Structured query language

1. What is Query to display first 5 Records from Employee table?

   ```
   -- Create a new table
   create table Wanted(ID integer, Name text, Rank integer);
   -- insert values in the table
   insert into Wanted
   values(001,'Vikram',2),(002,'Dhilli',3),(003,'Rolex',1)
   ,(004,'Amar',4),(005,'Santhanam',5),(006,'tinna',6),
   (007,'Prabhanjan',7),(008,'Bejoy',8), (009,'Lokesh',9),
   (010,'Sampath',10);
   -- Showing the table
   select * from Wanted where ID <= 5;
   select * from Wanted where Rank  < ((select count (*) from
   Wanted )-4)
   ```

2. Explain joins with example and output.

   A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.
   - INNER JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables
   - LEFT OUTER JOIN: Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table
   - RIGHT OUTER JOIN: Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table
   - FULL OUTER JOIN: Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table

Sample Program

--Create table

create table Student (ID integer,Name text,Rank integer,Adress text);

-- insert values in the table

insert into Student values (1,'Ram',2,'Ranipet'),(2,'Hari',3,'thiruvanamallai'),(3,'Jaya',1,'Selam') ,(4,'Vinoth',4,'vellore');

-- Showing the table

create table Teacher (ID integer,Name text,Address text);

insert into Teacher values (1,'Rajesh','Chennai'),(2,'Hari',3,'Arcot'),(33,'Jaya','vellore') ,(44,'Vinoth','selam');

-- Joint Operator

SELECT *FROM Student Inner join Teacher ON Student.ID = Teacher .ID;

SELECT *FROM Student Right Join Teacher ON

Student.ID = Teacher .ID;

SELECT *FROM Student Left Join Teacher ON

Student.ID = Teacher .ID;

SELECT *FROM Student Full Outer Join Teacher

ON Student .ID = Teacher.ID;

3. What is Query to display last 5 Records from Employee table?

-- Create a new table

create table Wanted(ID integer, Name text, Rank integer);

-- insert values in the table

insert into Wanted

values(001,'Vikram',2),(002,'Dhilli',3),(003,'Rolex',1) ,(004,'Amar',4),(005,'Santhanam',5),(006, 'Tinna',6), (007,'Prabhanjan',7),(008,'Bejoy',8), (009,'Lokesh',9), (010,'Sampath',10);

-- Showing the table

select * from Wanted where Rank > ((select count (*) from Wanted)-5)

4.Write a SQL query to Rename the column name.

-- Create Table

Create table Student (Roll_No int,Name text,Age int);

-- Insert Value

insert into Student values (21,'Billy',15),(31,'johny',18),(61,'Sim',20);

-- Alter Table

ALTER TABLE Student RENAME COLUMN NAME TO Children;

-- Show Table

Select * from Student;

5. How to fetch 3rd highest salary using Rank Function

-- Create Table

create table emoloyee (name text,ID int ,salary int);

-- Insert Value

insert into employee values ('Ram',21,2000),('Bucher',11,3000),('Danny',22,4400),('Groot',12,2300);

-- Show Table

SELECT * FROM `employee` WHERE salary = (SELECT DISTINCT(`salary`) FROM `employee` ORDER BY `salary` DESC LIMIT 1 OFFSET 2);