



链滴

关于二张表left OUTER JOIN问题，困惑很久。

作者：[hadoop](#)

原文链接：<https://ld246.com/article/1471403422590>

来源网站：[链滴](#)

许可协议：[署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)

如下表:

```
<pre class="lang:mysql decode:true ">create table stu
(
id int,
name VARCHAR(32),
age int
)

create table number
(
id int,
name VARCHAR(32),
age int
)

insert into stu(id,name,age) values(1,'aa',19);
insert into stu(id,name,age) values(2,'bb',19);
insert into stu(id,name,age) values(3,'cc',19);
insert into number(id,name,age) values(1,'aa',19);
insert into number(id,name,age) values(2,'bb',19);
insert into number(id,name,age) values(3,'cc',19);
insert into number(id,name,age) values(4,'dd',12);</pre>
```


如题: 想从二张表关联起来查询出number表中没有在stu中出现过的, 也就是(4,'dd',12)这条数据

开始想到用的是left OUTER JOIN 语句:

```
<pre class="lang:default decode:true ">select a.id,a.name,a.age from number as a
left OUTER JOIN stu as b on (a.name=b.name and a.age=b.age)</pre>
```


出来的数据不是我想要的:

1 aa 19

2 bb 19

3 cc 19

4 dd 12

于是利用下面几种办法得出结果:

1.这是mysql惯用的手法, 可是因为做这个测试是在HIVE中使用, 所以这种办法被get out.

```
<pre class="lang:default decode:true ">select * from number as b where not exists
(select name,age from stu a where a.age = b.age and a.name = b.name)</pre>
```


2.此方法在HIVE中也无法执行。

3.最终得出一种方法，记得在上家公司曾经遇见过此问题，还是问前同事得出

```
<pre class="lang:default decode:true ">select a.id,a.name,a.age from number as a
left OUTER JOIN stu as b on (a.name=b.name and a.age=b.age)
where b.name is null</pre>
```


结果：

4 dd 12

