Q1.Which of the following statement is correct.

a)Generally Join scans the entire set of records between 2 tables

b)Join will stop at that particular record when joining condition is met

Q2.

Create table stud(id number,name varchar2(10));

insert into stud values(1,'A');

insert into stud values(NULL,'B');

insert into stud values(3,NULL);

insert into stud values(1,NULL);

insert into stud values(4,'D');

Create table score(id number,marks varchar2(10));

insert into score values(1,49);

insert into score values(NULL,69);

insert into score values(3,NULL);

insert into score values(5,'E');

a)

What is the output of the below query?

select a.id,a.name,b.id,b.marks

from stud a join score b

on a.id = b.id

b)

What is the output of the below query?

select a.id,a.name,b.id,b.marks

from stud a left outer join score b

on a.id = b.id

c)

What is the output of the below query?

select a.id,a.name,b.id,b.marks

from stud a right outer join score b

on a.id = b.id

d)

What is the output of the below query?

select a.id,a.name,b.id,b.name

from stud a join stud b

on a.id = b.id

e)

What is the output of the below query?

select a.id,a.marks,b.id,b.marks

from score a join score b

on a.id = b.id

f)

What is the output of below query?

select a.id,a.name,b.id,b.marks

from stud a full outer join score b

on a.id = b.id

Q3.Write a SQL query to fetch the bookname and corresponding authorname.

Create table Books (Book\_id number,book\_name varchar2(50);

insert into values(1,'Adventures of Tom Sawyer')

insert into values(2,'Mein Kampf')

insert into values(3,'Time Machine')

insert into values(4,'A passage to India')

insert into values(5,'The Merchant of Venice')

Create table authors(Book\_id number,authorname varchar2(50))

insert into values(1,'Mark Twain')

insert into values(2,'Adolf Hitler')

insert into values(3,'H.G. Wells')

insert into values(4,'E.M.Forster')

insert into values(5,'Shakespeare')

Q4.Write an SQL query to list the ID which is present in emp1 table but not in emp2 table with the help of joins.

CREATE TABLE EMP1(ID NUMBER,NAME VARCHAR2(10),SALARY NUMBER);

INSERT INTO EMP1 VALUES(1,'A',100);

INSERT INTO EMP1 VALUES(2,'B',200);

INSERT INTO EMP1 VALUES(3,'C',300);

INSERT INTO EMP1 VALUES(1,'A',400);

CREATE TABLE EMP2(ID NUMBER);

INSERT INTO EMP2 VALUES(3);

INSERT INTO EMP2 VALUES(3);

INSERT INTO EMP2 VALUES(4);

INSERT INTO EMP2 VALUES(5);

Q5.Write a SQL query to fetch the list of teachers who are teaching in both Computer Science and Electronics Dept.

Create table Electronics(id nuber,name varchar2(10));

insert into electronics values(1,'A');

insert into electronics values(2,'B');

insert into electronics values(3,'C');

insert into electronics values(4,'D');

insert into electronics values(5,'E');

Create table Computer(id number,name varchar2(10));

insert into Computer values(6,'F');

insert into Computer values(7,'G');

insert into Computer values(8,'H');

insert into Computer values(5,'E');

insert into Computer values(4,'D');

Q6.What is the output of the below select query?Explain the output

create table emp(id number,name varchar2(50));

insert into emp values(1,'A');

insert into emp values(1,'B');

insert into emp values(null,'A');

create table salary(id number,salary number);

insert into salary values(1,'100');

insert into salary values(null,'200');

select a.id,a.name,b.salary

from emp a join salary b

on a.id= b.id

Q7. Write an SQL query to list the student name whose marks have increased in second semester as compared to first semester.

create table student(studid int,studname varchar2(50),semester int,marks int);

insert into student values(1,'A',1,120);

insert into student values(1,'A',2,140);

insert into student values(2,'B',1,120);

insert into student values(2,'B',2,100);

insert into student values(3,'C',1,120);

insert into student values(3,'C',2,120);