DAY 11 – SQL Subqueries & Nested Queries

Practice Queries

Sample Table Used: employees(emp_id, name, dept, salary)

Level 1 – Easy

- 1. Find employee with minimum salary: SELECT name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees);
- 2. Employees earning above average salary: SELECT name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);
- 3. Departments with employees earning more than 60000: SELECT DISTINCT dept FROM employees WHERE dept IN (SELECT dept FROM employees WHERE salary > 60000);

Level 2 – Medium

- 4. Employees working in same department as Meena: SELECT name, dept FROM employees WHERE dept = (SELECT dept FROM employees WHERE name = 'Meena');
- 5. Employees earning more than ANY HR employee: SELECT name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept = 'HR');
- 6. Employees earning more than ALL HR employees: SELECT name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept = 'HR');

Level 3 – Advanced

- 7. Employees earning more than department average: SELECT e1.name, e1.salary, e1.dept FROM employees e1 WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees e2 WHERE e1.dept = e2.dept);
- 8. Find 3rd highest salary: SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees));
- 9. Employees with department maximum salary: SELECT e1.name, e1.salary, e1.dept FROM employees e1 WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees e2 WHERE e1.dept = e2.dept);