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7.2.3.Join tables and order by columns from different tables

```
SQL>
SQL> create table employees(
 2      empno      NUMBER(4)
 3      , ename     VARCHAR2(8)
 4      , init      VARCHAR2(5)
 5      , job       VARCHAR2(8)
 6      , mgr       NUMBER(4)
 7      , bdate     DATE
 8      , msal      NUMBER(6,2)
 9      , comm      NUMBER(6,2)
10      , deptno    NUMBER(2) ) ;

Table created.

SQL>
SQL>
SQL> insert into employees values(1,'Jason', 'N', 'TRAINER', 2, date '1965-12-18', 800 , NULL, 10);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees values(2,'Jerry', 'J', 'SALESREP',3, date '1966-11-19', 1600, 300, 10);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees values(3,'Jord', 'T', 'SALESREP',4, date '1967-10-21', 1700, 500, 20);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees values(4,'Mary', 'J', 'MANAGER', 5, date '1968-09-22', 1800, NULL, 20);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees values(5,'Joe', 'P', 'SALESREP',6, date '1969-08-23', 1900, 1400, 30);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees values(6,'Black', 'R', 'MANAGER', 7, date '1970-07-24', 2000, NULL, 30);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees values(7,'Red', 'A', 'MANAGER', 8, date '1971-06-25', 2100, NULL, 40);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees values(8,'White', 'S', 'TRAINER', 9, date '1972-05-26', 2200, NULL, 40);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees values(9,'Yellow', 'C', 'DIRECTOR',10, date '1973-04-27', 2300, NULL, 20);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees values(10,'Pink', 'J', 'SALESREP',null,date '1974-03-28', 2400, 0, 30);

1 row created.

SQL>
SQL>
SQL> create table departments
 2      ( deptno NUMBER(2)
 3      , dname  VARCHAR2(10)
 4      , location VARCHAR2(20)
 5      , mgr    NUMBER(4)
 6      ) ;

Table created.

SQL>
SQL> insert into departments values (10,'ACCOUNTING','NEW YORK' , 2);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into departments values (20,'TRAINING', 'VANCOUVER', 3);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into departments values (30,'SALES', 'CHICAGO', 4);
```

```

1 row created.

SQL> insert into departments values (40,'HR',          'BOSTON',          5);

1 row created.

SQL>
SQL>
SQL> select d.deptno, d.location
2      , e.ename, e.init
3 from   employees e, departments d
4 where  e.deptno = d.deptno
5 order  by d.deptno, e.ename;

  DEPTNO LOCATION                ENAME    INIT
-----
10 NEW YORK                      Jason    N
10 NEW YORK                      Jerry    J
20 VANCOUVER                     Jord     T
20 VANCOUVER                     Mary     J
20 VANCOUVER                     Yellow   C
30 CHICAGO                       Black    R
30 CHICAGO                       Joe      P
30 CHICAGO                       Pink     J
40 BOSTON                        Red      A
40 BOSTON                        White    S

10 rows selected.

SQL>
SQL>
SQL> drop table employees;

Table dropped.

SQL>
SQL> drop table departments;

Table dropped.

SQL>

```

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AdChoices 

7.2.Table Alias

- 7.2.1. [List table from two tables without indicating column owner](#)
- 7.2.2. [List table from two tables and specifying its column owner](#)
- 7.2.3. [Join tables and order by columns from different tables](#)
- 7.2.4. [Calculation between column from different tables](#)
- 7.2.5. [Join two tables and combine three tables](#)
- 7.2.6. [Supplying Table Aliases](#)
- 7.2.7. [Use * to reference all columns from a table](#)
- 7.2.8. [Reference column without table name during table join](#)

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