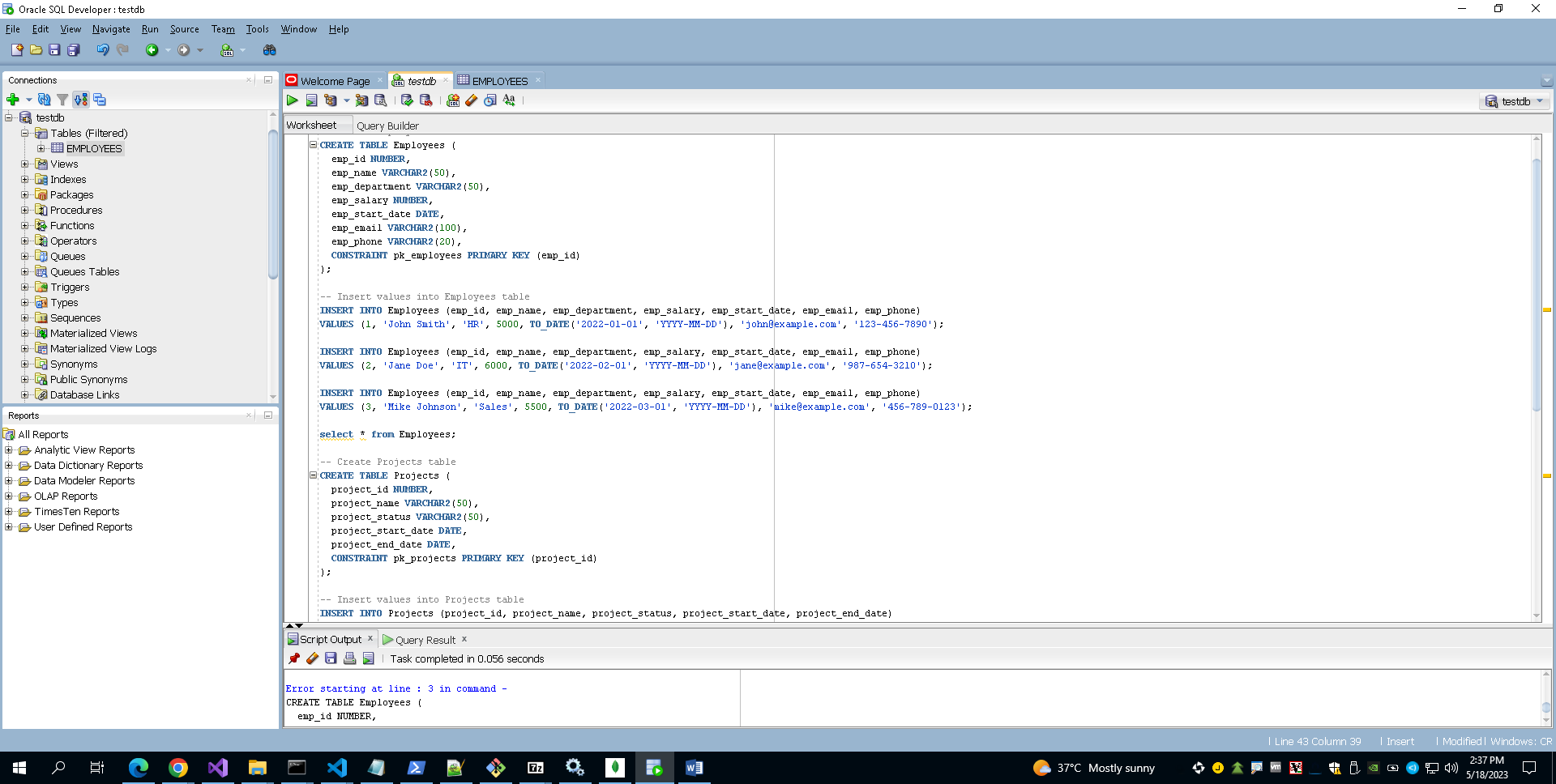
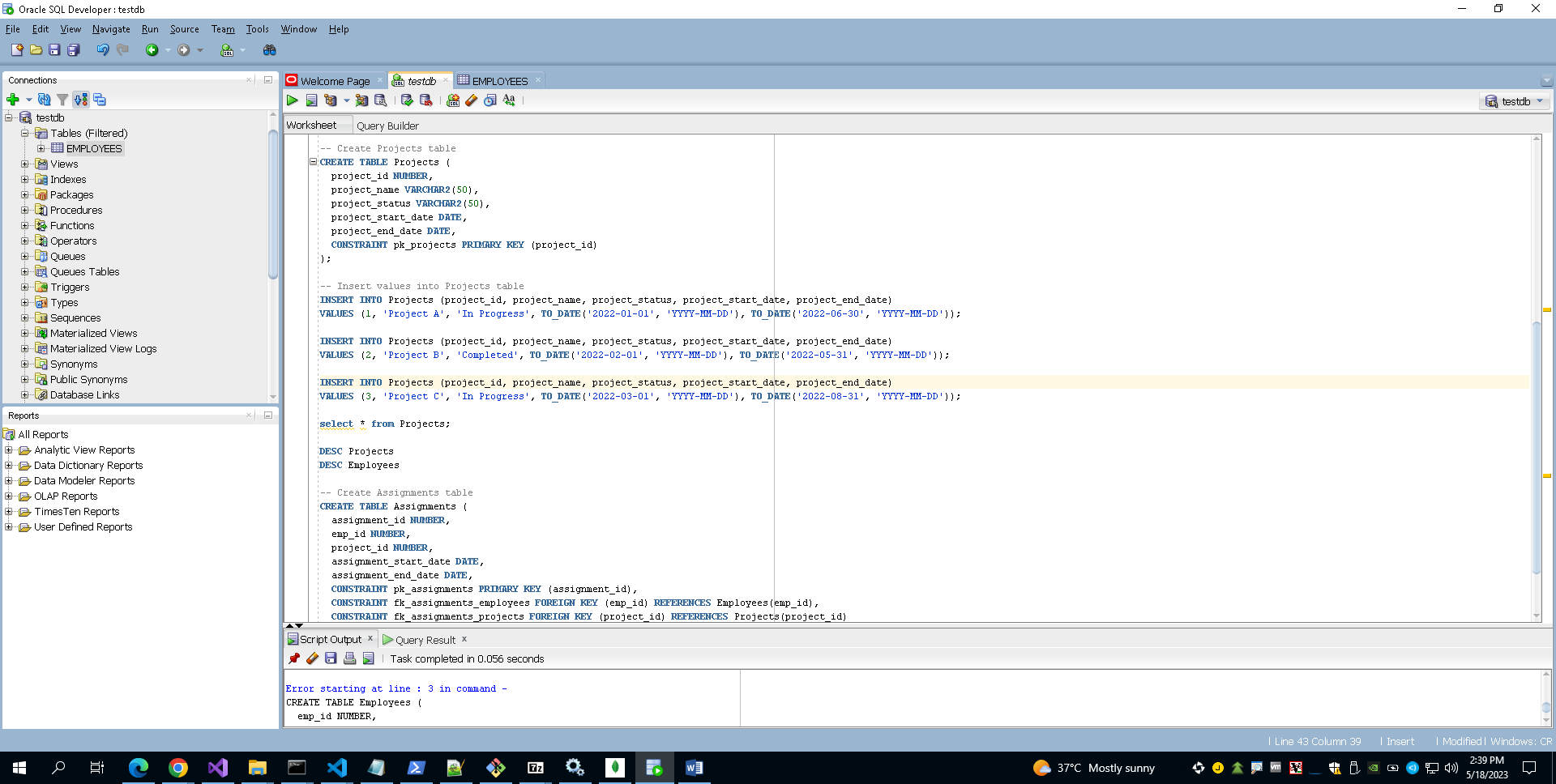
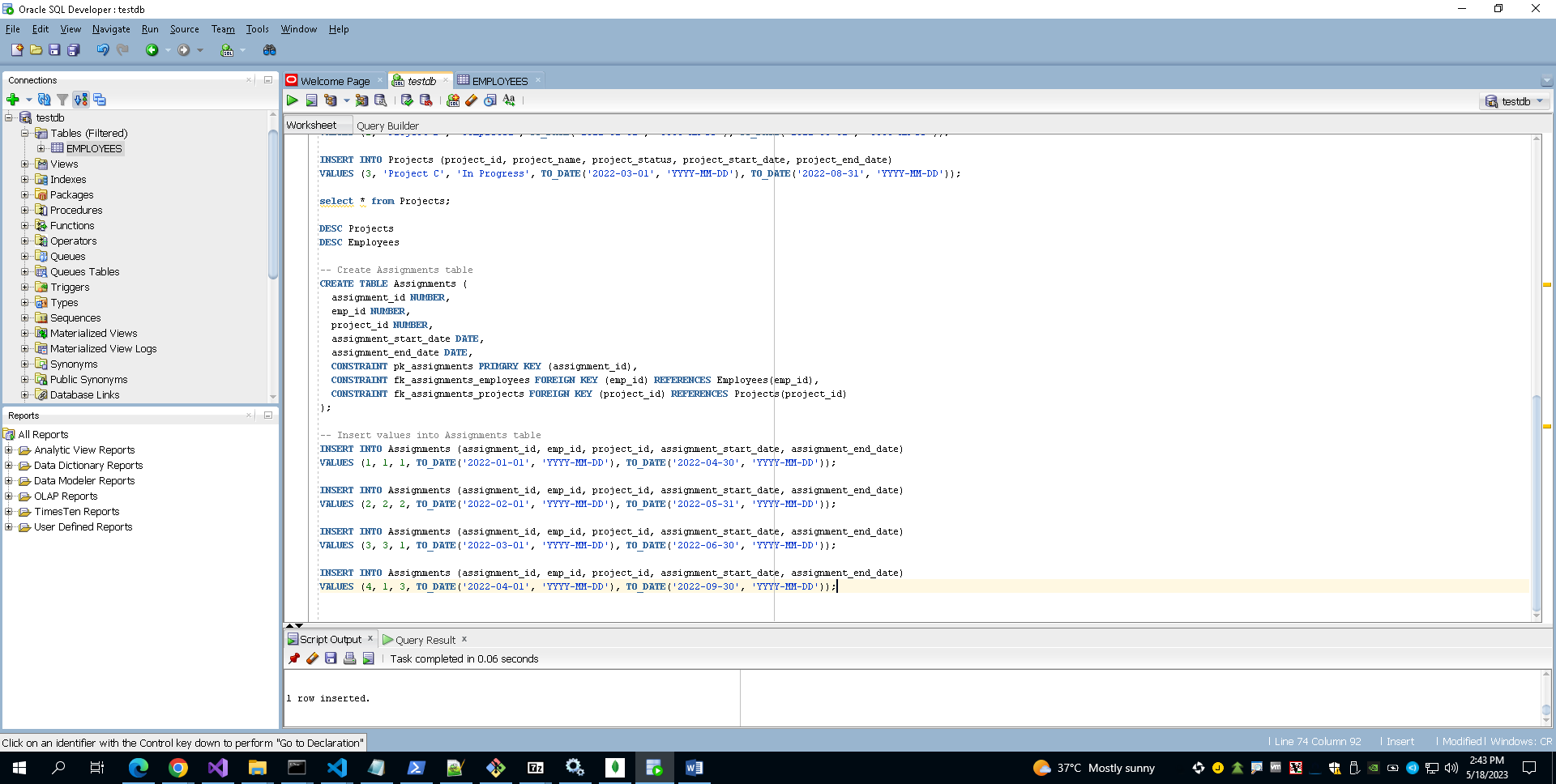
**SQL Quaries**

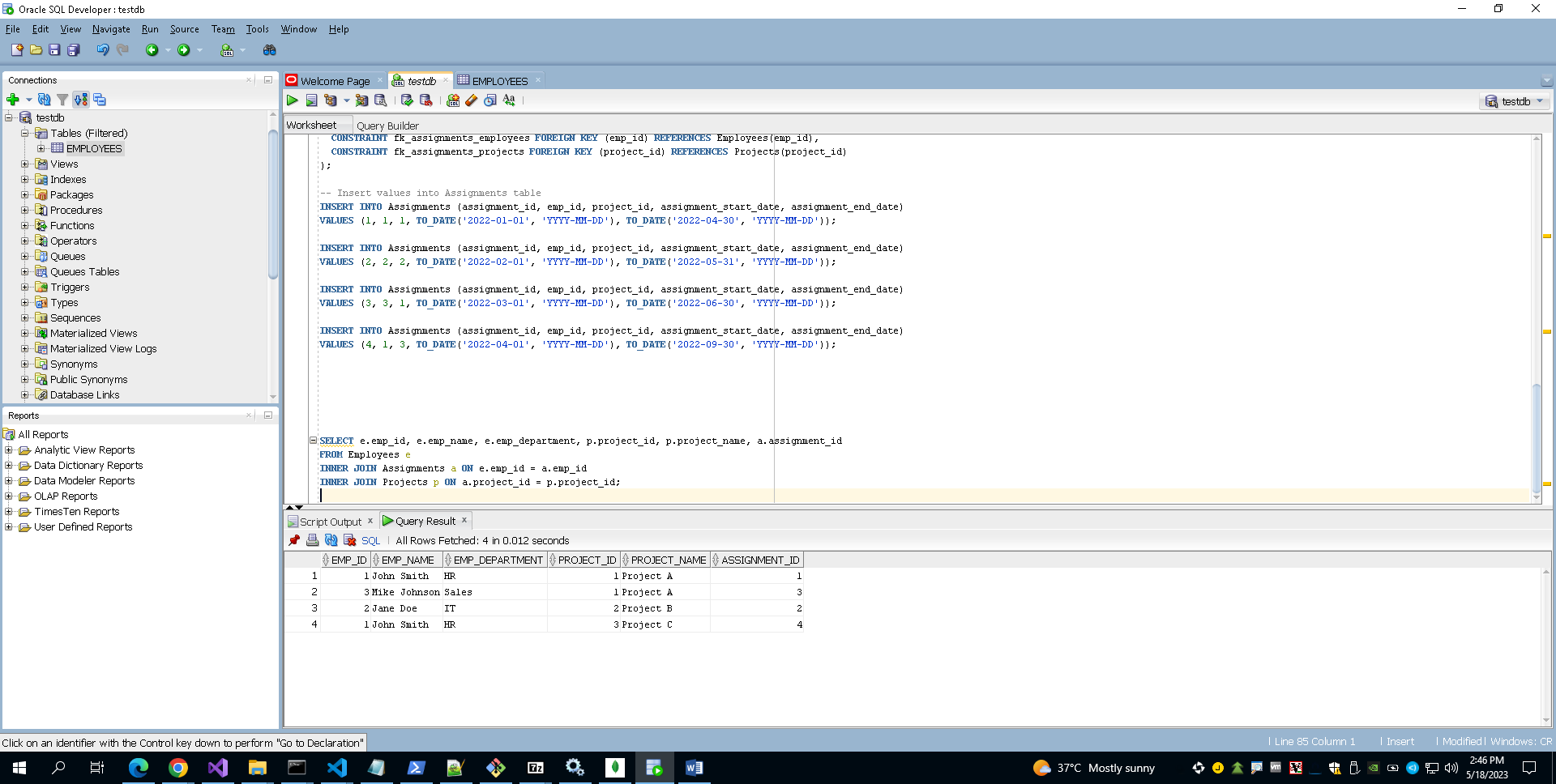
Create Employee Table

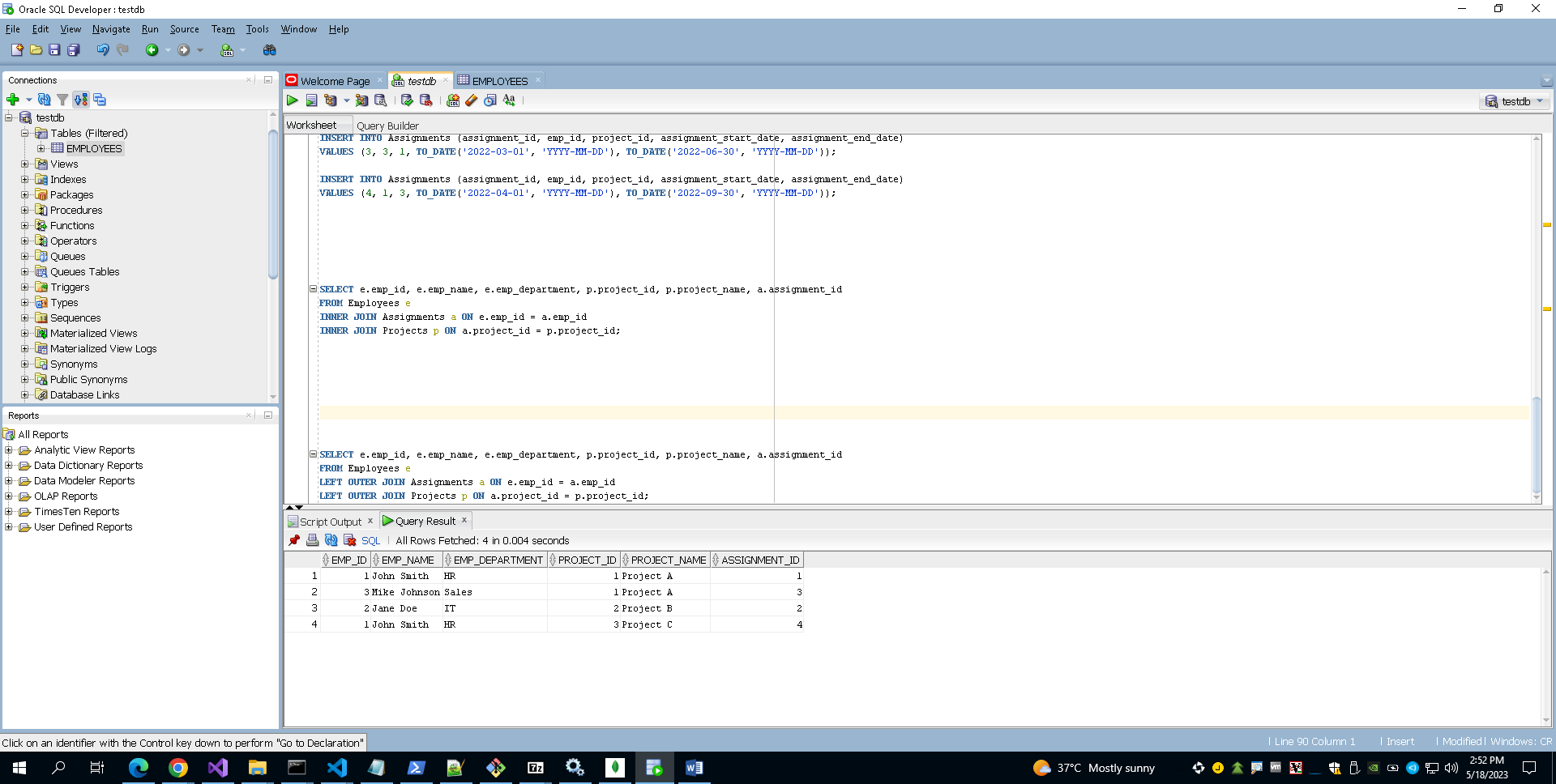
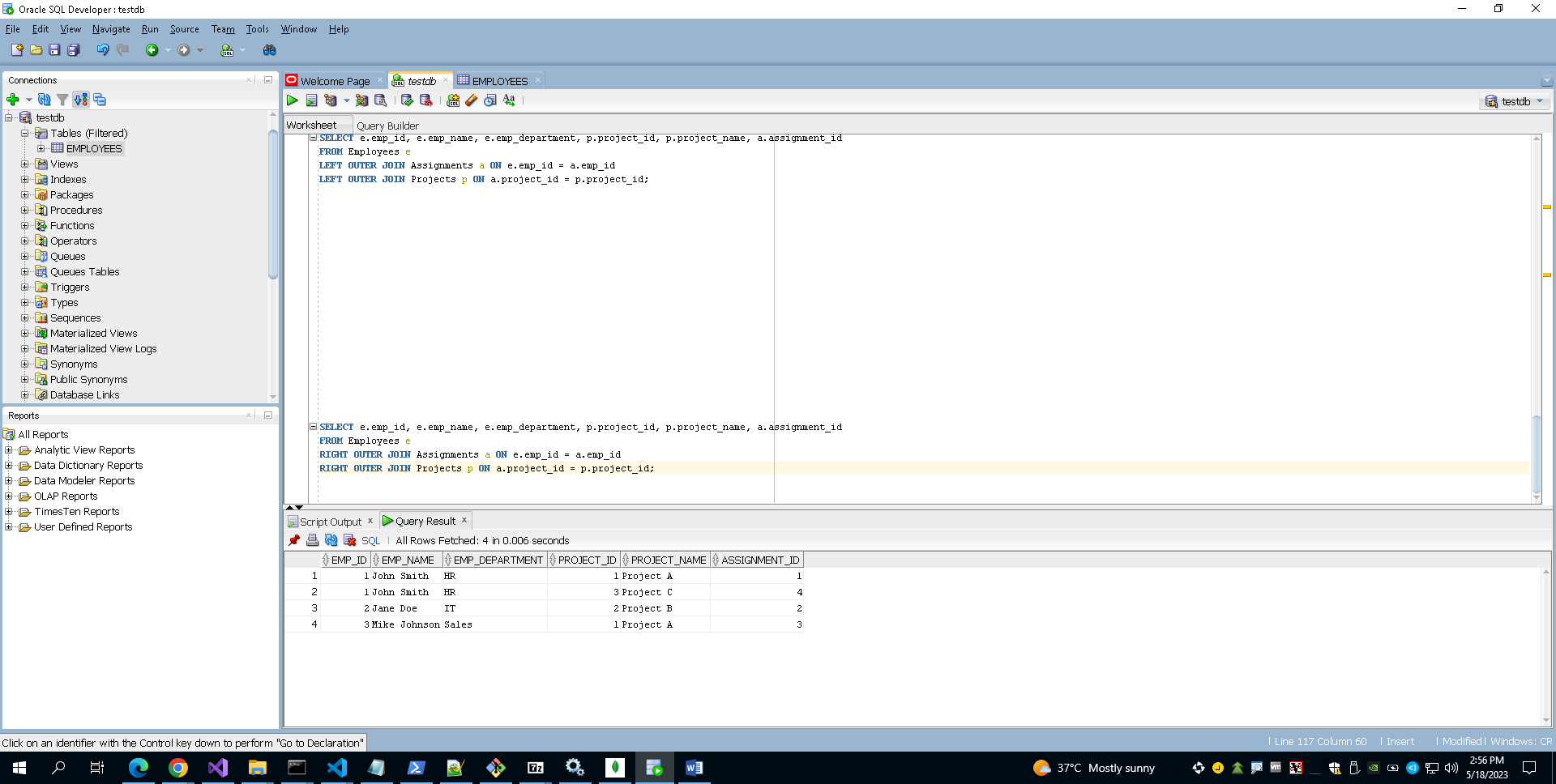
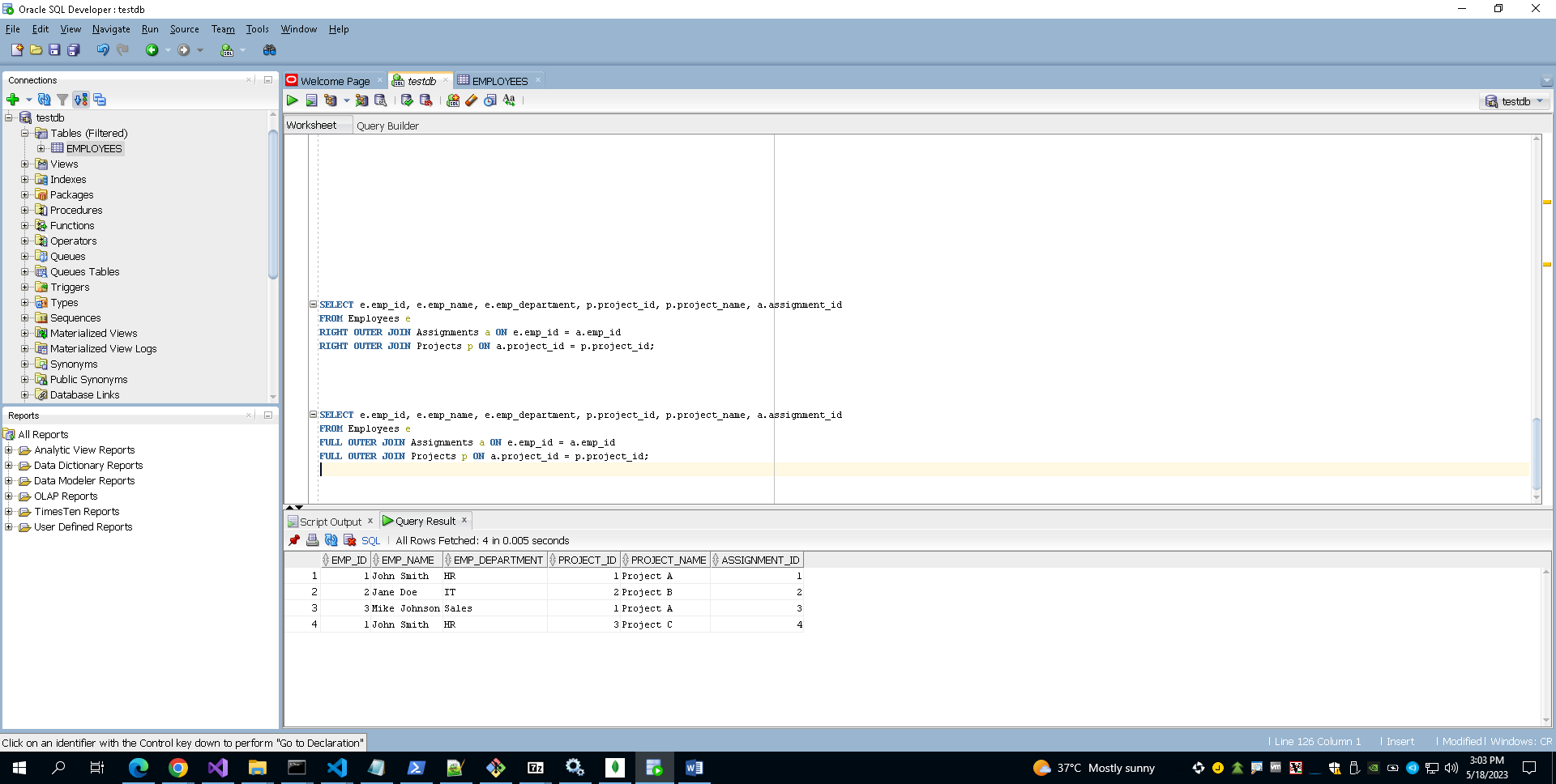
Create Project Table

Create Assignments Table

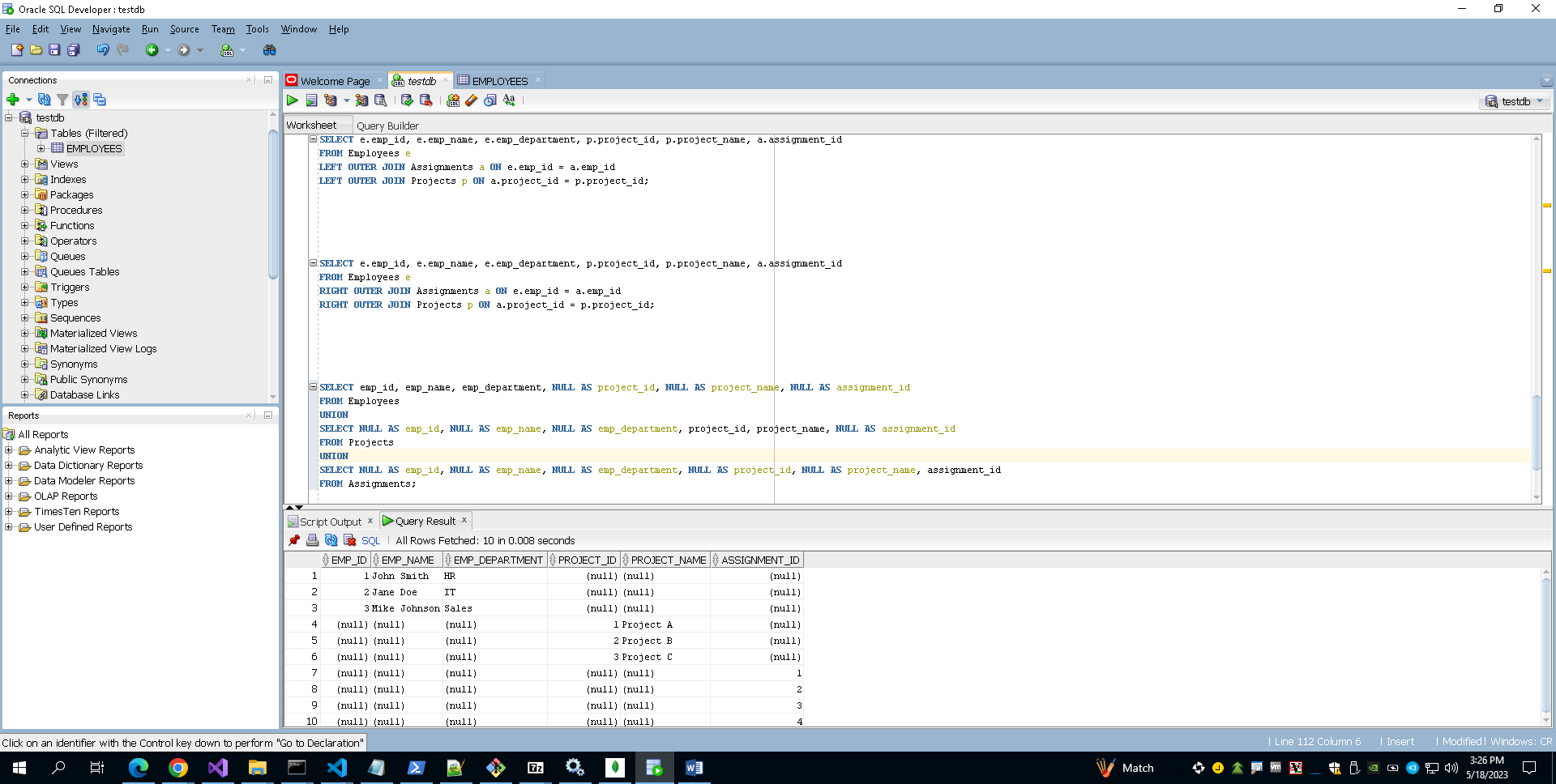
**Query a: A join of three or more tables – you should consider various types of join in this query (e.g. inner join, left/right/full outer joins, etc.) and the query must include a restriction on the rows selected**

1. **Inner Join**



1. **Left Outer Join**
2. **Right Outer Join**
3. **Full Outer Join**

**Query b**: **A query which uses one (or more) of the UNION, DIFFERENCE or INTERSECT operators**.

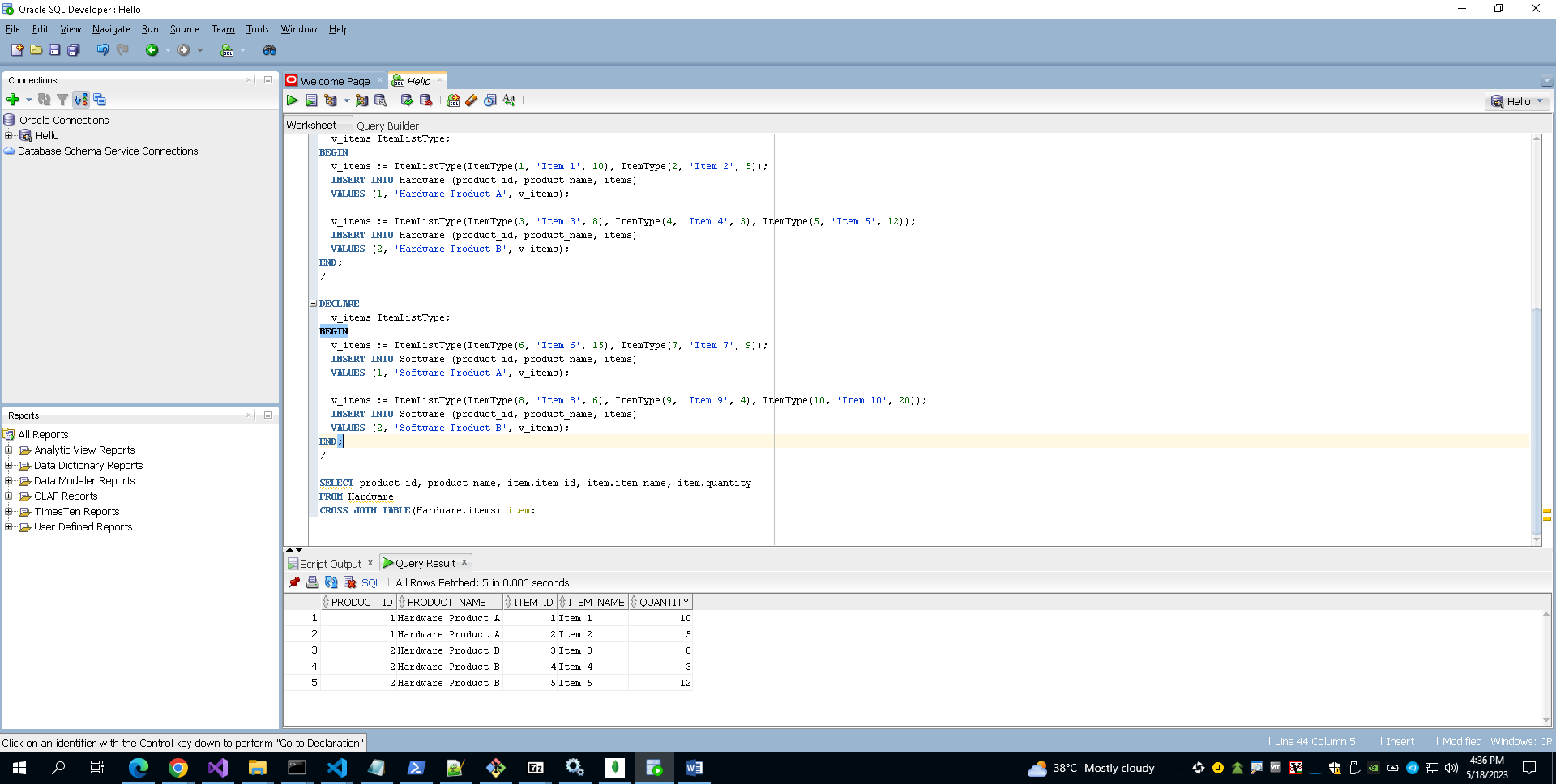
1. **Use of Union**

**Query C:**

**A query which requires use of either a nested table or subtypes**

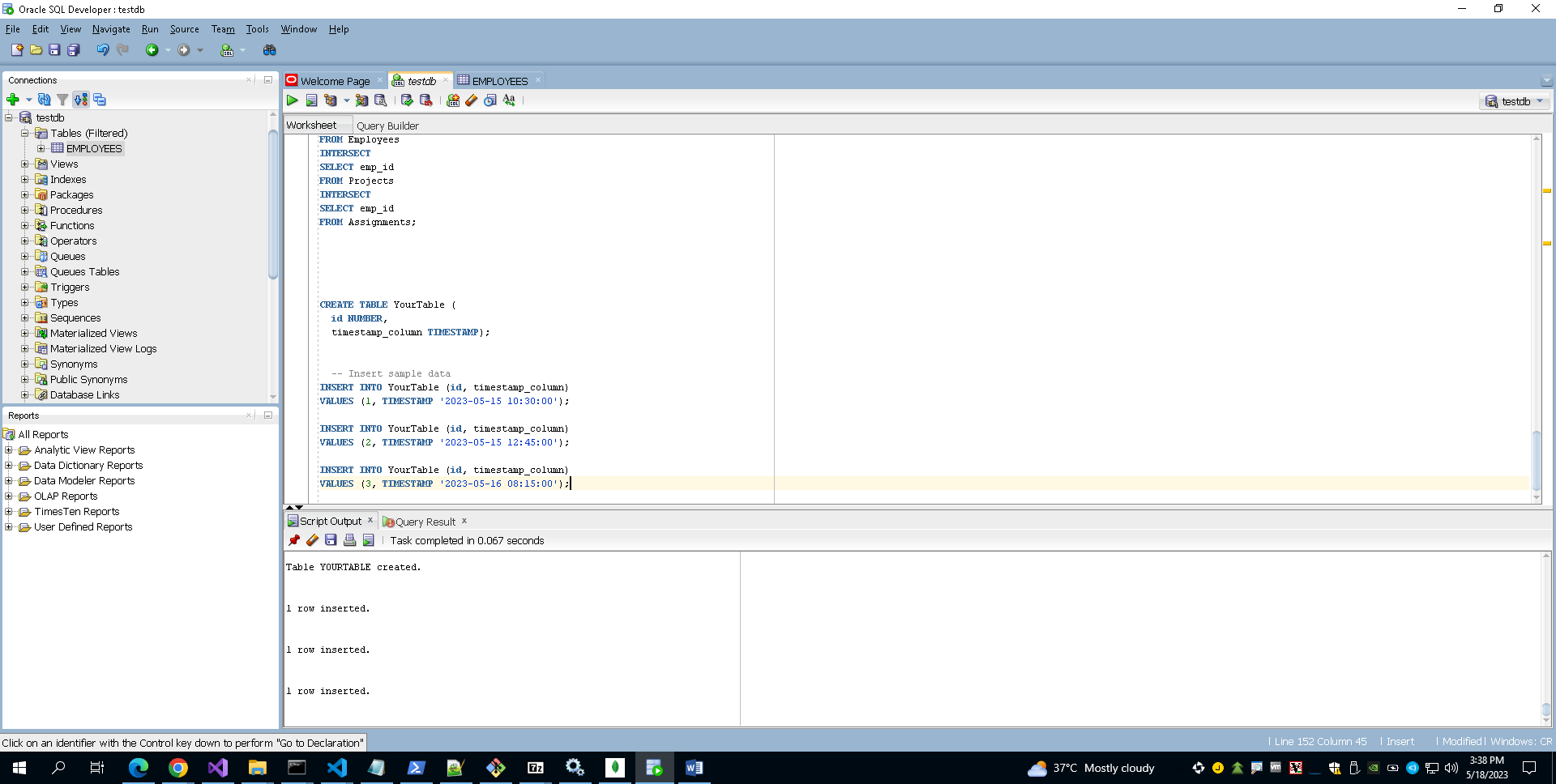
In this query, we are selecting the product\_id, product\_name, and the individual item details (item\_id, item\_name, and quantity) from the "Hardware" table. The TABLE() function is used to treat the nested table "items" as a regular table. We then use the CROSS JOIN to combine each row of the "Hardware" table with the corresponding rows from the nested table.

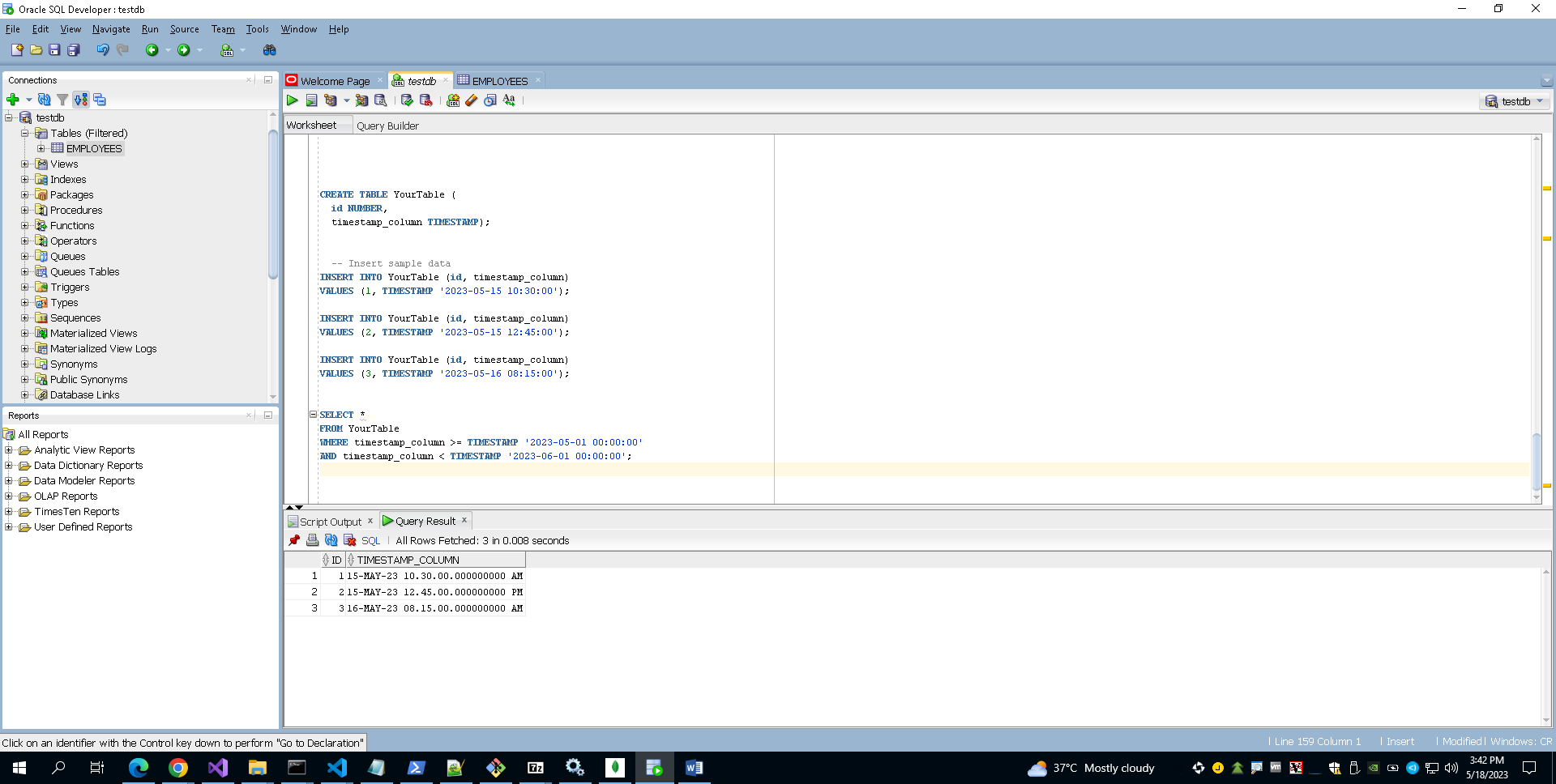
Executing this query will provide a result set that includes each product along with its associated item details from the nested table.



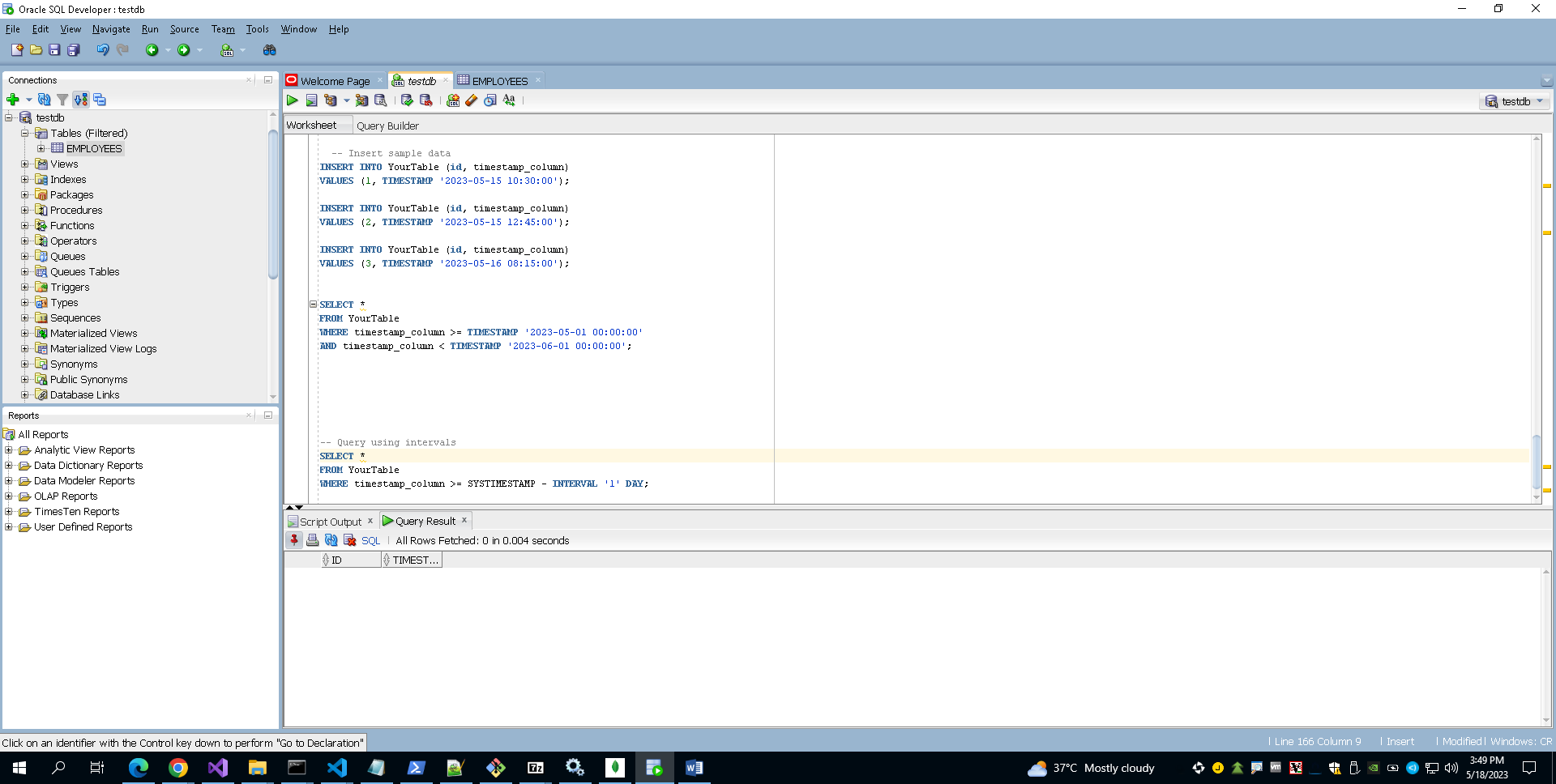
**Query D: A query using temporal features (e.g., timestamps, intervals, etc.) of Oracle SQL**

**Create YourTable for timestamps use**

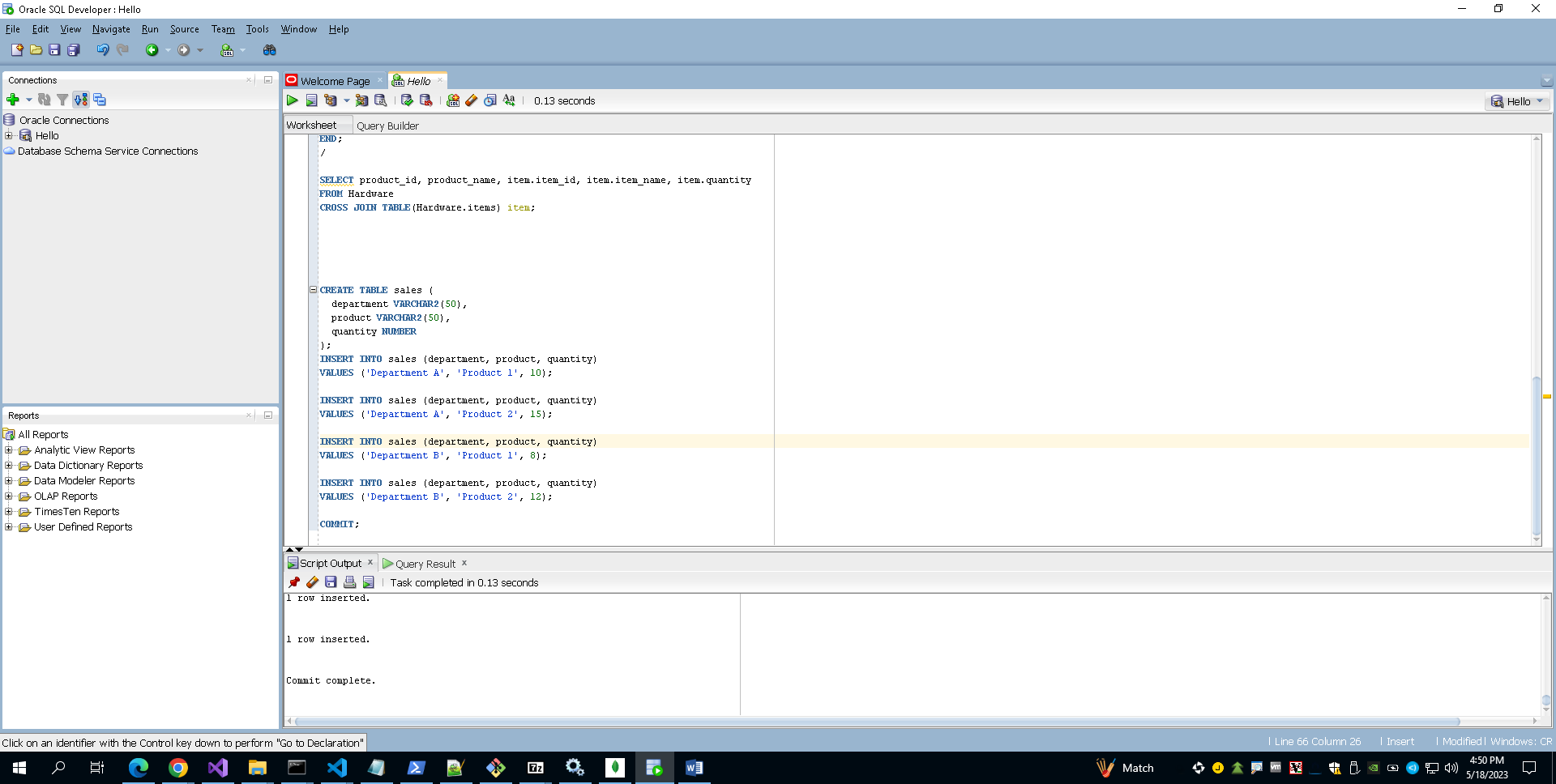


* **A query using temporal feature of timestamps of Oracle SQL**
* **A query using temporal feature of Intervals of Oracle SQL**

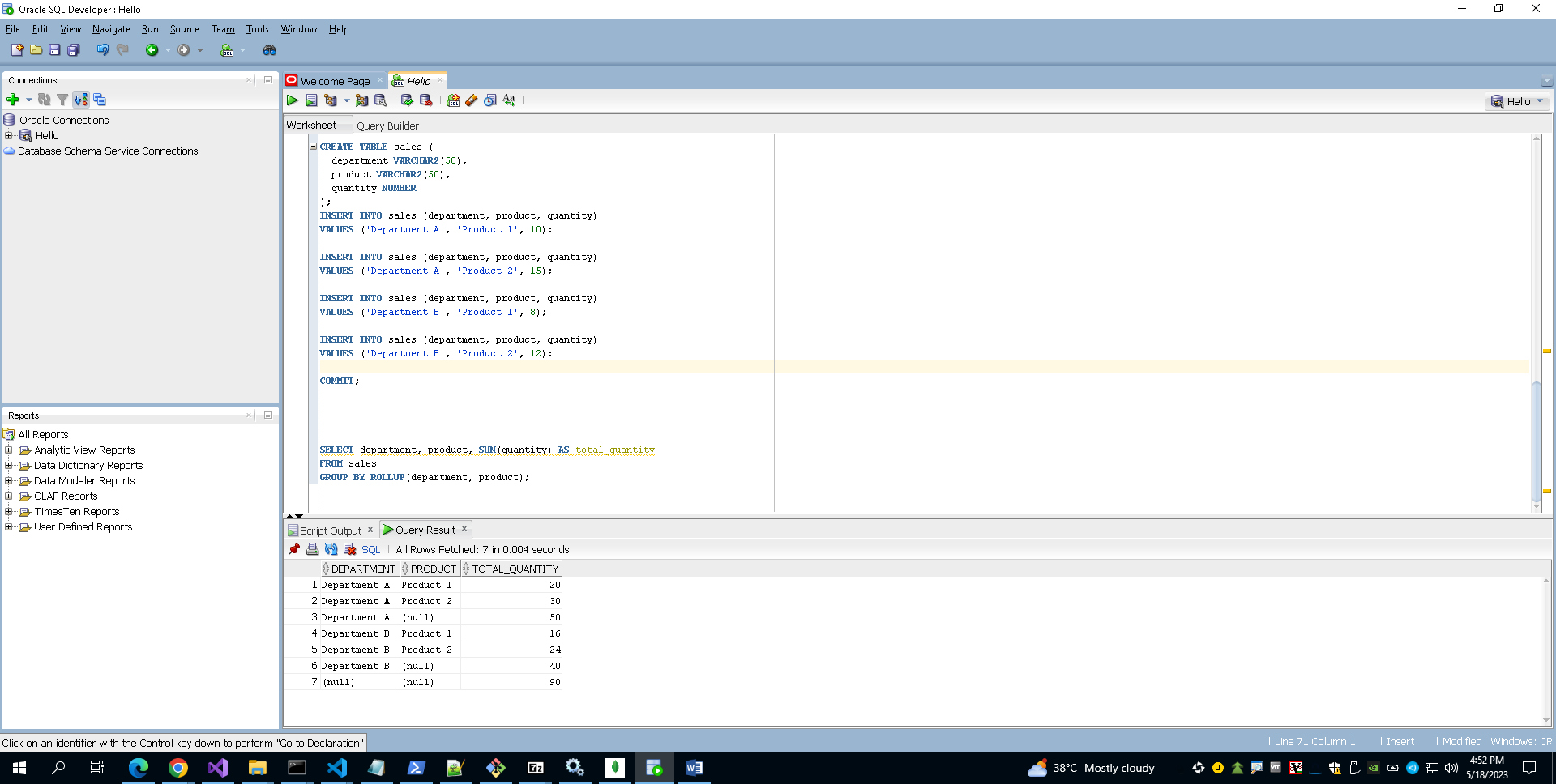
(No output because all the Interval in less than one day as mention in above table’s content)



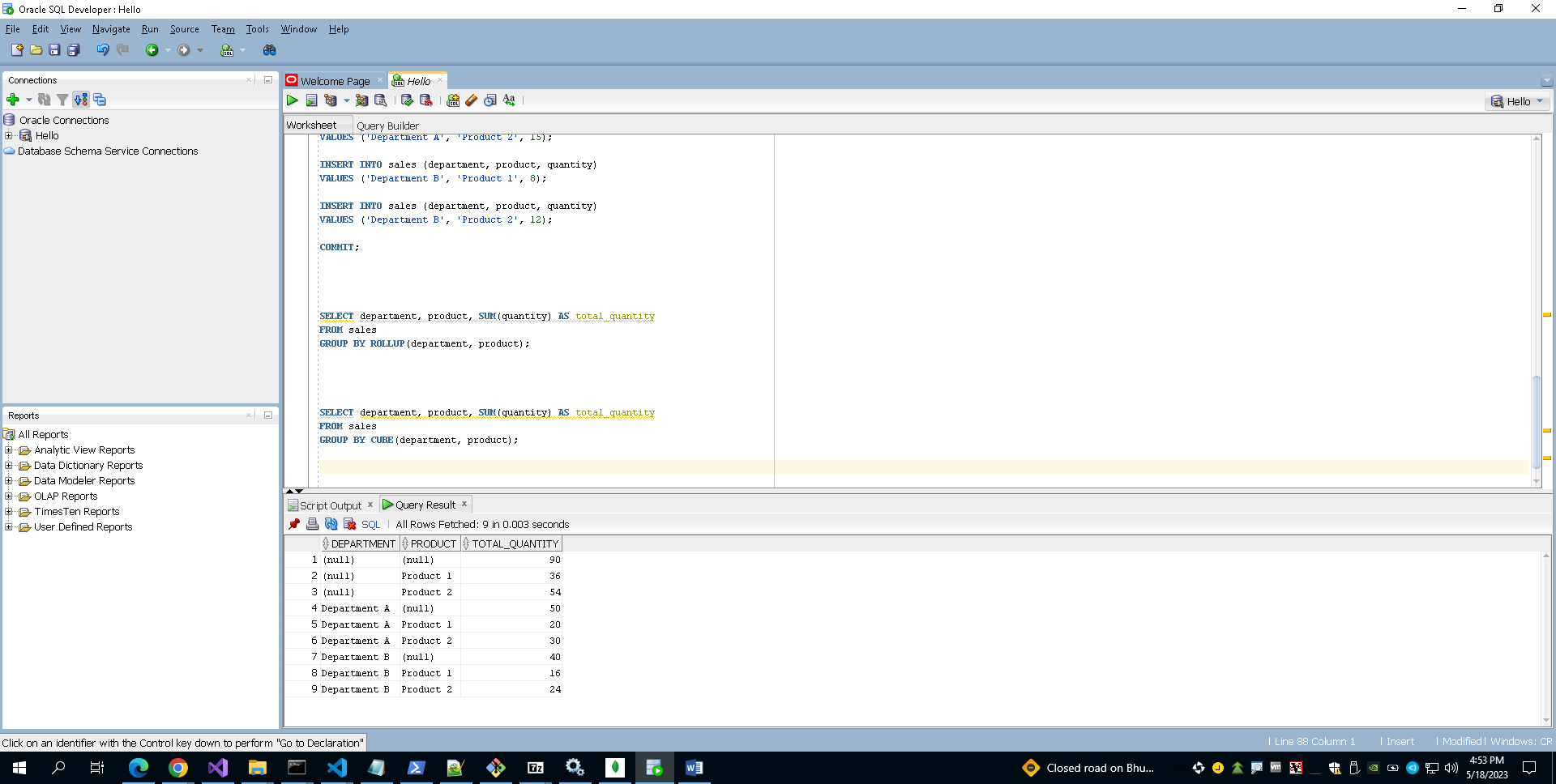
**Query e: A query using OLAP (e.g., ROLLUP, CUBE, PARTITION) features of Oracle SQL**

TABLE SALE

1. **ROLLUP**



1. **CUBE**



1. **PARTITION**

