

## WORKING WITH JOIN TYPES

A join is an association between a field in one table or query and a field of the same data type in another table or query. Joins tell the program how the data in the field is related. Records that don't match may be included or excluded, depending on the type of join. The types of joins are explained in the table below. When a match is found, the two records are combined and the records are then displayed in the query results. To specify a Join Type, complete the steps below.

- ❖ Open the **Chamber Access Training** table from the area where it is stored.
- ❖ Open the **Relationships** window by doing one of the following:
  - Click the **Relationships** button on the Database toolbar (see illustration at right).
  - Click **Tools** on the **Menu Bar** and then select **Relationships** from the list of options.
  - The Relationships should have been created from some of the earlier lessons.
- ❖ Drag the box for **Clients** to a suitable location near the **Representatives** box.
- ❖ Drag the bottom of each box down so that all the fields will be displayed.
- ❖ In the **Representatives** box, click and hold **IDContact**.
- ❖ Drag the pointer over **RepresentativeID** in the **Clients** box.
- ❖ Release the mouse button.
- ❖ Check **Enforce Referential Integrity**.
- ❖ Click the **Join Type** button.
- ❖ The options that are available in the **Join Type** dialog box are described in the table below.



Join Type	Description
<b>Include rows only where the joined fields from both tables are equal</b>	Choose this option to see one record in the second table for every record that appears in the first table. The number of records seen in the two tables will be the same.
<b>Include ALL records from "xxx" (the first table) and only those records from "yyy" (the second table) where the joined fields are equal</b>	Choose this option to see all the records in the first table (even if there isn't any corresponding record in the second table) as well as the records from the second table in which the joined fields are the same in both tables. The number of records seen in the first table might be greater than the number of records in the second table.
<b>Include ALL records from "yyy" (the second table) and only those records from "xxx" (the first table) where the joined fields are equal</b>	Choose this option to see all the records in the second table (even if there is no corresponding record in the first table) as well as the records from the first table in which the joined fields are the same in both tables. The number of records seen in the second table might be greater than the number of records in the first table.

- ❖ Click the **third** option.
- ❖ Click **OK** to close the **Join Type** dialog box.
- ❖ Click **Create** to show the relationship.