

Part 5 – correlated subqueries

1. Find employees who earn the most in their departments.
2. Find employees who earn above average in their departments.
3. Find employees with the lowest earnings in their jobs.
4. Find employees who have subordinates using the EXISTS predicate.
5. Find employees whose department does not appear in the DEPT table.
6. Using a subquery, find the names and locations of departments without any employees.
7. Find employees earning the maximum salary in their job positions. Sort results according to decreasing earnings.
8. Find employees earning a minimum salary in their earning groups. Sort results according to descending earning groups.
9. Identify recently hired employees for each department. Sort results by hire dates.
10. Provide the name, salary and name of the department for employees whose salary exceeds the average of their earning groups.
11. Using a subquery, find employees assigned to non-existent departments.
12. Indicate the top three earning employees in the company. Show their names and salaries. (Assume, that salaries in company are unique)
13. Indicate employees whose wages belong to the top three wages in the company. Give them their names and salaries. (Assume, that salaries in company are **not unique**)
14. List the name, salary, department number and average earnings in the department (in one row!) for employees whose earnings exceed the average of their departments (the solution does not require the use of correlations).
15. Write a query generating a list of employees and their employment dates, with an asterisk (*) in the result of last employed.