LU04c - Multiple table

Source: W3Schools.co: SELECT with WHERE

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.



Select on two tables

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
                 Antonio Moreno
                                         Antonio
                                                          Mataderos
                                                                           México
                                                                                       05023
                                                                                                     Mexico
                                                                                                              11/27/1996
                 Taquería
                                         Moreno
                                                          2312
                                                                           D.F.
```

Select on three or more tables

The basic idea how to receive data from two table shows us the way how we can retrieve data from three or more tables, as the approach is similar. In that case the three or more tables require a common ID, that linkes the tables involved. The requirements could contain some order details, e.g. which product and the which quantity the customers had ordered. The according SQL select statement would be like:

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.Orderdate, od.ProductID, od.Quantity
FROM Customers c, Orders o, OrderDetails od
WHERE o.orderid = od.orderID
AND c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
AND c.CustomerID = 2;
```

The result is shown in the figure below:

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.Orderdate, od.ProductID, od.Quantity
FROM Customers c, Orders o, OrderDetails od
WHERE o.orderid = od.orderID
AND c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
AND c.CustomerID = 2
Edit the SQL Statement, and click "Run SQL" to see the result.
 Run SQL»
Result:
Number of Records: 2
  CustomerID
                                                                                                               Quantity
                        CustomerName
                                                                           Orderdate
                                                                                             ProductID
  2
                        Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados
                                                                           9/18/1996
                                                                                             69
                                                                                                               1
  2
                        Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados
                                                                           9/18/1996
                                                                                             70
                                                                                                               5
```

Vocabulary

English	German
essentially	im Grunde genommen, hauptsächlich
requirement	Anforderung



https://wiki.bzz.ch/ Printed on 2025/11/27 15:11

From:

https://wiki.bzz.ch/ - BZZ - Modulwiki

Permanent link:

https://wiki.bzz.ch/modul/m290/learningunits/lu04/theorie/c_multipletables?rev=1725356224

Last update: 2024/09/03 11:37

