**SQL Program with JOIN:**

Assume we have two tables:

1. **Customers** table:

| **CustomerID** | **FirstName** | **LastName** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | John | Doe | john.doe@example.com |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | jane.smith@example.com |
| 3 | Sam | Brown | sam.brown@example.com |

1. **Orders** table:

| **OrderID** | **CustomerID** | **OrderDate** | **TotalAmount** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 101 | 1 | 2024-01-10 | 150.00 |
| 102 | 2 | 2024-01-11 | 200.00 |
| 103 | 1 | 2024-01-15 | 120.00 |
| 104 | 3 | 2024-01-12 | 180.00 |

The CustomerID in the **Orders** table is a foreign key referencing the CustomerID in the **Customers** table.

**SQL Query Using JOIN:**

SELECT Customers.CustomerID,

Customers.FirstName,

Customers.LastName,

Orders.OrderID,

Orders.OrderDate,

Orders.TotalAmount

FROM Customers

JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID;

**Explanation:**

1. **SELECT Clause**:
   * This specifies the columns you want to retrieve from both tables.
   * We are selecting CustomerID, FirstName, and LastName from the Customers table and OrderID, OrderDate, and TotalAmount from the Orders table.
2. **FROM Clause**:
   * This specifies the first table you want to query, which is the Customers table in this case.
3. **JOIN Clause**:
   * We use an INNER JOIN (which is the default type of join when just JOIN is used) to combine the Customers table with the Orders table.
   * ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID: This specifies the condition for the join, which is that the CustomerID in both tables should match.

**Result:**

The result of the above query will show the list of customers along with their corresponding orders:

| **CustomerID** | **FirstName** | **LastName** | **OrderID** | **OrderDate** | **TotalAmount** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | John | Doe | 101 | 2024-01-10 | 150.00 |
| 1 | John | Doe | 103 | 2024-01-15 | 120.00 |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | 102 | 2024-01-11 | 200.00 |
| 3 | Sam | Brown | 104 | 2024-01-12 | 180.00 |