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LAB MANUAL

EXPERIMENT NO. 6

Aim: - Perform Join operations and Complex queries.

Theory:-

1. Different types of Joins.

1. SQL JOINS:

A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

Here are the different types of the JOINS in SQL:

1. **EQUI JOIN:** Most joins are “equi-joins” where the data from a column in one table exactly matches data in the column of another table. (P.K & F.K).

```
SELECT * FROM  
Employee e, department d WHERE  
e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID;
```

2. **NATURAL JOIN:** Natural join is basically an equijoin followed by removal of the superfluous attributes.

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
NATURAL JOIN department;
```

3. **(INNER) JOIN:** Returns records that have matching values in both tables
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....
FROM table1

```
INNER JOIN table2  
ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;
```

4. **LEFT (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.

```
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....  
FROM table1  
LEFT JOIN table2
```

ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;

5. **RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.

SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....

FROM table1

RIGHT JOIN table2

ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;

6. **FULL (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table.

SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....

FROM table1

FULL JOIN table2

ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;

7. **SELF JOIN:** A self-join is joining a table to itself

SELECT a.column_name, b.column_name...

FROM table1 a, table1 b

WHERE a.common_field = b.common_field;

2. Set Comparison & set membership operator :

SET COMPARISON OPERATORS:

A sub query is a Select-From-Where expression that is nested within another query.

Sub query is to perform tests for

1. Set membership

- o **IN** – tests for presence of set membership

- As Value

- Select distinct customer-name from borrower where address in ('Mumbai', 'Pune');

- As Query

- Select distinct customer-name from borrower where customer-name in (select customer-name from depositor);

- o **NOT IN** – tests for absence of set membership

- As Value

- Select distinct customer-name from borrower where customer-name not in ('Smith', 'Jones')

- As Query

- Select distinct customer-name from borrower where customer-name not in (select customer-name from depositor)

2. Make Set comparisons

- o **Some or any Clause: greater than at least one**

- o Select b_name from Branch Where assets >some (Select assets from branch where b_city='Brooklyn');

- o all Clause: greater than all
 - Select b_name from Branch Where assets >all (Select assets from branch where b_city='Brooklyn');

Lab Exercise:-

1. For the following relational Schema, Solve the queries:

EmpId	EmpName	Department	ContactNo	EmailId	EmpHeadId
101	Isha	E-101	1234567890	abc@gmail.com	105
102	Priya	E-104	1234567890	abc@gmail.com	103
103	Neha	E-101	1234567890	abc@gmail.com	101
104	Rahul	E-102	1234567890	abc@gmail.com	105
105	abhishek	E-101	1234567890	abc@gmail.com	102

DeptId	DeptName	DeptHead
E-101	HR	105
E-102	Development	101
E-103	House Keeping	
E-104	sales	104
E-105	purchase	104

EmpId	Salary	IsPermanent
101	2000	Yes
102	10000	Yes
103	5000	No
104	1900	Yes
105	2300	yes

TABLE EMPLOYEE:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE Employee (EmpId number(10) primary key, EmpName varchar2(20),
Department varchar2(20), ContactNo number(10), EmailId varchar2(20), EmpHeadId
number(10));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> DESC Employee;
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
EMPNAME		VARCHAR2(20)
DEPARTMENT		VARCHAR2(20)
CONTACTNO		NUMBER(10)
EMAILID		VARCHAR2(20)
EMPHEADID		NUMBER(10)

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (101, 'Isha', 'E-101', 1234567890, 'abc@gmail.com', 105);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (102, 'Priya', 'E-104', 1234567890, 'abc@gmail.com', 103);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (103, 'Neha', 'E-101', 1234567890, 'abc@gmail.com', 101);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (104, 'Rahul', 'E-102', 1234567890, 'abc@gmail.com', 105);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (105, 'Abhishek', 'E-101', 1234567890, 'abc@gmail.com', 102);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee;
```

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
101	Isha	E-101	1234567890
102	Priya	E-104	1234567890
103	Neha	E-101	1234567890
104	Rahul	E-102	1234567890
105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
101	Isha	E-101	1234567890
102	Priya	E-104	1234567890
103	Neha	E-101	1234567890
104	Rahul	E-102	1234567890
105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890

TABLE EMPSALARY:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE EmpSalary (EmpId number(10) primary key, Salary number(15), I
sPermanent varchar2(20));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> DESC EmpSalary;
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(15)
ISPERMANENT		VARCHAR2(20)

```
SQL> INSERT INTO EmpSalary VALUES (101, 2000, 'Yes');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO EmpSalary VALUES (102, 10000, 'Yes');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO EmpSalary VALUES (103, 5000, 'No');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO EmpSalary VALUES (104, 1900, 'Yes');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO EmpSalary VALUES (105, 2300, 'Yes');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EmpSalary;
```

EMPID	SALARY	ISPERMANENT
101	2000	Yes
102	10000	Yes
103	5000	No
104	1900	Yes
105	2300	Yes

TABLE EMPDEPT:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE EmpDept (DeptId varchar2(20) primary key, DeptName varchar2(2
0), DeptHead number(10) NULL);
```

Table created.

```

SQL> DESC EmpDept;
Name                                         Null?    Type
-----
DEPTID                                         NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
DEPTNAME                                       VARCHAR2(20)
DEPTHEAD                                       NUMBER(10)

SQL> INSERT INTO EmpDept VALUES ('E-101', 'HR', 105);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO EmpDept VALUES ('E-102', 'Development', 101);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO EmpDept VALUES ('E-103', 'House Keeping', NULL);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO EmpDept VALUES ('E-104', 'Sales', 104);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO EmpDept VALUES ('E-105', 'Purchase', 104);

1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM EmpDept;

DEPTID      DEPTNAME      DEPTHEAD
-----
E-101      HR              105
E-102      Development    101
E-103      House Keeping
E-104      Sales           104
E-105      Purchase        104

```

Queries:

1. For the above given Relational Schema, Perform the following Join Operations:

i. Use Natural Join, to join employee and EmpDept tables.

CODE:

```

SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee NATURAL JOIN EmpDept;

EMPID EMPNAME      DEPARTMENT      CONTACTNO
-----

```

EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME

DEPTHEAD			

101 Isha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-101	HR
105			
101 Isha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-102	Development
101			
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO

EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME

DEPTHEAD			

101 Isha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-103	House Keeping
101 Isha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-104	Sales
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO

EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME

DEPTHEAD			

104			
101 Isha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-105	Purchase
104			
102 Priya		E-104	1234567890
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO

EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME

DEPTHEAD			

abc@gmail.com	103	E-101	HR
105			
102 Priya		E-104	1234567890

abc@gmail.com	103	E-102	Development
101			

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

102 Priya		E-104	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	103	E-103	House Keeping

102 Priya		E-104	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	103	E-104	Sales
104			

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

102 Priya		E-104	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	103	E-105	Purchase
104			

103 Neha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	101	E-101	HR

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

105			
103 Neha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	101	E-102	Development
101			

103 Neha		E-101	1234567890
----------	--	-------	------------

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----

DEPTHEAD			

abc@gmail.com	101	E-103	House Keeping
103 Neha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	101	E-104	Sales
104			
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO

EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME

DEPTHEAD			

103 Neha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	101	E-105	Purchase
104			
104 Rahul		E-102	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-101	HR
105			
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO

EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME

DEPTHEAD			

104 Rahul		E-102	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-102	Development
101			
104 Rahul		E-102	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-103	House Keeping
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO

EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME

DEPTHEAD			

104 Rahul		E-102	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-104	Sales
104			

104	Rahul	E-102	1234567890
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

abc@gmail.com	105	E-105	Purchase
104			
105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	102	E-101	HR
105			
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	102	E-102	Development
101			
105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	102	E-103	House Keeping
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	102	E-104	Sales
104			
105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	102	E-105	Purchase
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

104

25 rows selected.

ii. Use Right outer Join, to join employee and EmpDept tables.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee RIGHT OUTER JOIN EmpDept ON Employee.Department = E  
mpDept.DeptId;
```

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
101 Isha	E-101	1234567890	
abc@gmail.com	105 E-101	HR	
105			
102 Priya	E-104	1234567890	
abc@gmail.com	103 E-104	Sales	
104			

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
103 Neha	E-101	1234567890	
abc@gmail.com	101 E-101	HR	
105			
104 Rahul	E-102	1234567890	
abc@gmail.com	105 E-102	Development	

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
101			
105 Abhishek	E-101	1234567890	
abc@gmail.com	102 E-101	HR	

```

EMPID  EMPNAME      DEPARTMENT      CONTACTNO
-----
EMAILID      EMPHEADID  DEPTID      DEPTNAME
-----
DEPTHEAD
-----
              E-103      House Keeping
              E-105      Purchase
104
7 rows selected.
```

CODE:

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
EMAILID	HEAD		
103 Neha	E-101	1234567890	
abc@gmail.com	Isha		
105 Abhishek	E-101	1234567890	
abc@gmail.com	Priya		
102 Priya	E-104	1234567890	
abc@gmail.com	Neha		
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
EMAILID	HEAD		
101 Isha	E-101	1234567890	
abc@gmail.com	Abhishek		

104 Rahul	E-102	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	Abhishek	

iv. Use Inner Join, to join employee and EmpDept tables for department id doesn't match.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee INNER JOIN EmpDept ON Employee.Department != EmpDept.DeptId;
```

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
101	Isha	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-102	Development
101			
101	Isha	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-103	House Keeping

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
101	Isha	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-104	Sales
104			
101	Isha	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-105	Purchase

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
102	Priya	E-104	1234567890

abc@gmail.com	103	E-101	HR
105			
102 Priya		E-104	1234567890
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

abc@gmail.com	103	E-102	Development
101			
102 Priya		E-104	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	103	E-103	House Keeping
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

102 Priya		E-104	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	103	E-105	Purchase
104			
103 Neha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	101	E-102	Development
101			
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPTHEAD			

103 Neha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	101	E-103	House Keeping
103 Neha		E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	101	E-104	Sales
EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID	DEPTID	DEPTNAME

DEPTHEAD			

104			
103 Neha			
abc@gmail.com	101	E-101	1234567890
104			
104 Rahul			
E-105			
Purchase			
104			
104 Rahul			
E-102			
1234567890			
EMPID EMPNAME DEPARTMENT CONTACTNO			

EMAILID EMPHEADID DEPTID DEPTNAME			

DEPTHEAD			

abc@gmail.com			
105 E-101			
HR			
105			
104 Rahul			
E-102			
1234567890			
abc@gmail.com	105	E-103	House Keeping
EMPID EMPNAME DEPARTMENT CONTACTNO			

EMAILID EMPHEADID DEPTID DEPTNAME			

DEPTHEAD			

104 Rahul			
E-102			
1234567890			
abc@gmail.com	105	E-104	Sales
104			
104 Rahul			
E-102			
1234567890			
abc@gmail.com	105	E-105	Purchase
104			
EMPID EMPNAME DEPARTMENT CONTACTNO			

EMAILID EMPHEADID DEPTID DEPTNAME			

DEPTHEAD			

105 Abhishek			
E-101			
1234567890			
abc@gmail.com	102	E-102	Development
101			

```

      105 Abhishek      E-101      1234567890
abc@gmail.com      102 E-103      House Keeping

      EMPID EMPNAME      DEPARTMENT      CONTACTNO
-----
EMAILID      EMPHEADID DEPTID      DEPTNAME
-----
      DEPTHEAD
-----

      105 Abhishek      E-101      1234567890
abc@gmail.com      102 E-104      Sales
      104

      105 Abhishek      E-101      1234567890

      EMPID EMPNAME      DEPARTMENT      CONTACTNO
-----
EMAILID      EMPHEADID DEPTID      DEPTNAME
-----
      DEPTHEAD
-----
abc@gmail.com      102 E-105      Purchase
      104

20 rows selected.

```

v. Use Equi Join, to join employee and EmpDept tables.

CODE:

```

SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee, EmpDept WHERE Employee.Department = EmpDept.DeptId
;

      EMPID EMPNAME      DEPARTMENT      CONTACTNO
-----
EMAILID      EMPHEADID DEPTID      DEPTNAME
-----
      DEPTHEAD
-----

      101 Isha      E-101      1234567890
abc@gmail.com      105 E-101      HR
      105

      103 Neha      E-101      1234567890
abc@gmail.com      101 E-101      HR
      105

```


EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	102	E-101	HR
105			
104	Rahul	E-102	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	E-102	Development

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
101			
102	Priya	E-104	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	103	E-104	Sales
104			

2. For the above given Relational Schema, Perform the following Nested Sub Query Operations:

i. Display the department details of a company which is assigned to the employee with employee id above 103.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EmpDept WHERE DeptId IN (SELECT Department FROM Employee WHERE EmpId>103 );
```

DEPTID	DEPTNAME	DEPTHEAD
E-101	HR	105
E-102	Development	101

ii. Display the details of Employee who is working under 'Priya'.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE EmpHeadId IN (SELECT EmpId FROM Employee WHERE EmpName = 'Priya');
```

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID		
-----	-----		
105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	102		

iii. Display the details of Employee who is the department head of HR. iv. Display the detail of employee who is working in 'development' department and they are permanent.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE EmpId IN (SELECT DeptHead FROM EmpDept WHERE DeptName = 'HR');
```

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID		
-----	-----		
105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	102		

iv. Display the detail of employee who is working in 'development' department and they are permanent.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE EmpId IN (SELECT EmpId FROM EmpSalary WHERE IsPermanent = 'Yes') AND Department IN (SELECT DeptId FROM EmpDept WHERE DeptName = 'Development');
```

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID		
-----	-----		
104	Rahul	E-102	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105		

v. Display the salary of the employee who is currently working in the HR Department and is a permanent employee.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT Salary FROM EmpSalary WHERE IsPermanent = 'Yes' AND EmpId IN (SELECT EmpId FROM Employee WHERE Department IN (SELECT DeptId FROM EmpDept WHERE DeptName = 'HR'));
```

SALARY

```

-----
      2000
      2300

SQL>

```

vi. Display the maximum salary of an employee with its details from each department.

CODE:

```

SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee INNER JOIN EmpSalary ON Employee.EmpId = EmpSalary.
EmpId WHERE Employee.EmpId IN (SELECT EmpId FROM EmpSalary WHERE Salary IN (SEL
ECT MAX(Salary) FROM Employee NATURAL JOIN EmpSalary GROUP BY Department));

```

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
102	Priya	E-104	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	103	102	10000 Yes
104	Rahul	E-102	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	105	104	1900 Yes
103	Neha	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	101	103	5000 No

3. For the above given Relational Schema, Perform the following Set Operator Operations:

i. Display the department which is not yet being assigned to any employee up till now.

CODE:

```

SQL> SELECT DeptId FROM EmpDept MINUS SELECT Department FROM Employee;

```

DEPTID
E-103
E-105

ii. Find Id of employee for salary less than 5000 and greater than 2300.

CODE:

```

SQL> SELECT EmpId FROM EmpSalary WHERE Salary<5000 AND Salary>2300;

```

```
no rows selected
```

iii. Find Id of employee for salary less than 2000.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT EmpId From EmpSalary WHERE SALARY<2000;
```

```
      EMPID
-----
      104
```

iv. Find Employee Names starting from A, P and N.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT EmpName FROM Employee WHERE EmpName LIKE 'A%' OR EmpName LIKE 'P%'
OR EmpName LIKE 'N%';
```

```
EMPNAME
-----
Priya
Neha
Abhishek
```

v. Find employee details other than employee having salary less than 2000.

CODE:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE EmpId IN (SELECT EmpId FROM Employee MINUS SE
LECT EmpId FROM EmpSalary WHERE Salary<2000);
```

```
      EMPID  EMPNAME      DEPARTMENT      CONTACTNO
-----
EMAILID      EMPHEADID
-----
      101 Isha      E-101      1234567890
abc@gmail.com      105
      102 Priya      E-104      1234567890
abc@gmail.com      103
      103 Neha      E-101      1234567890
abc@gmail.com      101
```

EMPID	EMPNAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTNO
-----	-----	-----	-----
EMAILID	EMPHEADID		
-----	-----		
105	Abhishek	E-101	1234567890
abc@gmail.com	102		

Conclusion:

1. The various Join operations have been learnt and practically implemented on complex queries for the employee table.
2. It can be concluded that the join clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column.
3. The set comparison operators are used to perform nested queries in SQL.
4. Thus, the queries based on SQL join operators have been performed and the obtained results have been recorded.