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A JOIN clause is used to combine rows of two or more tables, based on a column related to each other. Let's see a selection of the "Orders" table: OrderID CustomerID OrderDate 10 308 2 1996-09-18 10 309 37 1996-09-19 10 310 77 1996-09-20 Next, let's see a selection of the "Customers" table: CustomerID CustomerName ContactName Country 1 Alfreds Futterkiste Maria Anders Germany 2 Ana Trujillo Emparedados y gelados Ana Trujillo Mexico 3 Antonio Moreno Taquería Antonio Moreno Mexico Please note that the column "CustomerID" of the table "Orders" refers to the "CustomerID" of the table "Customers." The above is the "CustomerID" column. Next, we can create the following SQL statement (containing an INNER JOIN), which selects the records that have matching values in both tables: SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderDate FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerID=CustomersID; Try it AND "and you will produce something like this: OrderID CustomerName OrderDate 10 308 Ana Trujillo Walls and ice creams 9/18/1996 10 365 Antonio Moreno Taquería 11/27/1996 10 383 Around the Horn 12/16/1996 10 355 Around the Horn 11/15/1996 10 278 Berglunds snabb köp 8.12.1996 Different types of S JOINS Here are the different types of JOINS in SQL: (INNER) JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables LEFT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records in the left table, and matching records in the table right RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records in the right table, and mat records in the left table FULL (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records when there is a match in the left or right table.Organizations are generating and analyzing volumes of data that do not match with every minute that passes.. In this article, we will demonstrate how we can use SQL Inner Join to query and access data from multiple tables that These data constantly growth in SQL databases. SQL joins before getting to get with SQL Inner Join, I'd like to call SQL Join here. Join is the widely used clause in the SQL server essentially for merging and retrieving data from two or more tables. In a real-world relational database, the data is structured into a large number of tables, so there is a constant need to unite these multiple tables based on logical relationships between them. There are four basic types of Joins in SQL Server: Interior, Outside (left, right, full), Auto and Cross merge. To get a quick overview of all these joins, I recommend going through this link, SQL Join types overview and tutorial. This article focuses on everything related to the Inner Join in SQL Server, so let's get to it. Definition of SQL Inner Join The Inner Join clause in SQL Server creates a new (non-physical) table by combining rows that have matching values into two or more tables. This union is based on a logical relationship (or a common field) between tables and is used to retrieve data that appear in both tables. Suppose we have two tables, Table A and Table B, which we would like to join using SQL Inner Join. The result of this merge will be a new set of results that returns matching rows in both tables. The black intersection part below shows the recovered data using Inner Join in SQL Server. SQL Server Inner Join Syntax Below is the basic syntax of Inner Join. SELECT Column list FROM TABLE1 INNER JOIN TABLE2 ON Table1.ColName = Table2.ColName The Inner Join syntax basically compares the rows of Table1 with Table2 to check if something matches based on the condition provided in the ON clause. When the Join condition is met, it returns rows matched in both tables with the columns selected in the SELECT clause. SQL Inner Join clause is the same as Join clause and works the same way if we don't specify the type (INNER) we use the Join clause. In short, Inner Join is the default keyword for Join and both can be used interchangeably. Note "We will use the keyword "Inner" "Inner" For the sake of greater clarity. You can skip it while writing your queries and you can use only <join> too. SQL INNER JOIN IN ACTION We try to understand the concept of Inner Join through an interesting data sample on a Company pizza and its food distribution. I will create two tables the first <table> <table> <table> that manages different branches of pizza points in some cities and the table <table> that stores details of food distribution in these companies. You can run the code below to create and fill in data on these two tables. All these data are hypothetically and can be created in any of its existing databases. Create Table [DBO]. [Pizzacompany] <table> [CompanyID] [INT] Identity (1,1) Clustered Primary Key, <table> [name of the company] [VARCHAR] (50), <table> [CompanyCity] [VARCHAR] (30) <table> Set Identity Ins [DBO]. [Pizzacompany] On; Insert In [DBO]. [Pizzacompany] ([CompanyID], [CompanyName], [CompanyCity]) Values (1, <table> 'Dominos', <table> 'Los Angeles'); Insert In [DBO]. [Pizzacompany] ([CompanyCity], [CompanyName], [CompanyCity]) Values (2, <table> 'Pizza Hut', <table> 'San Francisco'); INSERT In [DBO]. [Pizzacompany] ([CompanyID], [CompanyName], [CompanyCity]) Values (3, <table> 'Pope Johns', <table> 'San Diego'); Insert In [DBO]. [Pizzacompany] ([CompanyID], [COMPANYNAME], [CompanyCity]) Values (4, <table> 'ah pizzaz', <table> 'Fremont'); Insert In [DBO]. [Pizzacompany] ([CompanyID], [CompanyName], [CompanyCity]) V Values (5, <table> 'Nino Pizza', <table> 'Las Vegas'); Insert In [DBO]. [Pizzacompany] ([CompanyID], [CompanyName], [CompanyCity]) Values (6, <table> 'Pizzeria', <table> 'Boston'); Insert In [DBO]. [Pizzacompany] Values (7, <table> 'Chuck E Cheese', <table> 'Chicago'); Select * from Pizzac Ompany; This is how the data is seen in the Pizzacompany table. We are going to create and fill in the Foods table now. CompanyID In this table it is the Foreign Key that refers to the primary key of the Pizzacompany table created above. Create Table [DBO]. [Foods] [ItemID] Int <table>, Clustered Primary Key, Foreign Key (CompanyID) PizzaCompany (CompanyID) INSERT IN [dbo],[Foods] ([ItemID], [Name of Item], [Units Sold], [CompanyID]) VALUES (1,<table> 'Pizza grande',5,2) INSERT IN [dbo],[Foods] ([ItemID], [Name], [Units] Sold), [CompanyID] VALUES (2,<table> 'Garlic knots',6,3) INSERT IN [dbo],[Food] ([ItemID], [Name of Item], [UnitsSold], [CompanyID]) VALUES (3,<table> 'Grande Pizza',3,3) INSERTENCE [d [Food] ([ItemID], [Name of Item], [Units Sold], [CompanyID]) VALUES (4,<table> 'Medium Pizza',8,4) INSERTED IN [dbo],[Food] ([ItemID], [Name of Item], [Units Sold], [CompanyID]) VALUES (5,<table> 'Banets',7,1) INSERT IN [dbo],[Food] ([ItemID], [Name of Item], [UnitsV [CompanyID]) VALUES (6,<table> 'Medium Pizza',1,1,1) INSERTENCE IN [dbo],[Food] ([ItemID], [Name of Item], [Units Sold], [CompanyID]) VALUES (7,<table> 'Small Pizza',9,6) INSERT IN [dbo],[Food] ([ItemID], [Name of Item], [Units Sold], [CompanyID]) VALUES (8,<table> 'Small Pizza',6,7) The following table shows the data in the information in the table in the following - This table stores information as units sold by food and also the pizza outlet (CompanyID) that delivers it. Now, if we want to see the items and also the units sold by each pizzeria, we can combine these two tables with the help of an internal union clause that is used in the CompanyID field (in our case it shares a foreign key relationship). SELECT pz.CompanyCity, pz.CompanyName, pz.CompanyID AS PizzaCompanyID, f.CompanyID AS FoodsCompanyID, f.ItemName, f.UnitsSold ON pz.CompanyID = f.CompanyID A below is shown the result set of the previous SQL Inner Join Query. For each row of the PizzaCompany table, Inner Join compares and finds matching rows in the Food table and returns all matching rows as shown below. And if you notice, CompanyID = 5 Excludes from the result of the consultation, since it does not match in the Foods table. With the aid of the previous result set, we can distinguish the articles and also the number of articles delivered by the pizzerians of several cities. For example, Dominos made a delivery of 7 bread sticks and 11 medium pizzas in Los Angeles. SQL Inner –nete at three three Let's explore further in this union and assume that three water parks (seems like a summer) open in the state and these water parks subcontract food from the pizza outlets mentioned in the Pizzacompany table. I will quickly create a water table and load some arbitrary data into it, as shown below. Create Table [DBO]. [To WaterPark] to [WaterParkLocation] Varchar (50), foreign key (company) references pizzacompany (company company) Insert into [DBO]. [WaterPark] ([WaterParkLocation], [Company]) Values ('companion partners') Street 14', 1) Insert into [DBO]. [WaterPark] ([WaterParkLocation], [Company]) Values ('Boulevard 2', 2) Insert into [DBO]. [WaterPark] ([WaterParkLocation], [Company]) Values ('Rogers 54', 4) Insert into [DBO]. [A WaterPark] ([SERVICITY], values [Company]) ('Street 14', 3) Insert in [DBO]. [WaterPark] ([WaterParkLocation], [Company]) Values ('Rogers 54', 5) Insert into [DBO]. [A WaterPark] ([CoastParkLocation], [Company]) Values ('Boulevard 2', 5) and below is the output of this table. As the saying goes, the picture is worth more than a thousand words. Quickly see the database diagram of these three tables with their relationships to understand them better. Now let's include this third table in the internal SQL join clause to see how it will impact the result set. According to data in the water parks table, the three water parks have been outsourcing food from all pizza companies, but Pizzeria (ID = 6) and Chuck E Cheese (ID = 7). Run the code below to see all the distribution of food through the aquatic lodgings by the pizza outlets. Select PZ.companiid, pz.companycity, pz.companynome, f.itemname, f.unitsold, internal join food f at pz.companiid = f.companiidinner join waterpark w at w.companiid = pz.companiid based on company, SQL Interior en to the of coincidences in both tables, Pizzacompany (Table 1) and food (Table 2) and then seeks a coincidence in the water park (Table 3) to return the ranks. As shown below, with the addition of joining internal in the water park, the company (6,7 (apart from 5)) 5) It is also excluded from the final results set, since the condition w.companiid = pz.companiid is not satisfied with the IDs (6,7). Thus, it is as joining inner SQL, it helps to return specific data ranks from several tables. We are going to excavate in inner SQL join more with some more T-SQL clauses. The use of where you can filter records in function of a specific condition when an internal SQL union is used with a WHERE clause. Suppose we would like to get the ranks where the units sold were more than 6. In the following query, the WHERE clause is added to extract the results with the value more than 6 for the units sold. Select pz.companiid, pz.companycity, pz.companynome, f.itemname, f.unitsoldinner, –nsne to food F in pz.companiid = f.companiid Run the top code in SSMS to see the result below. Four of these records are returned by this query. The use of the group with an internal urgency, the only SQL UNION allows us to use the Group by clause together with the aggregate functions to group the result established by one or more columns. The group conventionally works with an internal joining in the final result returned after joining two or more tables. If you are not familiar with the group by the SQL clause, you would suggest going through this to have a quick understanding of this concept. Below is the code that makes use of the Group BY clause with the internal union. Select pz.companycity, pz.companynome, sum (f.unitsold) as 'TototQuantitysoldinner join F food at pz.companiid = F.Canyidgroup by pz.companycity, pz.companynome here, we have the intention of obtaining total articles sold for each Pizza companion present in the city. As you can see below, the added aggregate result is calculated in the –column totatataquantitysold as 18 (7 + 11) and 9 (6 + 3) for –Niers and San Diego, is calculated. A short note about EQUI and Theta join before concluding this article, let's quickly get to the terms, a SQL developer may hear sporadically "Equi and Theta. EQUI Join As the name suggests, the single union in Equi contains an equal operator "=", either in the join clause or in the condition where it is located. SQL Interior, Interior, To the right are all equations when the operator is used as the comparison operator. Usually, when SQL is mentioned Inner Join, it is considered as an Inner equi Join, in an unusual situation only, it does not use the equality operator. To make things easier, I'm going to refer to the AdventureWorksDW2017 sample database and make a query on the existing tables to demonstrate how equi join looks. SELECT and.EmployeeKey, e.FirstName, e.Title, e.HireDate,fs.SalesAmountQuota FROM DimEmployee eINNER JOIN FactSalesQuota fsON e.EmployeeKey = fs.EmployeeKey Theta Join (Non-equi-join) Non-equi-join is basically opposite to equi-join and is used when we join in a condition other than "operator". This type is rarely used in practice. Below is an example that makes use of the theta union with an inequality operator (<

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