Display the employee IDs and job IDs of those employees who currently have a job title that is the same as their job title when they were initially hired (that is, they changed jobs but have now gone back to
doing their original job).

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id FROM employees
INTERSECT
SELECT employee_id, job_id
FROM job_history;
```

Example

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id
FROM employees
INTERSECT
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id
FROM job_history;
```

MINUS Operator
Guidelines

- The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected by the SELECT statements in the queries must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query. The names of the columns need not be identical.
- All of the columns in the WHERE clause must be in the SELECT clause for the MINUS operator to work.

Example:

Display the employee IDs of those employees who have not changed their jobs even once.

```
SELECT employee_id,job_id
FROM employees
MINUS
SELECT employee_id,job_id
FROM job_history;
```

Find the Solution for the following:

1. The HR department needs a list of department IDs for departments that do not contain the job ID ST_CLERK. Use set operators to create this report.

```
Select Distinct department_id from departments
MINUS
Select Distinct department_id from employees where job_id = "ST_CLERK";
```

2. The HR department needs a list of countries that have no departments located in them. Display the country ID and the name of the countries. Use set operators to create this report.

```
select country_id, country_name
from countries
Select distinct c.country_id, C.country_name
from countries C
JOIN locations l ON C.country_id = l.country_id
JOIN department d ON l.location_id = d.location_id;
```

Select job_id, department_id
from jobs
where department_id = 10
UNION ALL
select job_id, department_id
From jobs
where department_id = 50
UNION ALL

Select job_id, department_id
from jobs
where department_id = 20;

3. Produce a list of jobs for departments 10, 50, and 20, in that order. Display job ID and department ID using set operators.

4. Create a report that lists the employee IDs and job IDs of those employees who currently have a job title that is the same as their job title when they were initially hired by the company (that is, they changed jobs but have now gone back to doing their original job).

select employee_id, job_

5. The HR department needs a report with the following specifications:

- Last name and department ID of all the employees from the EMPLOYEES table, regardless of whether or not they belong to a department.

- Department ID and department name of all the departments from the DEPARTMENTS table, regardless of whether or not they have employees working in them Write a compound query to accomplish this. select last_name, department_id from employees
UNION ALL Select NULL as last_name, department_id, department_nam
from departme

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	