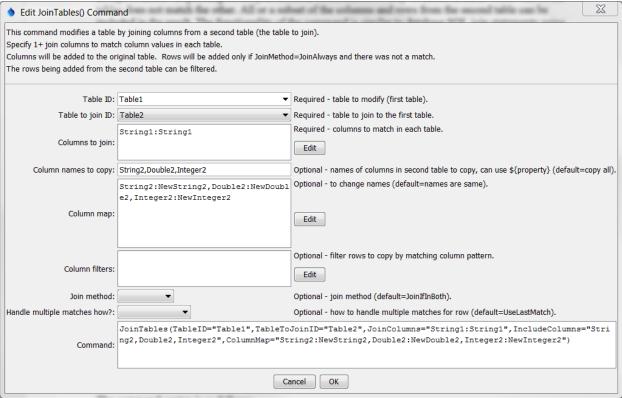
## Command Reference: JoinTables()

## Joins a second table to a first table by matching column values

Version 11.12.00, 2016-08-20

The JoinTables () command joins two tables that have matching column values, resulting in the first table being modified to contain additional columns from the second table. Rows from the first table are always retained. Depending on the join method, additional rows may be added in cases where one of the tables does not match the other. All or a subset of the columns and rows from the second table can be included in the result. The functionality of the command is similar to database SQL join statements using left, right, center, etc. join syntax. The following dialog is used to edit the command and illustrates the syntax of the command.



JoinTables

## JoinTables() Command Editor

The command syntax is as follows:

JoinTables (Parameter=Value, ...)

## **Command Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Default
TableID	The identifier for the original table. This table will be	None – must be
	modified. Can be specified using \${Property}.	specified.
TableToJoinID	The identifier for the table to join. Can be specified using	None – must be
	\${Property}.	specified.

Parameter	Description	Default
JoinColumns	The names of columns to be compared in the join, using	Required – must
	syntax, and can use \${Property} syntax:	specify at least one
	Table1ColumnName1:Table2ColumnName1,	column to compare
	Table1ColumnName2:Table2ColumnName2	
Include	Specify the names of columns to copy from the second table	Copy all of the
Columns	into the first table, separated by commas. The columns	columns from the
	indicated by JoinColumns will not be added because they	TableToJoinID
	should already be in the table. Can be specified using	table.
	\${Property}.	
ColumnMap	Specify new names for the output columns being included,	Column names in
	using syntax, and can use \${Property} syntax:	the result will be
	OriginalTable2ColumnName1:NewColumnName1,	the same as in the
	OriginalTable2ColumnName2:NewColumnName2	original TableToJoinID
		table.
Column	Filters that limit the number of rows being processed, using	No filtering.
Filters	the syntax, and can use \${Property} syntax:	140 intering.
1110010	Table2Column1:FilterPattern1,	
	Table2Column2:FilterPattern2	
	Patterns can use * to indicate wildcards for matches. Only	
	string values can be checked (other data types are converted to	
	strings for comparison). Comparisons are case-independent.	
	All patterns must be matched in order to copy the row. In the	
	future a command may be added to perform queries on tables,	
	similar to SQL for databases.	
JoinMethod	Indicate how the tables should be joined:	JoinIfInBoth
	• JoinIfInBoth — only add column values from the	
	second table that have matching values in columns	
	specified by JoinColumns	
	• JoinAlways - behave as if JoinIfInBoth is used	
	and also add rows even if join column values do not	
	match. Rows in the second table that don't match will	
	result in new rows at the bottom of the table, with	
77 17 26 7 1 7	null/missing values for columns in the first table.	TT T + N6 + 1
HandleMultiple JoinMatchesHow	Indicate how to handle multiple matches resulting from the	UseLastMatch
JOINMALCHESHOW	join:	
	NumberColumns – the first match will result in the  requested icin columns being added to the first table.	
	requested join columns being added to the first table;	
	subsequent matches will result in new columns with _2,	
	_3, etc. appended to the column names.  UseLastMatch – the join will occur once and	
	UseLastMatch – the join will occur once and subsequent matches will result in the new column values	
	being overwritten with the last match. In other words,	
	new rows are not added for multiple matches – the same	
	row is overwritten.	
	10 w 15 Over written.	1