

SELF JOIN in SQL

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SELF JOIN in SQL is used to execute Join on the same table by concatenating a table with itself, considering it to be two tables, and replacing at least one temporary table name.

- 1. JOIN clause in SQL

Syntax SELF JOIN in SQL

The basic syntax of the SELF JOIN is as follows:

```
SELECT a.ten_cot, b.ten_cot .
FROM bang1 a, bang1 b
WHERE a.cot_chung = b.cot_chung;
```

Here, the WHERE clause can be any expression at your request.

Example of SELF JOIN in SQL

Suppose the *NHANVIEN* table has the following records:

Table 1: NHANVIEN

ID	TEN	TUOI	DIACHI	LUONG
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Now, let's join these two tables using the SELF JOIN as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT a.ID, b.TEN, a.LUONG
FROM NHANVIEN a, NHANVIEN b
WHERE a.LUONG
```

The result is:

ID	TEN	LUONG
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See more types of JOIN:

1. INNER JOIN - Returns records with matching values between two tables.
2. LEFT JOIN - Returns all records from the left panel and matching records from the right panel.
3. RIGHT JOIN - Returns all records from the right panel and the appropriate records from the left panel.
4. FULL JOIN - Returns all records in the left panel and the table must be combined.
5. CARTESIAN JOIN - Returns the Cartesian product of record sets from two or more combined tables.

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