

La jointure dans le langage SQL

RESSOURCE 1 COMBINÉE

Titre :

Unit 10 : The Join Statement

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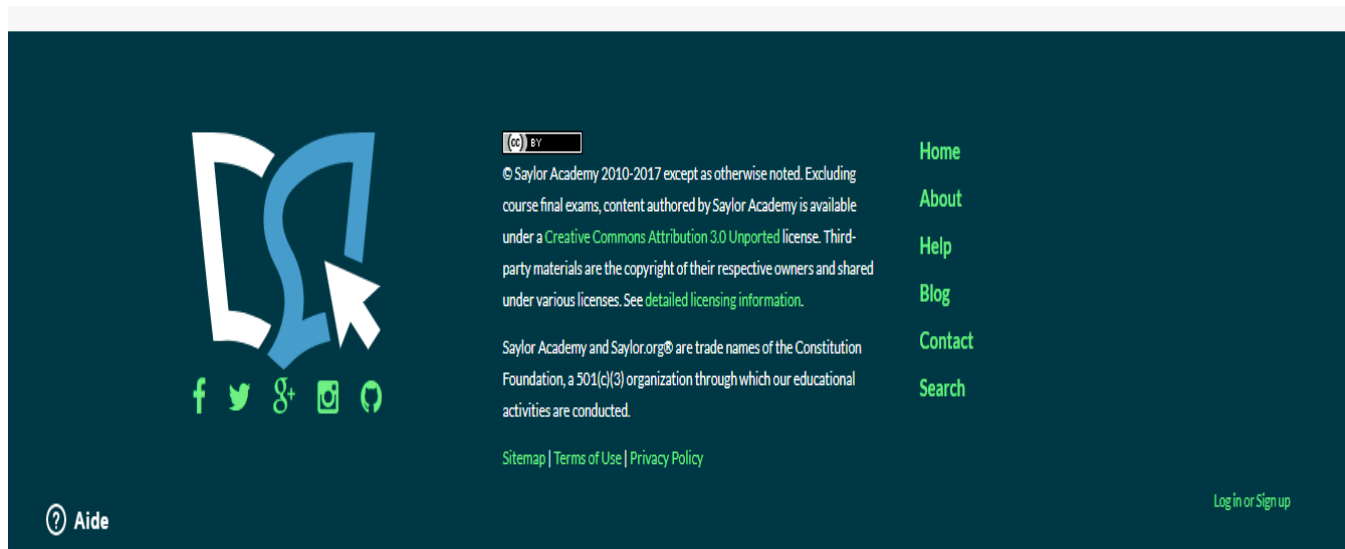
Vendredi 27 octobre 2017

URL :

<https://learn.saylor.org/course/view.php?id=93§ionid=964#section-72>

Captures d'écran :

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://learn.saylor.org/course/view.php?id=93§ionid=964#section-72>. The page header includes the Saylor Academy logo and navigation links: Main, Catalog, Resources, and Account. The main heading is "CS403: INTRODUCTION TO MODERN DATABASE SYSTEMS". Below this, a breadcrumb trail reads: ACCUEIL / COURS / COURSE CATALOG / COMPUTER SCIENCE / CS403: INTRODUCTION TO MODERN DATABASE SYSTEMS / UNIT 10: THE JOIN STATEMENT. A navigation sidebar on the left shows a tree structure: Accueil > Cours > Course Catalog > Art History > Biology. The main content area features a call to action: "Log in or Sign up to track your course progress, gain access to final exams, and get a free certificate of completion!" followed by a button "Retour au cours 'CS403: Introduction to Modern Database Systems'". The section title is "Unit 10: The Join Statement", and the introductory text states: "Programmers frequently join data from a number of different tables in order to obtain more information. They also--perhaps even more frequently--build queries to obtain information from more than one table in order to generate better information. In this section, we will learn



RESSOURCE 2 COMBINÉE

Titre :

Interrogation de bases de données SQL

Auteur et licence :

STÉPHANE CROZAT

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<https://stph.scenari-community.org/bdd/sql2.pdf>

Captures d'écran :

Interrogation de bases de données SQL



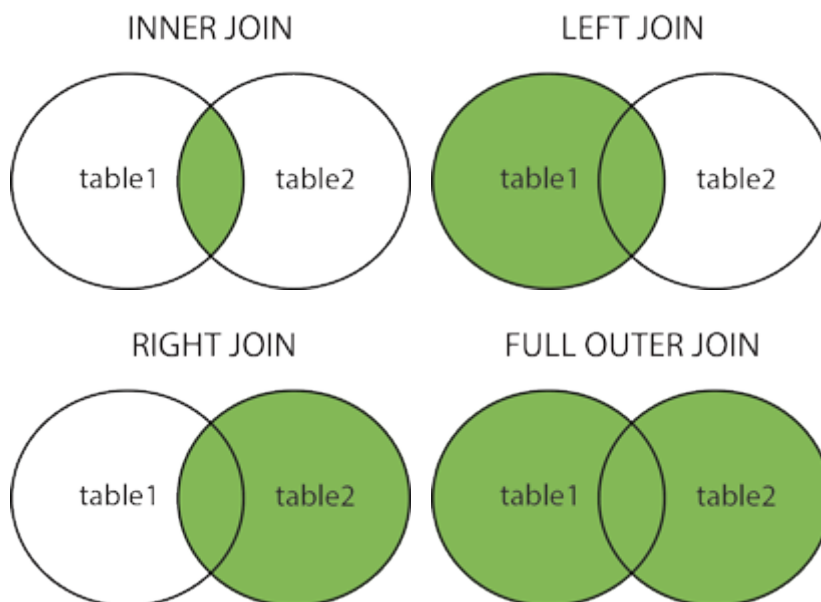
STÉPHANE CROZAT

1. Différents Types de jointures

Une clause JOIN est utilisée pour combiner des lignes de deux tables ou plus, en fonction d'une colonne connexe entre elles.

Il existe différents types de jointures en SQL:

- **(INNER) JOIN**
- **LEFT (OUTER) JOIN**
- **RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN**
- **SELF JOIN**



2. INNER JOIN

Revoit les enregistrements qui ont des valeurs correspondantes dans les deux tables.

Le mot INNER peut être enlevé.

Syntaxe :

SELECT *

FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2

ON <condition>

Et pour plusieurs relations :

```
SELECT *  
FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON <condition>  
INNER JOIN tablei ON <condition>
```

Exemple

```
SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderDate  
FROM Orders JOIN Customers  
ON Orders.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID
```

3. LEFT (OUTER) JOIN

Le mot clé LEFT JOIN renvoie tous les enregistrements de la table de gauche (table1) et les enregistrements correspondants de la table de droite (table2). Le résultat est NULL du côté droit, s'il n'y a pas de correspondance.

Le mot OUTER peut être enlevé.

Syntaxe :

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

Exemple

```
SELECT Num  
FROM Avion LEFT JOIN Vol  
ON Avion.Num=Vol.Num
```

Cette requête permet de sélectionner tous les avions, y compris ceux non affectés à un vol.

4. RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN

Le mot clé RIGHT JOIN renvoie tous les enregistrements de la table de droite (table2) et les enregistrements correspondants de la table de gauche (table1). Le résultat est NULL du côté gauche, lorsqu'il n'y a pas de correspondance.

Le mot INNER peut être enlevé.

Syntaxe :

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

Exemple

```
SELECT Num
FROM Vol RIGHT JOIN Avion
    ON Avion.Num=Vol.Num
```

5. SELF JOIN

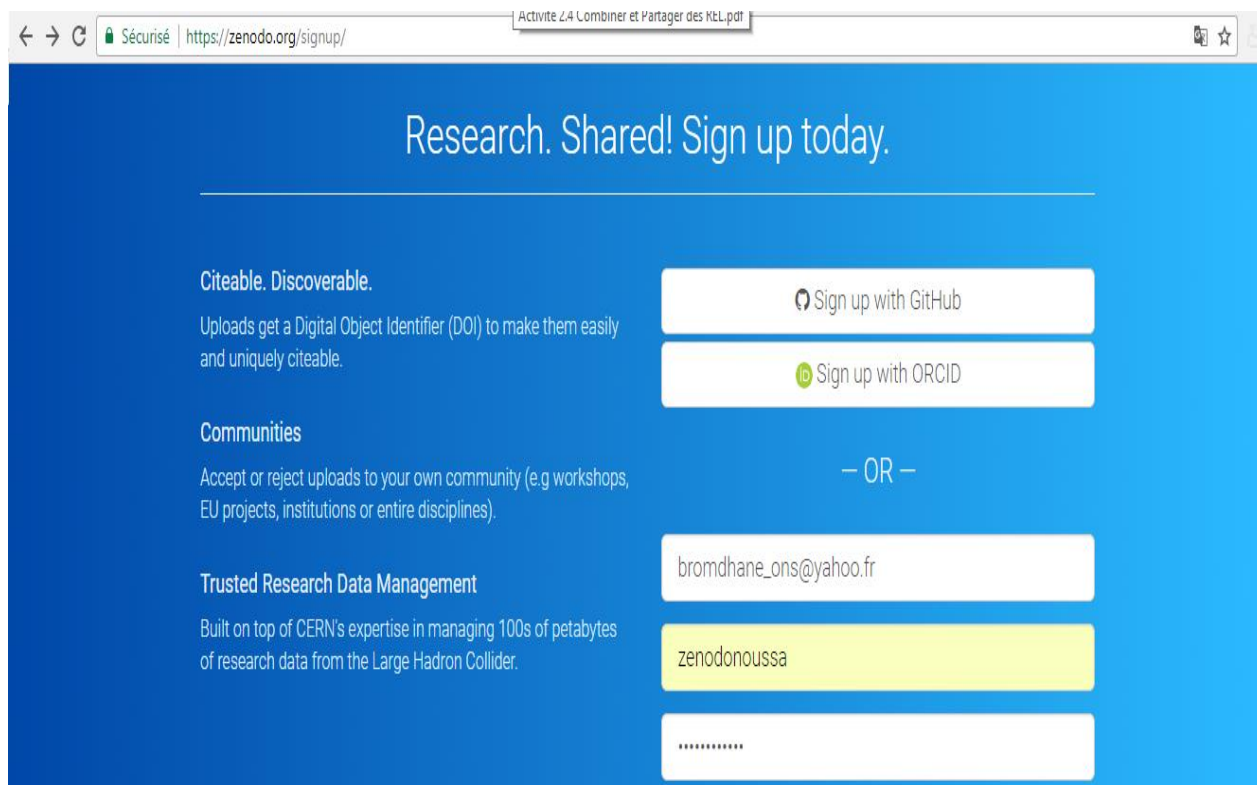
Pour réaliser une auto-jointure, c'est à dire la jointure d'une relation avec elle-même, on doit utiliser le renommage des relations. Pour renommer une relation, on note dans la clause FROM le nom de renommage après le nom de la relation : "FROM NOM_ORIGINAL NOUVEAU_NOM".

Syntaxe :

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1 T1 JOIN table1 T2
    ON T1.column_name = T2.column_name ;
```

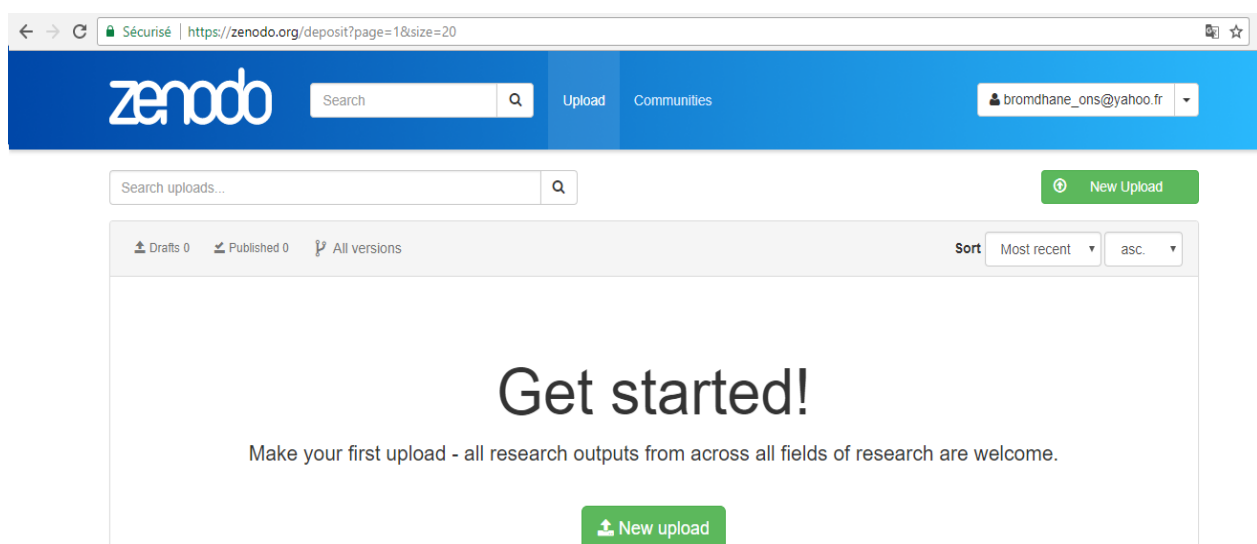
Publication et partage de la Rel

1. Inscription au zenodo



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2. Cliquez sur « Upload » pour procéder au dépôt de votre REL



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Publication



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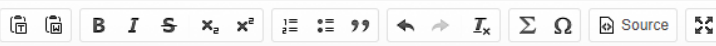
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Description



C'est un chapitre du cours bases de données qui explique les différents types de la jointure dans le langage SQL.

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