Step 1: Create a Table

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
    employee_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    employee_name VARCHAR(50),
    manager_id INT
);
```

Step 2: Insert Records

We'll insert some sample data into the employees table.

```
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, employee_name,
manager_id) VALUES
(1, 'Rajesh', NULL),
(2, 'Vikram', 1),
(3, 'Anita', 1),
(4, 'Suresh', 2),
(5, 'Priya', 2);
```

Here, Rajesh is a manager and does not have a manager himself (manager_id is NULL). Vikram and Anita report to Rajesh, and Suresh and Priya report to Vikram.

Step 3: Perform a Self-Join

Now, let's perform a self-join to find out the names of employees and their respective managers.

```
SELECT
    e1.employee_name AS Employee,
    e2.employee_name AS Manager
FROM
    employees e1
LEFT JOIN
    employees e2
ON
    e1.manager_id = e2.employee_id;
```

Explanation

- employees e1 is the first instance of the table.
- employees e2 is the second instance of the table.
- We perform a LEFT JOIN on e1.manager_id = e2.employee_id to get the manager's name for each employee.

Result

The result of the query would be:

Employee	**Manager**
Rajesh	NULL
Vikram	Rajesh
Anita	Rajesh
Suresh	Vikram
Priya	Vikram

This shows each employee alongside their manager's name. Rajesh has no manager because his manager_id is NULL.

This example demonstrates how a self-join can be used to relate rows within the same table