

SQL

WhatsApp - You, Today at 11:32 AM

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-- Employees Table

EmpID	EmpName	DeptID	Salary	HireDate
101	John	1	50000	2018-02-12
102	Alice	2	60000	2019-07-10
103	Bob	1	55000	2020-05-05
104	Carol	3	45000	2017-09-20

-- Departments Table

DeptID	DeptName
1	HR
2	IT
3	Sales

Queries

1. Display all records from the Employees table.
2. Display only EmpName and Salary of all employees.
3. Find all employees who belong to the IT department.
4. List employees whose salary is greater than 50,000.
5. Find employees hired before 2020-01-01.
6. Display employees in descending order of salary.
7. Count total number of employees.
8. Find the average salary of all employees.
9. Find the maximum salary in each department.
10. Find departments having more than 1 employee.

Windows taskbar: Type here to search, Task View, File Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Google Chrome, WhatsApp, Word, System tray (Network, Volume, Power, Date/Time: ENG IN 9:05 PM 8/13/2025)

create database ONE;

use ONE;

CREATE table employee(EMPID INT,EMPNAME VARCHAR(20),DEPTID INT,SALARY INT,HIREDATE DATE,DEPTID INT,DEPTNAME VARCHAR(20));

DESC EMPLOYEE;

INSERT INTO employee (EMPID, EMPNAME, DEPTID, SALARY, HIREDATE,DEPTID,DEPTNAME)

VALUES

(101, 'Ramya', 1, 20000, '2018-02-12',1,'IT'),

(102, 'John', 2, 30000, '2017-07-10',2,'CSE'),

(103, 'Alice', 3, 40000, '2023-03-11',3,'IT'),

(104, 'Carol', 4, 50000, '2020-10-12',4,'CSE');

Queries

1. Display all records from the Employees table.
`SELECT * FROM employee;`
2. Display only EmpName and Salary of all employees.
`SELECT EMPNAME, SALARY FROM employee;`
3. Find all employees who belong to the IT department.
`SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE DEPTNAME = 'IT';`
4. List employees whose salary is greater than 50,000.
`SELECT * FROM employee WHERE SALARY > 50000;`
5. Find employees hired before 2020-01-01.
`SELECT * FROM employee WHERE HIREDATE < '2020-01-01';`
6. Display employees in descending order of salary.
`SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY SALARY DESC;`
7. Count total number of employees.
`SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalEmployees FROM employee;`
8. Find the average salary of all employees.
`SELECT AVG(SALARY) AS AverageSalary FROM employee;`

9. Find the maximum salary in each department.

```
SELECT DEPTNAME, MAX(SALARY) AS MaxSalary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY DEPTNAME;
```

10. Find departments having more than 1 employee.

```
SELECT DEPTNAME, COUNT(*) AS EmployeeCount  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY DEPTNAME  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```