

## DAY 15: INNER JOIN

Joins are operations that match rows in one table with rows in another so that columns from both tables may be placed side by side in the query results as if they all came from a single table. This relationship allows you to tie data in one table to data in another table. We have different types of joins, left, right, self, inner joins etc.

First, I will take the inner join. An INNER JOIN returns records that have matches in both tables.

```
/*Show all products and the categories the belong*/
SELECT *
FROM categories AS CT
INNER JOIN products AS PT
ON CT.category_id = PT.category_id;

/*List all customers who have placed an order along with their order details.*/
SELECT *
FROM customers AS CU
INNER JOIN orders AS ORD
ON CU.customer_id = ORD.customer_id
INNER JOIN order_details AS OD
ON ORD.order_id = OD.order_id;

/*Write a query to show employees with the highest order request*/
SELECT employee_name, COUNT(order_id) AS num_order
FROM employees AS EM
INNER JOIN orders AS ORD
USING(employee_id)
GROUP BY employee_name
ORDER BY num_order DESC;

/*List all employees and the respective orders the handled.*/
SELECT *
FROM orders AS ORD
INNER JOIN employees AS EM
USING(employee_id);

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```