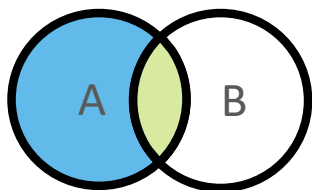




SQL Joins Summary

LEFT JOIN

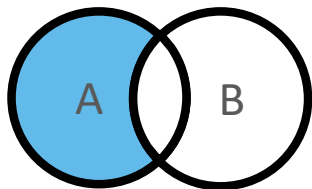
Select all rows in the left table, with or without a match in the right table



```
SELECT <list>
FROM A LEFT JOIN B
ON A.Key = B.Key;
```

NONMATCHES

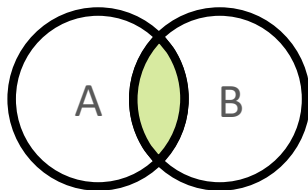
Select all rows in the left table without a match in the right table



```
SELECT <list>
FROM A LEFT JOIN B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE B.Key IS NULL;
```

INNER JOIN

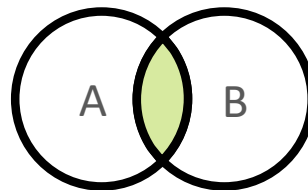
Select all matching rows



```
SELECT <list>
FROM A INNER JOIN B
ON A.Key = B.Key;
```

NON EQUIJOIN

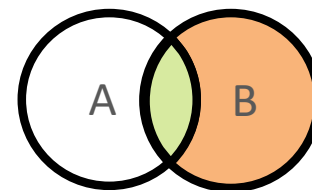
Any join that does not involve equality



```
SELECT <list>
FROM A INNER JOIN B
ON A.Key < B.Value1 AND
A.Key > B.Value2;
```

RIGHT JOIN

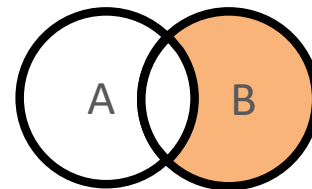
Select all rows in the right table, with or without a match in the left table



```
SELECT <list>
FROM A RIGHT JOIN B
ON A.Key = B.Key;
```

NONMATCHES

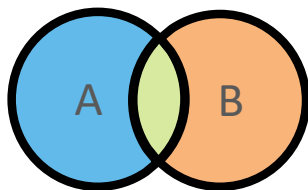
Select all rows in the right table without a match in the left table



```
SELECT <list>
FROM A RIGHT JOIN B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL;
```

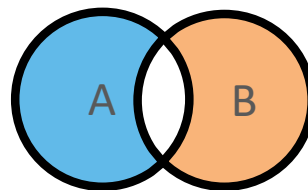
FULL JOIN

Select all matches and nonmatches



```
SELECT <list>
FROM A FULL JOIN B
ON A.Key = B.Key;
```

Select all nonmatches



```
SELECT <list>
FROM A FULL JOIN B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL OR
B.Key IS NULL;
```

To prevent missing values from joining, add **AND table.key is NOT NULL** to the ON clause.