Q: Write a query to fetch all employees from the "Employees" table.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees;

Q: Write a query to retrieve the names of all employees in alphabetical order.

A: SELECT name FROM Employees ORDER BY name;

Q: Write a query to count the number of employees in the "Sales" department.

A: SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Employees WHERE department = 'Sales';

Q: Write a query to calculate the average salary of all employees.

A: SELECT AVG(salary) FROM Employees;

Q: Write a query to fetch the top 5 highest-paid employees.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 5;

Q: Write a query to find the employees whose salary is above $50,000.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE salary > 50000;

Q: Write a query to retrieve the unique job titles from the "Employees" table.

A: SELECT DISTINCT job\_title FROM Employees;

Q: Write a query to get the total salary expenditure for the company.

A: SELECT SUM(salary) FROM Employees;

Q: Write a query to find the employees who joined the company in the year 2020.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE YEAR(join\_date) = 2020;

Q: Write a query to retrieve the employees who have "Manager" in their job title.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE job\_title LIKE '%Manager%';

Q: Write a query to fetch the oldest employee from the "Employees" table.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees ORDER BY birth\_date ASC LIMIT 1;

Q: Write a query to calculate the total sales for each product from the "Sales" table.

A: SELECT product, SUM(sales) FROM Sales GROUP BY product;

Q: Write a query to retrieve the average salary for each department.

A: SELECT department, AVG(salary) FROM Employees GROUP BY department;

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have not been assigned to any department.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE department IS NULL;

Q: Write a query to fetch the employees whose names start with the letter 'A'.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE name LIKE 'A%';

Q: Write a query to calculate the total revenue for each month from the "Orders" table.

A: SELECT MONTH(order\_date), SUM(revenue) FROM Orders GROUP BY MONTH(order\_date);

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have the highest salary in each department.

A: SELECT department, MAX(salary) FROM Employees GROUP BY department;

Q: Write a query to retrieve the employees who have joined in the last 30 days.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE join\_date >= DATE\_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 30 DAY);

Q: Write a query to calculate the total number of orders for each customer.

A: SELECT customer, COUNT(\*) FROM Orders GROUP BY customer;

Q: Write a query to fetch the employees whose salary is within the range of $50,000 to $100,000.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000;

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have the same manager.

A: SELECT employee FROM Employees GROUP BY manager HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

Q: Write a query to calculate the total profit for each product category from the "Sales" table.

A: SELECT category, SUM(profit) FROM Sales GROUP BY category;

Q: Write a query to fetch the employees who were born in the month of January.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE MONTH(birth\_date) = 1;

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have more than 10 years of experience.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE DATEDIFF(CURDATE(), join\_date) > 3650;

Q: Write a query to calculate the average order quantity for each product.

A: SELECT product, AVG(quantity) FROM Orders GROUP BY product;

Q: Write a query to retrieve the employees whose salary is higher than the average salary.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM Employees);

Q: Write a query to fetch the customers who have placed at least 3 orders.

A: SELECT customer FROM Orders GROUP BY customer HAVING COUNT(\*) >= 3;

Q: Write a query to calculate the total sales for each year from the "Sales" table.

A: SELECT YEAR(sale\_date), SUM(sales) FROM Sales GROUP BY YEAR(sale\_date);

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have the same job title and department.

A: SELECT job\_title, department FROM Employees GROUP BY job\_title, department HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

Q: Write a query to fetch the employees who have joined before the year 2010.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE YEAR(join\_date) < 2010;

Q: Write a query to calculate the total revenue for each customer in the year 2021.

A: SELECT customer, SUM(revenue) FROM Orders WHERE YEAR(order\_date) = 2021 GROUP BY customer;

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have sales greater than $10,000 in the "Sales" table.

A: SELECT \* FROM Sales WHERE sales > 10000;

Q: Write a query to retrieve the employees who have the same birth month.

A: SELECT birth\_date FROM Employees GROUP BY MONTH(birth\_date) HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

Q: Write a query to calculate the average revenue for each month in the year 2020.

A: SELECT MONTH(order\_date), AVG(revenue) FROM Orders WHERE YEAR(order\_date) = 2020 GROUP BY MONTH(order\_date);

Q: Write a query to fetch the employees whose names end with the letter 's'.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE name LIKE '%s';

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have joined in the last 6 months.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE join\_date >= DATE\_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 6 MONTH);

Q: Write a query to calculate the total profit for each region from the "Sales" table.

A: SELECT region, SUM(profit) FROM Sales GROUP BY region;

Q: Write a query to retrieve the employees who have worked for more than 5 years.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE DATEDIFF(CURDATE(), join\_date) > 1825;

Q: Write a query to fetch the customers who have placed orders in the year 2022.

A: SELECT DISTINCT customer FROM Orders WHERE YEAR(order\_date) = 2022;

Q: Write a query to calculate the average quantity sold for each product category.

A: SELECT category, AVG(quantity) FROM Orders GROUP BY category;

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have a salary higher than their manager.

A: SELECT e.\* FROM Employees e INNER JOIN Employees m ON e.manager = m.employee WHERE e.salary > m.salary;

Q: Write a query to retrieve the orders placed on weekends (Saturday and Sunday).

A: SELECT \* FROM Orders WHERE DAYOFWEEK(order\_date) IN (1, 7);

Q: Write a query to calculate the total sales for each month and year from the "Sales" table.

A: SELECT YEAR(sale\_date), MONTH(sale\_date), SUM(sales) FROM Sales GROUP BY YEAR(sale\_date), MONTH(sale\_date);

Q: Write a query to fetch the employees whose names contain the word 'John'.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE name LIKE '%John%';

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have sales greater than the average sales.

A: SELECT \* FROM Sales WHERE sales > (SELECT AVG(sales) FROM Sales);

Q: Write a query to retrieve the top 10 customers with the highest total revenue.

A: SELECT customer, SUM(revenue) AS total\_revenue FROM Orders GROUP BY customer ORDER BY total\_revenue DESC LIMIT 10;

Q: Write a query to calculate the total profit for each product in each year from the "Sales" table.

A: SELECT YEAR(sale\_date), product, SUM(profit) FROM Sales GROUP BY YEAR(sale\_date), product;

Q: Write a query to fetch the employees who have not made any sales.

A: SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE employee\_id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT employee FROM Sales);

Q: Write a query to calculate the average revenue for each customer in the month of January.

A: SELECT customer, AVG(revenue) FROM Orders WHERE MONTH(order\_date) = 1 GROUP BY customer;

Q: Write a query to find the employees who have more than one direct report.

A: SELECT manager FROM Employees GROUP BY manager HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1