write a SQL query to find the managers. Return complete information about the managers.

Select \* from employ where emp\_id in (select manager\_id from employ)

write a SQL query to compute the experience of all the managers. Return employee ID, employee name, job name, joining date, and experience.

select emp\_id,emp\_name,job\_name,hire\_date,age(current\_date,hire\_date) as experience from employ where emp\_id in (select manager\_id from employ)

write a SQL query to find those employees who work as 'MANAGERS' and 'ANALYST' and working in ‘SYDNEY’ or ‘PERTH’ with an experience more than 5 years without receiving the commission. Sort the result-set in ascending order by department location. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, and department name.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.salary,d.dep\_name from employ e ,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.job\_name in ('Analyst','Manager') and d.dep\_location in ('SYDNEY','PERTH')

and extract(year from age(current\_date,hire\_date))>5 and e.commission is null order by d.dep\_location asc

write a SQL query to find those employees work at SYDNEY or working in the FINANCE department with an annual salary above 28000, but the monthly salary should not be 3000 or 2800 and who do not work as a MANAGER and whose ID contain a digit of '3' or '7' in 3rd position. Sort the result-set in ascending order by department ID and descending order by job name. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, department name, department location, department ID, and job name.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.salary,d.dep\_name,d.dep\_location,e.dep\_id,e.job\_name from employ e ,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and d.dep\_location='SYDNEY' or d.dep\_name='Finance'

and (12\*e.salary)>28000 and e.salary not in (3000,2800) and cast(e.emp\_id as text) like '\_\_3%' and cast(e.emp\_id as text) like '\_\_7%' and e.job\_name!='Manager'

order by e.dep\_id asc ,e.job\_name desc

write a SQL query to find the employees of grade 2 and 3.Return all the information of employees and salary details.

select \* from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade in (2,3)

write a SQL query to find those employees of grade 4 or 5 and who work as ANALYST or MANAGER. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ e, salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and e.job\_name in ('Analyst','Manager') and s.grade in (4,5)

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is more than the salary of JONAS. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary>(select salary from employ where emp\_name='Jonas')

write a SQL query to find those employees who work as same designation of FRANK. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name in (select job\_name from employ where emp\_name='Frank')

write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to ADELYN. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ where hire\_date<(select hire\_date from employ where emp\_name='Adelyn')

write a SQL query to find those employees of department ID 2001 and whose designation is same as of the designation of department ID 1001. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ e ,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.job\_name in (select job\_name from employ where e.emp\_id!=employ.emp\_id and employ.dep\_id='1001') and e.dep\_id='2001'

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is the same as the salary of FRANK or SANDRINE. Sort the result-set in descending order by salary. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary in (select salary from employ e where e.emp\_id<>employ.emp\_id and e.emp\_name in ('Frank','Blaze'))

write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation are the same as the designation of MARKER or salary is more than the salary of ADELYN. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ where job\_name =(select job\_name from employ where emp\_name='Marker') or salary>(select salary from employ where emp\_name='Adelyn')

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is more than the total remuneration (salary + commission) of the designation SALESMAN. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary>(select max(salary+commission) as total\_salary from employ where job\_name='Salesman')

write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to BLAZE and working at PERTH or BRISBANE. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ,department1 where employ.dep\_id=department1.dep\_id and hire\_date<(select hire\_date from employ where emp\_name='Blaze') and department1.dep\_location in ('PERTH','BRISBANE')

write a SQL query to find those employees of grade 3 and 4 and work in the department of FINANCE or AUDIT and whose salary is more than the salary of ADELYN and experience is more than FRANK. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ e,department1 d ,salary\_grade s where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and d.dep\_name in ('Finance','Audit') and e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade in (3,4) and d.dep\_name in ('Finance','Audit') and e.salary>(select salary from employ where employ.emp\_name='Adelyn')

and e.hire\_date <(select hire\_date from employ where emp\_name='Frank')

write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is same as the designation of SANDRINE or ADELYN. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name in (select job\_name from employ where emp\_name in ('Adelyn','Sandrine'))

write a SQL query to list any job of department ID 1001 which are not found in department ID 2001. Return job name.

select job\_name from employ where dep\_id='1001' and job\_name not in (select job\_name from employ where dep\_id='2001')

write a SQL query to find the highest paid employee. Return complete information about the employees

select max(salary) from employ

write a SQL query to find the highest paid employees in the department MARKETING. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary in (select max(salary) from employ where dep\_id in (select dep\_id from department1 where dep\_name='Marketing'))

write a SQL query to find the employees of grade 3 who joined recently and location at PERTH. Return employee ID, employee name, job name, hire date, and salary.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,e.hire\_date,e.salary from employ e where e.dep\_id in (select d.dep\_id from department1 d where d.dep\_location='PERTH')

and e.hire\_date in (select max(hire\_date) from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade='3')

write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to recently hired employee and work under KAYLING. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where hire\_date<(select max(hire\_date) from employ where manager\_id in (select emp\_id from employ where emp\_name='Kayling'))

write a SQL query to find those employees of grade 3 to 5 and location at SYDNEY. The employees are not in PRESIDENT designated and salary is more than the highest paid employee of PERTH where no MANAGER and SALESMAN are working under KAYLING. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where dep\_id in (select dep\_id from department1 d where d.dep\_location='SYDNEY') and emp\_id in (select emp\_id from employ e ,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade in (3,4,5)) and job\_name!='President' and salary>(select max(salary) from employ where dep\_id in (select dep\_id from department1 where department1.dep\_location='PERTH')

and job\_name in ('Manager','Salesman') and manager\_id not in (select emp\_id from employ where emp\_name='Kayling'))

write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior employees as of year 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where hire\_date in (select min(hire\_date) from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')='1991')

write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in 1991 in a designation same as the most senior person of the year 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name in (select job\_name from employ where hire\_date in (select min(hire\_date) from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')='1991'))

write a SQL query to find the most senior employee of grade 4 or 5, work under KAYLING. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where hire\_date in (select min(hire\_date) from employ where emp\_id in(select emp\_id from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade in (4,5)))

and manager\_id in (select emp\_id from employ where emp\_name='Kayling')

write a SQL query to compute the total salary of the designation MANAGER. Return total salary.

select sum(salary) from employ where job\_name='Manager'

write a SQL query to compute the total salary of employees of grade 3. Return total salary.

select sum(salary) from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade='3'

write a SQL query to find those employees of department 1001 and whose salary is more than the average salary of employees in department 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary>(select avg(salary) from employ where dep\_id='2001') and dep\_id='1001'

write a SQL query to find those departments where maximum number of employees work. Return department ID, department name, location and number of employees

select d.dep\_location,d.dep\_id,d.dep\_name,count(\*) from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id group by d.dep\_id,d.dep\_location,d.dep\_name having count(\*)= (select max(my\_count) from(select count(\*) my\_count from employ group by dep\_id)a)

write a SQL query to find those employees whose manager is JONAS. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where manager\_id in (select emp\_id from employ where emp\_name='Jonas')

write a SQL query to find those employees who are not working in the department MARKETING. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where dep\_id not in (select dep\_id from department1 where dep\_name='Marketing')

write a SQL query to find those employees who are working as a manager. Return employee name, job name, department name, and location.

select e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,d.dep\_name,d.dep\_location from employ e ,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.emp\_id in (select manager\_id from employ )

write a SQL query to find those employees who receive the highest salary of each department. Return employee name and department ID.

select emp\_name,dep\_id from employ where salary in (Select max(salary) from employ group by dep\_id)

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is equal or more to the average of maximum and minimum salary. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary >=(select (max(salary)+min(salary))/2 as avg\_salary from employ)

write a SQL query to find those managers whose salary is more than the average salary of his employees. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ m where m.emp\_id in (select manager\_id from employ) and m.salary>(select avg(e.salary) from employ e where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id)

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is less than the salary of his manager but more than the salary of any other manager. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ w,employ m where w.manager\_id=m.emp\_id and w.salary<m.salary and w.salary>any(select salary from employ where emp\_id in(select manager\_id from employ ))

write a SQL query to compute department wise average salary of employees. Return employee name, average salary, department ID as "Current Salary".

select e.emp\_name,avg(e.salary) over (partition by e.dep\_id) as current\_salary,

e.dep\_id

from employ e

select e.emp\_name,d.avg\_sal,e.dep\_id current\_salary from employ e, (select avg(salary) avg\_sal,dep\_id from employ group by dep\_id)d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id

write a SQL query to find five lowest paid workers. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ order by salary asc limit 5

write a SQL query to find those managers who are not working under the PRESIDENT. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where emp\_id in (select manager\_id from employ) and manager\_id not in (select emp\_id from employ where job\_name='President')

write a SQL query to find those departments where the number of employees is equal to the number of characters in the department name. Return complete information about the employees.

select d.dep\_name,count(\*) from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id group by d.dep\_name having count(\*)=length(d.dep\_name)

or

select \* from department1 d where length(dep\_name) in (select count(\*) from employ e where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id)

write a SQL query to find those departments where the highest number of employees works. Return department name.

select dep\_name from department1 where dep\_id in (select dep\_id from employ group by dep\_id having count(\*) in (select max(my\_count) from (select count(\*)my\_count from employ group by dep\_id)a))

write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in the company on the same date. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where hire\_date in (select hire\_date from employ e where e.emp\_id<>employ.emp\_id)

write a SQL query to find those departments where more than average number of employees works. Return department name.

select d.dep\_name from department1 d,employ e where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id group by d.dep\_name having count(\*)>(select avg(my\_count) from (select count(\*)my\_count from employ group by dep\_id)a)

write a SQL query to find those managers who handle maximum number of employees. Return managers name, number of employees.

select m.emp\_name as manager,count(\*) from employ e,employ m where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id group by m.emp\_name having count(\*)=(select max(my\_count) from (select count(\*) my\_count from employ group by manager\_id)a)

write a SQL query to find those managers who receive less salary then the employees work under them. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ m where salary <any(select salary from employ e where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id)

write a SQL query to find those employees who are sub-ordinates of BLAZE. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where manager\_id in (select emp\_id from employ where emp\_name='Blaze')

write a SQL query to find those employees who work as managers. Return complete information about the employees. Use co-related subquery.

select \* from employ where emp\_id in (select manager\_id from employ where manager\_id is not null)

write a SQL query to list the name of the employees for their manager JONAS and the name of the manager of JONAS.

select e.emp\_name,m.emp\_name as manager\_employe,m1.emp\_name as jonas\_manager from employ e,employ m,employ m1 where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id and m.manager\_id=m1.emp\_id and m.emp\_name='Jonas'

write a SQL query to find those employees who receive minimum salary for a designation. Sort the result-set in ascending order by salary. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary in (select min(salary) from employ group by job\_name) order by salary asc

write a SQL query to find those employees who receive maximum salary for a designation. Sort the result-set in descending order by salary. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary in (select max(salary) from employ group by job\_name) order by salary desc

write a SQL query to find recently hired employees of every department. Sort the result-set in descending order by hire date. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where hire\_date in (select max(hire\_date) from employ e where e.dep\_id=employ.dep\_id group by dep\_id) order by hire\_date desc

write a SQL query to find those employees who receive a salary higher than the average salary of their department. Sort the result-set in ascending order by department ID. Return employee name, salary, and department ID.

select emp\_name,salary,dep\_id from employ where salary>(select avg(salary) from employ e where e.dep\_id=employ.dep\_id) order by dep\_id asc

write a SQL query to find those employees who earn a commission and receive maximum salary. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary in (select max(salary) from employ where commission is not null)

write a SQL query to find those employees who do not work in the department 1001 but work in the same designation and salary as the employees in department 3001. Return employee name, job name and salary.

select emp\_name,job\_name,salary from employ where dep\_id!='1001' and (salary,job\_name) in (select e.salary,e.job\_name from employ e where e.dep\_id='3001')

write a SQL query to find those employees who get a commission percent and works as a SALESMAN and earn maximum net salary. Return department ID, name, designation, salary, and net salary (salary+ commission).

select dep\_id,emp\_name,job\_name,salary,(salary+commission) total from employ where (salary+commission) in (select max(e.salary+e.commission) from employ e where e.commission is not null and e.job\_name='Salesman' )

write a SQL query to find those employees who gets a commission and earn the second highest net salary (salary + commission). Return department id, employee name, designation, salary, and net salary.

select dep\_id,emp\_name,job\_name,salary,(salary+commission) as net\_salary from employ where (salary+commission) in (select (e.salary+e.commission) from employ e where e.commission is not null order by (e.salary+e.commission) desc limit 1 offset 1)

write a SQL query to find those departments where the average salary is less than the averages for all departments. Return department ID, average salary.

select dep\_id,avg(salary) from employ group by dep\_id having avg(salary)<(select avg(salary) from employ)

write a SQL query to find the unique department of the employees. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from department1 where dep\_id in (select distinct(dep\_id) from employ)

write a SQL query to list the details of the employees working at PERTH.

select \* from employ where dep\_id in (select dep\_id from department1 where dep\_location='PERTH')

write a SQL query to list the employees of grade 2 or 3 and the department where he or she works, is located in the city PERTH. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where emp\_id in (select emp\_id from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade in (2,3))

and dep\_id in (select dep\_id from department1 where dep\_location='PERTH')

write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is same as the designation of ADELYN or the salary is more than the salary of WADE. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name in (select job\_name from employ where emp\_name='Adelyn') or salary>(select salary from employ where emp\_name='Wade')

write a SQL query to find those employees of department 1001 whose salary is more than the salary of ADELYN. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where dep\_id='1001' and salary>(select salary from employ where emp\_name='Adelyn')

write a SQL query to find those managers who are senior to KAYLING and who are junior to SANDRINE. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where emp\_id in (select manager\_id from employ where hire\_date<(select hire\_date from employ where emp\_name='Kayling') and hire\_date>(select hire\_date from employ where emp\_name='Sandrine'))

and manager\_id is not null

write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the department where KAYLING works. Return employee ID, employee name, department location, salary department name.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,d.dep\_location,d.dep\_name from employ e ,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.dep\_id in (select dep\_id from employ where emp\_name='Kayling' and e.emp\_id<>employ.emp\_id )

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary grade is greater than the grade of MARKER. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade>(select s.grade from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and e.emp\_name='Marker')

write a SQL query to find those employees whose grade same as the grade of TUCKER or experience is more than SANDRINE and who are belonging to SYDNEY or PERTH. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ e,salary\_grade s,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and d.dep\_location in ('PERTH','SYDNEY') and e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade in (select s.grade from salary\_grade s,employ e where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and e.emp\_name='Tucker')

or age(current\_date,hire\_date)>(select age(current\_date,hire\_date) as experience from employ where emp\_name='Sandrine')

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is same as any one of the employee. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary in (select salary from employ e where e.emp\_id<>employ.emp\_id)

write a SQL query to find compute the total remuneration (salary + commission) of all sales person of MARKETING department. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ e where (salary+commission) in (select salary+commission from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and d.dep\_name='Marketing' and e.job\_name='Salesman')

write a SQL query to find the recently hired employees of department 3001. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where hire\_date in (select max(hire\_date) from employ where dep\_id=3001) and dep\_id=3001

write a SQL query to find the highest paid employees of PERTH who joined before recently hired employee of grade 2. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary=(select max(salary) from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and d.dep\_location='PERTH') and hire\_date<(select max(hire\_date) from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade=2 )

write a SQL query to find the highest paid employees work under KAYLING. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary in (select max(salary) from employ where manager\_id in (select emp\_id from employ where emp\_name='Kayling'))

write a SQL query to find those employees whose net pay are higher than or equal to the salary of any other employee in the company. Return employee name, salary, and commission.

select emp\_name,salary,commission from employ where (select max(salary+commission) from employ)>any(select salary from employ)

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salaries are greater than the salaries of their managers. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ e,employ m where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id and e.salary>m.salary

write a SQL query to find the maximum average salary drawn for each job except for PRESIDENT.

select max(my\_avg) from(select avg(salary) my\_avg from employ where job\_name!='President' group by job\_name)a

write a SQL query to count the number of employees who work as a manager. Return number of employees.

select count(\*) from employ where emp\_id in (select manager\_id from employ )

write a SQL query to find those departments where no employee works. Return department ID.

select d.dep\_id from department1 d left join employ e on e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id where e.dep\_id is null

or

select d.dep\_id from department1 d where d.dep\_id not in (select e.dep\_id from employ e)