Timeslice Join Results

When you gather data using a **join** operation, you can slice data by time period using the **timeslice** operator. But to do so, you need to conduct the **timeslice** operation **before** the **join**.

The **timeslice** operator uses the metadata field **_messagetime** to organize the logs by slices. In your query, you need to specify the **timeslice** operation **before** the **join**, because the **_messagetime** field will no longer exist after the **join** operation is performed.

When you add the **timeslice** **before** the **join**, each of the tables created by the **join** will now include a **_timeslice** field.

You can reference the table's **_timeslice** field to use in your **group by** operation. The name of the table is appended to the table's fields.

For example, if your table is named **errors**, your field would be **errors__timeslice**. (Notice that the name uses **two** underscores.)

Here's an example query:

```sql
*  
| timeslice 1h  
| join (parse "starting stream from * " AS streamId) AS table1,  
| (parse "starting search from parent stream * " AS streamId) AS table2  
on table1.streamId = table2.streamId  
| count table1_streamId, table1__timeslice  
| formatDate(fromMillis(table1__timeslice ), "MM/dd/yyyy HH:mm:ss z") as timeslice
```

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