SQL Subqueries Practice

1. Display the first name and salary for all employees who earn more than employee number 103 (*Employees* table).
2. Display the department number and department name for all departments whose location number is equal to the location number of department number 90 (*Departments* table).
3. Display the last name and hire date for all employees who was hired after employee number 101 (*Employees* table).
4. Display the first name, last name, and department number for all employees who work in Sales department (*Employees* and *Departments* table).
5. Display the department number and department name for all departments located in Toronto (*Departments* table).
6. Display the first name, salary and department number for all employees who work in the department as employee number 124 (*Employees* table).
7. Display the first name, salary, and department number for all employees who earn more than the average salary (*Employees* table).
8. Display the first name, salary, and department number for all employees whose salary equals one of the salaries in department number 20 (*Employees* table).
9. Display the first name, salary, and department number for all employees who earn more than maximum salary in department number 50 (*Employees* table).
10. Display the first name, salary, and department number for all employees who earn more than the minimum salary in department number 60 (*Employees* table).
11. Display the first name, salary, and department number for all employees who earn less than the minimum salary of department number 90 (*Employees* table).
12. Display the first name, salary and department number for all employees whose department is located Seattle (*Employees, Departments*and *Locations* table).
13. Display the first name, salary, and department number for all employees who earn less than the average salary, and also work at the same department as employee whose first name is *Kevin*