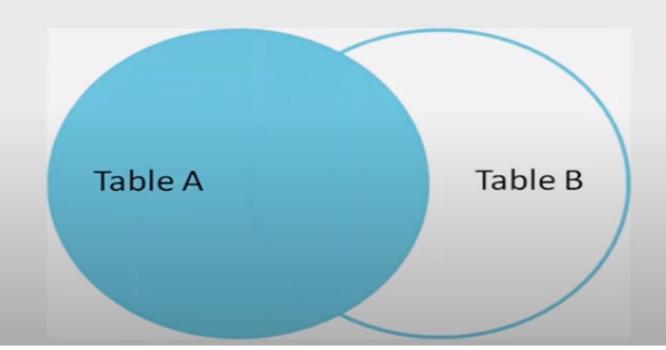
```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM TableA
INNER JOIN TableB
ON TableA.col_name = TableB.col_name
```

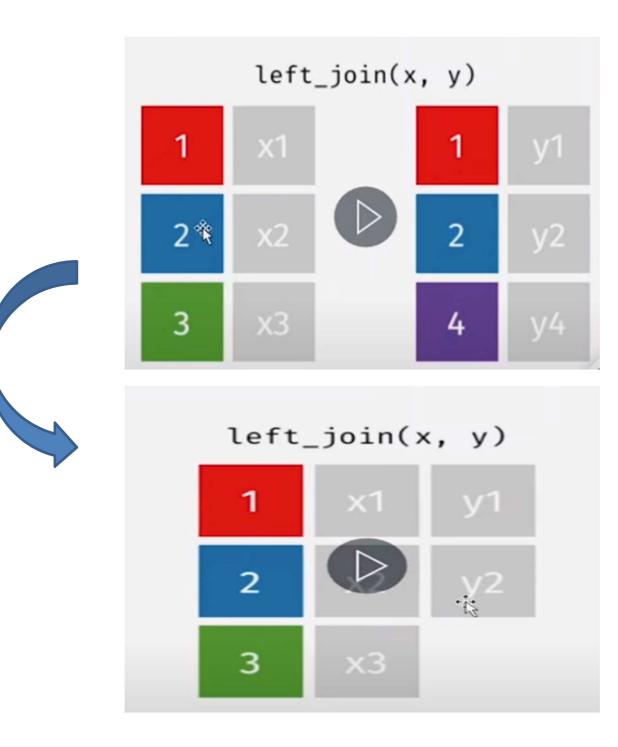
Example

```
SELECT *
FROM customer AS c
INNER JOIN payment AS p
ON c.customer_id = p.customer_id
```

LEFT JOIN

 Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table





LEFT JOIN

Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
```

FROM TableA

LEFT JOIN TableB

ON TableA.col_name = **TableB**.col_name

Example

SELECT *

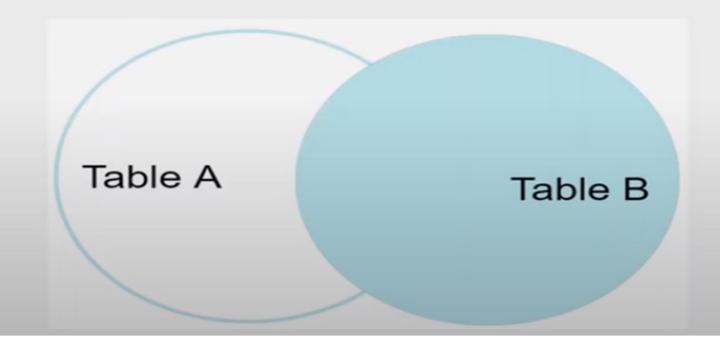
FROM customer AS c

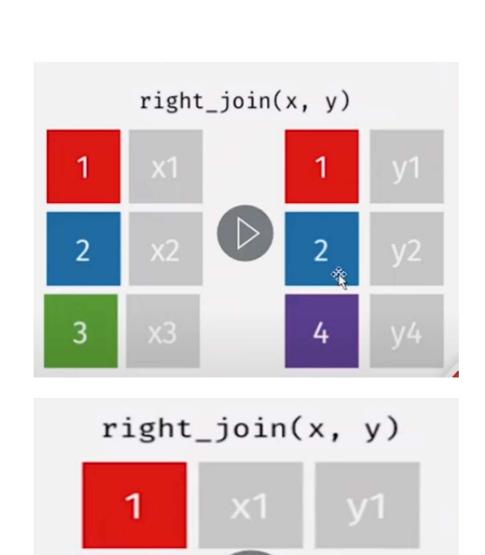
LEFT JOIN payment AS p

ON c.customer_id = p.customer_id

RIGHT JOIN

 Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table





RIGHT JOIN

Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
```

FROM TableA

RIGHT JOIN TableB

ON TableA.col_name = **TableB**.col_name

Example

SELECT *

FROM customer AS c

RIGHT JOIN payment AS p

ON c.customer_id = p.customer_id



 Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table

