

Breakdown of a 'join' statement

Select

Permit_Main.PERMIT_NO,
Permit_Main.PERMITTYPE,
Permit_Main.STATUS,
Permit_Main.SITE_ADDR,
Permit_Main.OWNER_NAME,
Permit_People.ADDRESS1
Permit_Main.APPLIED

SELECT statement

Start with table name (Ex: Permit_Main) followed by the fields you will be getting information from. You may need to use the **AS** operator (alias) to be more precise and reduce ambiguity.

*(Typically with contact information)

from

Permit_Main
left outer join
Permit_People

FROM statement

These are the tables you are getting data from and the type of **join** you will be using to join them. The type of join you will use will vary depending on the data you want to retrieve and the database structure.

*Left Outer Join is most common

on

Permit_Main.PERMIT_NO =
Permit_People.PERMIT_NO

ON statement

To join tables together there must be a field in common. You must first put the table name followed by the field name they have in common.

(Ex: Permit_Main.PERMIT_NO) This statement must contain BOTH table names separated by an = sign

where

APPLIED between '01/01/03'
and '12/01/13'

order by STATUS

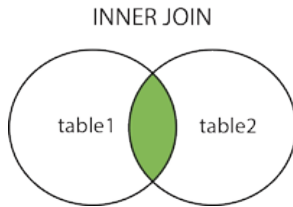
Report Parameters & Conditions

If there are any conditions for the report, you are going to put them at the end of the statement.

SQL JOIN TYPES

SQL INNER JOIN

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

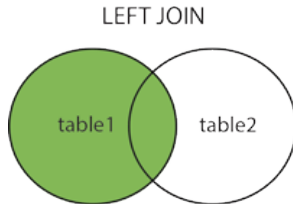


SQL INNER JOIN Syntax

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

SQL LEFT JOIN

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all rows from the left table (table1), with the matching rows in the right table (table2). The result is NULL in the right side when there is no match.

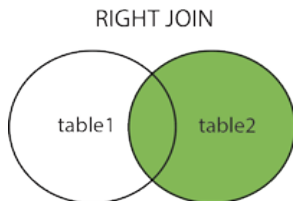


SQL LEFT JOIN Syntax

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

SQL RIGHT JOIN

The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all rows from the right table (table2), with the matching rows in the left table (table1). The result is NULL in the left side when there is no match.

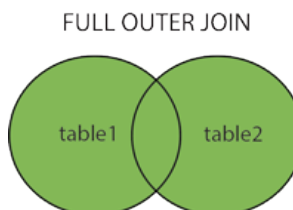


SQL RIGHT JOIN Syntax

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

SQL FULL OUTER JOIN

The FULL OUTER JOIN keyword returns all rows from the left table (table1) and from the right table (table2). The FULL OUTER JOIN keyword combines the result of both LEFT and RIGHT joins.



SQL FULL OUTER JOIN Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1
FULL OUTER JOIN table2
ON table1.column_name=table2.column_name;
```