**DATABASE ASSIGNMENTS**

Q #1) What are Inner JOINS used in SQL? Explain with Syntax.

Ans. Inner joins are the commands used to combine the values of two tables where matching common records are found, using a certain condition.

Syntax: SELECT Column\_listFROM TABLE1**INNER JOIN** TABLE2ON Table1.ColName = Table2.ColName

Explanation:

create database infosys;

use infosys;

create table employee1(

empid VARCHAR(20),

empLN VARCHAR(20),

empFN VARCHAR(20),

empjob VARCHAR(20)

);

select \* from employee1;

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC001','Verma','Akhil','Administration');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC002','Samson','Nikita','Asst Manager');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC003','Jordan','Nil','In Charge');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC004','Smith','Joe','Technician');

create table employee2(

empid VARCHAR(20),

empLN VARCHAR(20),

empFN VARCHAR(20),

joindate VARCHAR(20)

);

select \* from employee2;

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC012','Verma','Akhil','2016/04/18');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC013','Samson','Nikita','2016/04/19');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC014','Jordan','Nil','2016/05/01');

select employee1.empjob ,employee2.joindate

from employee1

**inner join** employee2 on employee1.empLN = employee2.empLN;

Q2.) What are Left JOINS used in SQL? Explain with Syntax

Ans. The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table , and the matching records from the right table . The result is 0 records from the right side, if there is no match.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name(s)  
FROM table1  
LEFT JOIN table2

ON Table1.ColName = Table2.ColName

Explanation:

create database employeeinfo;

use employeeinfo;

create table employee1(

empid VARCHAR(20),

empLN VARCHAR(20),

empFN VARCHAR(20),

empjob VARCHAR(20)

);

select \* from employee1;

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC011','Verma','Akhil','Administration');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC012','Samson','Nikita','Asst Manager');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC013','Jordan','Nil','In Charge');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC014','Smith','Joe','Technician');

create table employee2(

empid VARCHAR(20),

empLN VARCHAR(20),

empFN VARCHAR(20),

joindate VARCHAR(20)

);

select \* from employee2;

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC012','Verma','Akhil','2016/04/18');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC013','Samson','Nikita','2016/04/19');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC014','Jordan','Nil','2016/05/01');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('NULL','NULL','NULL','2016/03/01');

select employee1.empjob ,employee2.joindate

from employee1

**left** **join** employee2 on employee1.empLN = employee2.empLN;

Q #3) What are Right JOINS used in SQL? Explain with Syntax

Ans . The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table , and the matching if

records from the left table (table1). The result is 0 records from the left side, there is no match.

Syntax: SELECT column\_name(s)FROM table1RIGHT JOIN table2  
ON table1.column\_name *=* table2.column\_name*;*

Explanation:

create database employeeinfo;

use employeeinfo;

create table employee1(

empid VARCHAR(20),

empLN VARCHAR(20),

empFN VARCHAR(20),

empjob VARCHAR(20)

);

select \* from employee1;

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC011','Verma','Akhil','Administration');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC012','Samson','Nikita','Asst Manager');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC013','Jordan','Nil','In Charge');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC014','Smith','Joe','Technician');

create table employee2(

empid VARCHAR(20),

empLN VARCHAR(20),

empFN VARCHAR(20),

joindate VARCHAR(20)

);

select \* from employee2;

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC012','Verma','Akhil','2016/04/18');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC013','Samson','Nikita','2016/04/19');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC014','Jordan','Nil','2016/05/01');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('NULL','NULL','NULL','2016/03/01');

select employee1.empjob ,employee2.joindate

from employee1

**right** **join** employee2 on employee1.empLN = employee2.empLN;

Q #3) What are FULL JOINS used in SQL? Explain with Syntax

Ans . The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table , and the matching if

records from the left table (table1). The result is 0 records from the left side, there is no match.

Syntax: SELECT column\_name(s)FROM table1FULL OUTER JOIN table2  
ON table1.column\_name *=* table2.column\_name*;*

Explanation:

create database employeeinfo;

use employeeinfo;

create table employee1(

empid VARCHAR(20),

empLN VARCHAR(20),

empFN VARCHAR(20),

empjob VARCHAR(20)

);

select \* from employee1;

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC011','Verma','Akhil','Administration');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC012','Samson','Nikita','Asst Manager');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC013','Jordan','Nil','In Charge');

INSERT into employee1 VALUES('EC014','Smith','Joe','Technician');

create table employee2(

empid VARCHAR(20),

empLN VARCHAR(20),

empFN VARCHAR(20),

joindate VARCHAR(20)

);

select \* from employee2;

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC012','Verma','Akhil','2016/04/18');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC013','Samson','Nikita','2016/04/19');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('EC014','Jordan','Nil','2016/05/01');

INSERT into employee2 VALUES('NULL','NULL','NULL','2016/03/01');

select employee1.empjob ,employee2.joindate

from employee1

**full outer** **join** employee2 on employee1.empLN = employee2.empLN;

**Q1 Write an SQL query to fetch the current date-time from the system**

**Ans.** Select CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP AS "CURRENTTIMESTAMP";

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**Q2. Find the Nth highest consultation fees from the PatientsCheckup table with**

**4 and without using the TOP/LIMIT keywords.**

**Ans.**  Without LIMIT keywords

select PatientId, consultationfees from patientscheckuptable p1

where 0 = (select count(Distinct consultationfees) from patientscheckuptable p2 where p2.consultationfees > p1.consultationfees);

With LIMIT Keywords

select consultationfees from patientscheckuptable order by consultationfees desc limit 1;

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**Q3. Write a query to fetch top N records using the TOP/LIMIT, ordered by**

**Consultation Fees**

**Ans.** select consultationfees from patientscheckuptable order by consultationfees asc limit n;

* Where n is the number of records.

**Q4. Write a query to fetch even and odd rows from a table.**

**Ans.** select \* from patientscheckuptable where mod(PatientId,2) = 0;

select \* from patientscheckuptable where mod(PatientId,2) != 0;