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Ans No - 1

SQL join operation is used to combine data or row from two or more table based on common field. between them there are 4 types of join operation.

1. inner join - the inner join keyword select the row from both table as long as condition satisfies. this will give result set as null if no matching column found.

let assume two table -

student

roll.	name	age
1	Aman	20
2	Nilima	20
3	Prerna	21

course

cid	roll
1	1
2	2
2	3
3	

query: select student.name, student.age, course.cid from student inner join course on student.roll = course.roll;

output :-
| cid	name	age
1	Aman	20
2	nilima	20
2	prerna	21

table1   table2
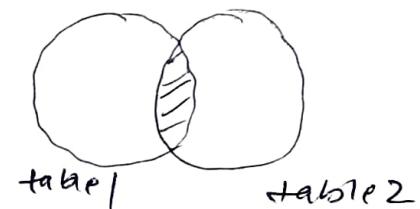
2. Left join - This join will return all the row from the table on the left side of table and matching rows from the right table of join. the non-matching set will give null.

select course.cid, student.name, ~~student.~~ from
student left join ~~student~~ course on course.roll =
student.roll ~~z~~;

output:-

| name	cid
aman	1
prerna	2
nilima	2

table1   table2
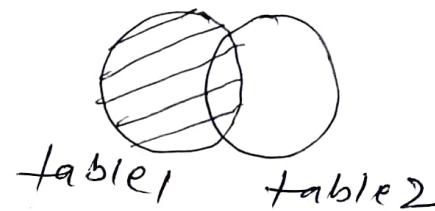
3. **Right join.** — right join will return all the
row from right table and matching
row from left j. table. This will return result
as null if no matching pair found.

query :- select student.name, course.cid from student
right join ~~student~~ course on course.roll = student
.roll;

output:

| name	cid
aman	1
nilima	2
prerna	2
null	3
null	4

table1   table2
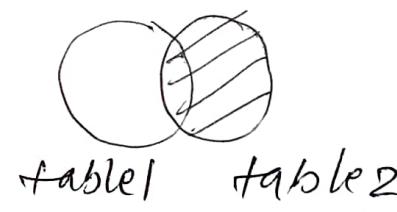
4. **full join** — full join give result from both table
and result set will contain all the
row from both table.

query — select student.name, course.cid from student
full join ~~cid~~ course on course.roll = student
roll;

③ output

name	cid
aman	1
nilima	2
prerna	2
null	3
null	4
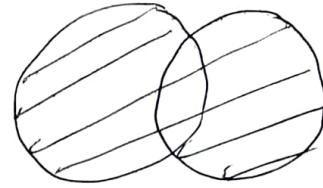
full join

Ans No - 4

- create table employee2 (
    eid int,
    e name varchar,
    esal int);

- insert into employee2 values (01, 'aman', 2000),
    (02, 'nilima', 3000),
    (03, 'Ebenezer', 4000),
    (04, 'abhay', 5000),
    (05, 'prerna', 5000);
    (06, 'vaishnav', 6000);

- select top1 esal from (select distinct top 3 esal from employee2 order by esal desc) result order by esal;

output:-

esal
4000

④

create table employee2(
                eid int,
                ename varchar (20),
                esal int);
insert into employee2 values (1, 'A', 1000),
                    (2, 'B', 2000),
                    (3, 'C', 1000),
                    (4, 'D', 1000),
                    (5, 'E', 1000);
                    (6, 'F', 1000),
                    (7, 'G', 1000),
                    (8, 'H', 1000),
                    (9, 'I', 1000),
                    (10, 'J', 1000);

query —
select ~~sata~~ esal = esal + esal * 0.1 ~~from employee2~~
as hiked_sal from employee 2;

output —

hiked_sal
11000