Create a Table

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (
    EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    FirstName VARCHAR(50),
    LastName VARCHAR(50),
    Age INT,
    Department VARCHAR(50),
    Salary DECIMAL(10, 2)
);

-- Insert some data into the Employees table
INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, Age, Department, Salary) VALUES
(1, 'John', 'Doe', 30, 'HR', 50000.00),
(2, 'Jane', 'Smith', 25, 'IT', 60000.00),
(3, 'Sam', 'Brown', 28, 'Finance', 55000.00),
(4, 'Sue', 'Wilson', 35, 'IT', 70000.00),
(5, 'Tom', 'Clark', 40, 'HR', 65000.00),
(6, 'Lisa', 'Jones', 32, 'Finance', 48000.00);
```

2. IN Operator

The IN operator is used to filter the results based on a list of values.

Ex-:Find employees who work in either the HR or IT department:

```
SELECT * FROM Employees
WHERE Department IN ('HR', 'IT');
```

3. LIKE Operator

The LIKE operator is used for pattern matching with wildcard characters (% for multiple characters, _ for a single character).

Example: Find employees whose last names start with 'S':

```
SELECT * FROM Employees
WHERE LastName LIKE 'S%';
```

4. BETWEEN Operator

The BETWEEN operator filters the results within a specific range.

Example: Find employees whose age is between 30 and 40:

```
SELECT * FROM Employees
WHERE Age BETWEEN 30 AND 40;
```

5. ALL Operator

The ALL operator is used with comparison operators to compare a value to all values in a list or subquery.

Example: Find employees whose salary is greater than the salary of all employees in the HR department:

```
SELECT * FROM Employees
WHERE Salary > ALL (SELECT Salary FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'HR');
```

6. ANY Operator

The ANY operator compares a value to any value in a list or subquery.

Example: Find employees whose salary is greater than any employee in the IT department:

```
SELECT * FROM Employees
WHERE Salary > ANY (SELECT Salary FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'IT');
```

7. EXISTS Operator

The EXISTS operator is used to test for the existence of any record in a subquery.

Example: Find employees who belong to a department that has at least one employee with a salary greater than 60000:

```
SELECT * FROM Employees e
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM Employees WHERE Department = e.Department AND Salary > 60000);
```

8. SOME Operator

The SOME operator is equivalent to the ANY operator and is used to compare a value to some values in a list or subquery.

Example: Find employees whose salary is less than the salary of some employees in the IT department:

```
SELECT * FROM Employees
WHERE Salary < SOME (SELECT Salary FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'IT');
```