1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who get a higher salary than the employee whose ID is 163. Return first name, last name.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, salary

FROM Employees

WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary

FROM Employees

WHERE employee\_ID = 163);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is the same as the employee whose ID is 169. Return first name, last name, department ID and job ID.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Department\_ID, Job\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Job\_ID =(

SELECT Job\_ID

FROM Employees

Where Employee\_ID = 169);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary matches the smallest salary of any of the departments. Return first name, last name and department ID.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Department\_ID

FROM Employees

Where Salary = ANY(

SELECT Min(Salary)

FROM Employees);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn more than the average salary. Return employee ID, first name, last name.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Employee\_ID

FROM Employees

Where Salary > (

SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM Employees);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who report that manager whose first name is ‘Payam’. Return first name, last name, employee ID and salary.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Employee\_ID, Salary

FROM Employees

WHERE Manager\_ID = (

SELECT Employee\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE First\_Name = 'Payam');

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is in the range of smallest salary, and 2500. Return all the fields.

SELECT \*

FROM Employees

WHERE Salary BETWEEN (SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM Employees)

AND 2500;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is lower than any salary of those employees whose job title is 'MK\_MAN'. Return employee ID, first name, last name, job ID.

SELECT Employee\_ID, First\_name, Last\_Name, Job\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Salary < ALL (

SELECT Salary

FROM Employees

WHERE Job\_ID LIKE '%MK\_MAN%');

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose department is located at 'Toronto'. Return first name, last name, employee ID, job ID.

SELECT Employee\_ID, First\_name, Last\_Name, Job\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Department\_ID = ALL(

SELECT Department\_ID

FROM Departments

WHERE Location\_ID = (

SELECT Location\_ID

FROM Locations

Where City = 'Toronto'));

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn more than the average salary and work in a department with any employee whose first name contains a character a 'J'. Return employee ID, first name and salary.

SELECT Employee\_ID, First\_name, Salary

FROM Employees

WHERE SALARY > ALL(

SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM Employees

WHERE First\_name LIKE 'J%');

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in a department where the employee’s first name contains a letter 'T'. Return employee ID, first name and last name.

SELECT Employee\_ID, First\_name, Last\_Name

FROM Employees

WHERE First\_name = ANY(

SELECT First\_Name

FROM Employees

WHERE First\_Name LIKE '%T%');

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the same department where 'Clara' works. Exclude all those records where the first name is 'Clara'. Return first name, last name and hire date.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Hire\_date, Department\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Department\_ID = ALL(

SELECT Department\_ID

FROM Employees

Where First\_name = 'Clara') AND NOT First\_name = 'Clara';

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who get the second-highest salary. Return all the fields of the employees.

SELECT \*

FROM Employees

WHERE salary = (select Max(salary) from employees

WHERE salary < (Select max(Salary) From Employees));

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who do not work in those departments where manager ids are in between 100 and 200. Return all the fields of the employees.

SELECT \*

FROM Employees

WHERE Employee\_ID = ANY(

SELECT Employee\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Manager\_ID NOT BETWEEN 100 AND 200);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is more than the average salary of any department. Return employee ID, first name, last name, job ID.

SELECT Employee\_ID, First\_name, Last\_Name, Job\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Salary > ANY(

SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM Employees

GROUP BY Department\_ID);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the department 'Marketing'. Return first name, last name and department ID.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Department\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Department\_ID = ALL(

SELECT Department\_ID

FROM Departments

WHERE Department\_name = 'Marketing');

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary matches to the salary of the employee who works in that department of ID 40. Return first name, last name, salary, and department ID.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Hire\_date, Salary, Department\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Salary = ALL(

SELECT Salary

FROM Employees

WHERE Department\_ID = 40);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in that department where the employee works ID 201. Return first name, last name, salary, and department ID.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Hire\_date, Salary, Department\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Department\_ID = (

SELECT Department\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Employee\_ID = 201);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn more than the maximum salary of a department of ID 40. Return first name, last name and department ID.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Department\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Salary > all(

SELECT MAX(salary)

From Employees

WHERE department\_ID = 40);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn more than the average salary. Sort the result-set in descending order by salary. Return first name, last name, salary, and department ID.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_Name, Salary, Department\_ID

FROM Employees

WHERE Salary > (

SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM Employees)

ORDER BY salary DESC;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in departments located at 'United Kingdom’. Return first name.

SELECT First\_name

FROM Employees

WHERE Department\_ID = ALL(

SELECT Department\_ID

FROM Departments

WHERE Location\_ID = (

SELECT Location\_ID

FROM Locations

Where Country\_ID = 'United Kingdom'));

1. Write a query to display the employee id, name ( first name and last name ), salary and the SalaryStatus column with a title HIGH and LOW respectively for those employees whose salary is more than and less than the average salary of all employees.

SELECT Employee\_ID, First\_name, Last\_Name, Salary

,CASE WHEN salary > (SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM employees) THEN 'HIGH'

ELSE 'LOW'

END AS SalaryStatus

FROM employees

1. Write a query to display the employee id, name ( first name and last name ), SalaryDrawn, AvgCompare (salary - the average salary of all employees) and the SalaryStatus column with a title HIGH and LOW respectively for those employees whose salary is more than and less than the average salary of all employees.