

SQL Joins

Joining the two tables requires that the two tables have a common key (typically represented as the foreign key relationship) that appears in both tables.

The common key columns may have different name across different table but they must have same datatype and length.

Example:

Joining Orders and Employees Table.

Employees table have a primary key named employeeid and this is the foreign key in the Orders table.

Now if you want to join the rows where the employeeid of orders is equal to the employeeid in employees table.

Providing a listing of Northwinds employees and a count of each employee's orders sorted from highest to lowest.

```
select employees.employeeid, firstname, lastname, count(orderid) as "Total Orders"
from employees, orders
where employees.employeeid = orders.employee.id
group by employees.employeeid, firstname, lastname
order by desc 4;
```

(This is an example of implicit table join).

```
select firstname, lastname, count(orderid) as "Total Orders"
from employees E join
      orders O
on E.employeeid = O.employeeid
group by lastname, firstname
order by desc 3;
```

(This is an example of explicit table join).

