Return employee with max salary:

*Select \* from Employee where sal=(Select max(sal) from emplyee);*

Return the max salary from employee table:

*Select max(sal) from employee*

Select second highest salary:

*Select max(sal) from Employee where sal not in(Select max(sal) from Employee);*

Return ,emp name, dept\_id, max salary, depant\_name wise:

*Select dept\_id,emp\_name,sal from Employee e inner join Department d ON (e.dept\_id=d.dept\_id where (Slect max(sal) from Employee group by Depat\_name));*

Select orders.orderID,customer.CustomerName from orders inner join Customer where customer.orderid =orders.orderid

Select orders.orderID, customer.CustomerName, shippers.ShipperName from( (order inner join customer where orer.orderID=customer.orderId) inner join shippers on shipper.ShipperID = shippers.shipperID

Select i.name, i1.id from indiv\_profl I, indiv\_profl i1where i.mrkt\_id=i1.mrkt\_id

Select column(s),column(s) from tableA union Select column(s),column(s) from tableB

Select count(cust\_id), country from cust group by country;

Select count(cust\_id), country from cust group by country order by count(cust\_id) desc;

**Requirement:**

1.

--Select first\_nm, last\_nm, GNDR\_CD

--BU\_CODE\_APPLIED must be 147

--should be asc on last\_upd\_Dt

Select first\_NM, LAST\_NM,GNDR\_CD from CHLD\_PROFL where

exists (Select \* from indiv\_profl where BU\_CODE\_APPLIED='147' and INDIV\_PROFL.mrkt\_ID= CHLD\_PROFL.mrkt\_ID) order by last\_upd\_DT desc;

* Primary key and foreign key might not necessarily have the same name but should always have the same datatype.

EQUI JOIN: Performs join against equality or matching columns with an = operator with an ON condition.

SELECT \*

FROM table1

JOIN table2

[ON (join\_condition)]

EQUI JOIN: An Equi join Is join where in a join condition should be an equality operator. It returns only those rows that have equivalent values for specified columns.

NATURAL JOIN: type of equi join where columns with same name will appear once only. It’s a type of equi join here join happens on the same attribute with the same name.

INNER JOIN: return the result set consider the rows present on both the table based on the ON condition. Here all the column including columns from both the tables are returned.

CANDIDIATE KEY: Its an attribute or et of attribute that uniquely identifies a tuple in the table. All the attribute which cannot be repeated can be candidate keys. Primary key Is one of the candidate key.