Q. **Write an SQL Query to print all Employee details whose emp_salary lies between 10,000 and 1,00,000.**

A. Select * from EMP where emp_salary between 10,000 and 1,00,000;

Q. **Write a SQL Query to print details of the EMP who have joined in Mar'2018.**

A. Select * from EMP where year(join_date) = 2018 and month(join_date) = 3;

Q. **Write a SQL Query to fetch common records of two tables.**

A. Select * from Table1 INTERSECT Select * from Table2;

Q. **Write a SQL Query to display the top 5 records of a table.**

A. Select TOP 5 * from EMP order by emp_salary DESC;

Q. **Write a SQL Query to show the last record from a table.**

A. Select * from EMP where emp_id = (Select max(emp_id) from EMP);

Q. **Write a SQL Query to fetch the names of Employee who have highest salary.**

A. Select emp_name, emp_salary from EMP WHERE emp_salary = (Select max(emp_salary) from EMP);

Q. **Write a SQL Query to find 2nd highest salary of an employee.**

A. Select max(emp_salary) from EMP where emp_salary IN (SELECT emp_salary from EMP MINUS SELECT max(emp_salary) from EMP);

Q. **Write a SQL Query to find 3rd highest salary of an employee.**

A. Select emp_salary from EMP order by emp_salary desc limit 2,1;

In the above query, offset is set to two.

Q. **Write a SQL Query to display the all rows(non-repeating) in two tables.**

A. Select emp_name from EMP1 UNION SELECT emp_name from EMP2;

Q. **Write a SQL Query to sort the employee's lastname descending by their last name**.

A. Select * from EMP order by emp_lastname DESC;

Q. **Write a SQL Query to find the customers that have an OrderPrice value higher than the average OrderPrice value.**

A. Select Customer from Orders where OrderPrice>(Select AVG(OrderPrice) from Orders);