**SQL Job Preparation Assignment 5**

1. Write a query to DISPLAY THE "DEPTNO" AND "SUM OF SALARY" FOR EACH DEPTNO.

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*Select DEPTNO, sum(SALARY) as SUM OF SALARY from EMP*

*GROUP BY DEPTNO;*

1. Define INNER JOIN and OUTER JOIN, then use a query to demonstrate each.
2. The major difference between inner and outer joins is that inner joins result in the intersection of two tables, whereas outer joins result in the union of two tables.

For an inner join, only the rows that both tables have in common are returned. However, for a full outer join, all rows from both tables are returned.

The outer join is further sub-divided into Left, Right and Full categories.

Inner Join Query:

*select*

*c.CustomerID,c.CustomerName,c.Country,o.OrderID,o.OrderDate*

*from Customers c inner join Orders o*

*on c.CustomerID=o.CustomerID;*

Outer Join Query:

*select*

*c.CustomerID,c.CustomerName,c.Country,o.OrderID,o.OrderDate*

*from Customers c full outer join Orders o*

*on c.CustomerID=o.CustomerID;*

1. WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY VIRTUAL TABLES? as well as how to make one.
2. VIEWS are virtual tables that do not store any data of their own but display data stored in other tables. In other words, VIEWS are nothing but SQL Queries. A view can contain all or a few rows from a table. A MySQL view can show data from one table or many tables.

Views Query:

*create view telco\_females as*

*select \* from customer\_churn\_telco\_cp where gender="female";*

1. Rewrite the below query using Subqueries.

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL=MAX(SAL);

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*Select \**

*FROM*

*EMP*

*WHERE*

*SAL IN(SELECT MAX(SAL)*

*FROM EMP);*

1. Table:



This is demo table EMP\_ID SAL

101 5000

102 5600