Practice Questions on `WHERE` Clause

1. Retrieve all employees from the `employees` table where the salary is greater than 50,000.

2. Get a list of all products from the `products` table where the price is between 100 and 500.

3. Retrieve customer details from the `customers` table where the city is either 'Hyderabad' or 'Bangalore'.

4. Fetch details of orders from the `orders` table where the order date is after '2023-01-01'.

5. Retrieve all employees whose name starts with 'A' from the `employees` table.

Practice Questions on `HAVING` Clause

1. Retrieve department names from the `employees` table where the average salary is greater than 40,000.
   Fetch the product categories from the `products` table where the total sales exceed 10,000 units.

2. Display customer IDs from the `orders` table where the total number of orders placed by a customer exceeds 5.

3. List the suppliers from the `suppliers` table where the minimum supply quantity is less than 50.

4. Find all cities from the `customers` table where the number of customers exceeds 100.

Practice Questions on `ORDER BY` Clause

1. Retrieve all employee details from the `employees` table, ordered by their joining date in ascending order.

2. Retrieve customer names and cities from the `customers` table, ordered by city name alphabetically.

3. Display order IDs and order dates from the `orders` table, sorted by order date first in ascending order and then by order amount in descending order.

4. Fetch the details of movies from the `movies` table, ordered by their release year in descending order and then by title alphabetically.

Combined Practice Questions

1. Fetch all employee details from the `employees` table where the salary is greater than 40,000, and sort the result by employee name.

2. Display the total sales for each product from the `sales` table where the total sales exceed 1,000 units, and order the result by total sales in descending order.

3. Retrieve all orders from the `orders` table where the order amount is greater than 5,000 and group them by customer ID. Only include groups with more than 3 orders, and order the result by the total order amount.

4. Fetch details of all students from the `students` table where the grade is greater than 75 and order the result by grade in descending order.

5. Retrieve the top 5 products with the highest total sales from the `products` table.