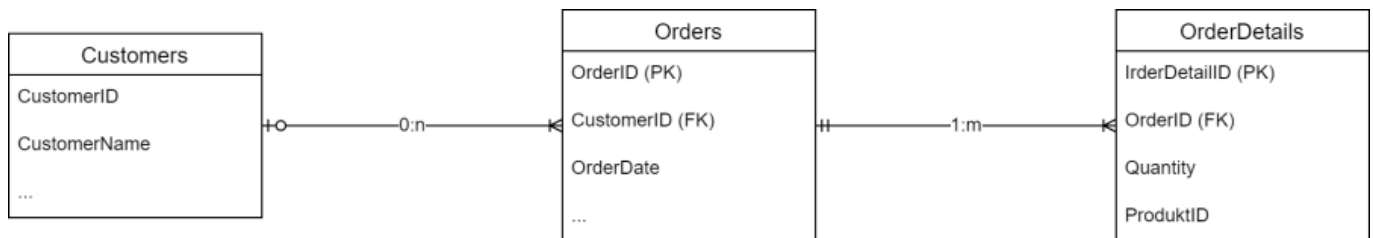


LU04c - Multiple table

Source: [W3Schools.co](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp): [SELECT with WHERE](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp)

As we know, a RDB essentially consists of tables which are linked together to increase quality and performance and reduce unintended redundancies and inconsistencies. If we want to know which orders were placed by which customer we have to deal with the two tables **CUSTOMERS** and **ORDERS**, and the key that connects the two is logically the CustomerID, as shown in the figure below.



In real live we would like to know which one particular customer, e.g. with the ID =3, had ordered, the subsequent SQL statement would be as following:

```

SELECT c.*, o.orderdate
FROM CUSTOMERS c, ORDERS o
WHERE c.CustomerID = 3
AND c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID;
  
```

In the line **FROM CUSTOMER c, ORDERS o**, we use an alias for the tablename. This is practical because we can use the alias instead of the full table name in the rest of the statement. The result of the SQL statement you find below

```

SELECT c.*, o.orderdate
FROM CUSTOMERS c, ORDERS o
WHERE c.CustomerID = 3
AND c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID;
  
```

Edit the SQL Statement, and click "Run SQL" to see the result.

Run SQL »

Result:

Number of Records: 1

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode	Country	orderdate
3	Antonio Moreno Taquería	Antonio Moreno	Mataderos 2312	México D.F.	05023	Mexico	11/27/1996

...

Vocabulary

English	German
essentially	im Grunde genommen, hauptsächlich



Volkan Demir

From:
<https://wiki.bzz.ch/> - **BZZ - Modulwiki**

Permanent link:
https://wiki.bzz.ch/modul/m290/learningunits/lu04/theorie/c_multiptables?rev=1725354559

Last update: **2024/09/03 11:09**

