```
create table dept(
  dept_id int,
  dept_name varchar(20),
  primary key (dept_id)
);
create table employee (
  emp_id int,
  first_name varchar(20),
  last_name varchar(20),
  dept_id int,
  primary key(emp_id),
  foreign key(dept_id) references dept(dept_id)
);
insert into dept values
  (10,"HR"),
  (20, "Sales"),
  (30,"IT"),
  (40,"Marketing");
insert into employee values
  (1,"jhon","doe",10),
  (2,"jane","smith",20),
  (3,"mike","jhonson",30),
  (4,"emily","davis",10);
```

INNER JOIN: Retrieves only the rows that have matching values in both tables.

select * from employee

INNER JOIN dept on employee.dept_id = dept.dept_id;

+	emp_id	 first_name	 last_name	dept_id	dept_id	++ dept_name
.	2 3	jhon jane mike emily	doe smith jhonson davis	10 20 30 10	20 30	HR

LEFT OUTER JOIN: Retrieves all rows from the left table and the matching rows from the right table. If there is no match, the right side will show **NULL**.

select * from employee

LEFT OUTER JOIN dept on employee.dept_id = dept.dept_id;

emp_id	+ first_name +	 last_name	 dept_id 	dept_id	dept_name
2 3	jhon jane mike emily	doe smith jhonson davis	10 20 30 10	20	HR Sales IT HR

RIGHT OUTER JOIN: Retrieves all rows from the right table and the matching rows from the left table. If there is no match, the left side will show **NULL**.

select * from employee

RIGHT OUTER JOIN dept on employee.dept_id = dept.dept_id;

+	first_name	+ last_name +	+ dept_id +	dept_id 	 dept_name
4	jane mike	doe davis smith jhonson NULL	10 10 20 30 NULL	20	HR Sales

FULL OUTER JOIN: Retrieves all rows from both tables, showing **NULL** where there is no match in either table

select * from employee

FULL OUTER JOIN dept on employee.dept_id = dept.dept_id;

emp_id	+ first_name	 last_name	dept_id	dept_id	++ dept_name
2 3 4	jhon jane mike emily NULL	doe smith jhonson davis NULL	10 20 30 10 NULL	20 30 10	HR

SELECT first_name, COUNT(*)

FROM Employee

GROUP BY first_name

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

first_name	:	COUNT(*)	İ
+	-+-	_	-+
John			
+	-+-		-+

SELECT email, COUNT(*)

FROM Employee

GROUP BY email

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

+	++
email	COUNT(*)
john.doe@example.com	2

SELECT first_name, last_name, COUNT(*)

FROM Employee

GROUP BY first_name, last_name

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

+-		+-		+		+
	first_name		_			
•	John		Doe		2 	

SELECT first_name, email, COUNT(*)

FROM Employee

GROUP BY first_name, email

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

first_name	email	+ COUNT(*)	+ _
John	john.doe@example.com	2	⊤ +