# Write the following SQL queries:

1. Write a query in SQL to display the full name (first and last name), and salary for those employees who earn below 6000

SELECT first\_name ||' '||last\_name AS Full\_Name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary < 6000;

2. Write a query in SQL to display the first and last\_name, product number and salary for those employees who earn more than 8000.

SELECT first\_name,last\_name, product\_id, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 8000;

3. Write a query in SQL to display the first and last\_name, product number and salary for those employees who earn more within range 10000 and 20000.

SELECT first\_name,last\_name, product\_id, salary FROM employees WHERE salary between 10000 and 20000;

4. Write a query in SQL to display all the information for all employees without any project number.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE product\_id IS NULL;

# 5. Write a query in SQL to display the first and last name, and department number for all employees whose last name is "McEwen". SELECT first\_name, last\_name, product\_id FROM employees WHERE last\_name = 'McEwen';

# 6. Write a query in SQL to display all the information of employees whose salary is in the range of 8000 and 12000 and commission is not null or project number is except the number 40, 120 and 70 and they have been hired before June 5th, 1987.

# SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 8000 AND 12000 AND commission\_pct IS NOT NULL OR product\_id NOT IN (40 , 120 , 70) AND hire\_date < '05-JUN-87'

7. Write a query in SQL to display the the full name (first and last name), and project number for those employees who works either in product 70 or 90. SELECT first\_name ||' '|| last\_name AS Full\_Name, project\_id FROM employees WHERE product\_id = 70 OR product\_id = 90;

Another Solution SELECT first\_name ||' '|| last\_name AS Full\_Name, product\_id FROM employees WHERE product\_id IN (70 , 90);

8. Write a query in SQL to display the full name (first and last name), salary, and author number for those employees who is working under a author.

SELECT first\_name ||' '||last\_name AS Full\_Name, salary, author\_id FROM employees WHERE author\_id IS NOT NULL;

# 9. Write a query in SQL to display job ID, number of employees, sum of salary, and difference between highest salary and lowest salary for a job.

# SELECT job\_id, COUNT(\*), SUM(salary), MAX(salary)-MIN(salary) AS salary\_difference FROM employees GROUP BY job\_id;

# 10. Write a query in SQL to display the country ID and number of cities in that country we have.

# SELECT country\_id, COUNT(\*) FROM locations GROUP BY country\_id;

11. Write a query in SQL to display the details of jobs in ascending sequence on job title.

SELECT \* FROM jobs ORDER BY job\_title asc; Tip: for descending order “Desc”

12. Write a query in SQL to display the average salary of employees for each Project who doesn’t get a commission percentage

SELECT product\_id, AVG(salary) FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct IS NULL GROUP BY product\_id;

13. Write a query to display the name ( first name and last name ) for those employees who gets more salary than the employee whose id is 163. (sub-queries)

SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employees WHERE salary > ( SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id=163 );

# 14. Write a query in SQL to display the first and last name, salary and department ID for those employees whose department is located in the city London. SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary, product\_id FROM employees WHERE product\_id IN (SELECT product\_id FROM departments WHERE location\_id = (SELECT location\_id FROM locations WHERE city = 'London'));

15. Write a query in SQL to display the first name, last name, project number, and project name for each employee.

SELECT E.first\_name , E.last\_name , E.product\_id , D.product\_name FROM employees E JOIN product D ON E.product\_id = D.product\_id;

16. Write a query in SQL to display the first name, last name, project number and project name, for all employees for project 80 or 40

SELECT E.first\_name , E.last\_name , E.product\_id , D.product\_name FROM employees E JOIN product D ON E.product\_id = D.product\_id AND E.product\_id IN (80 , 40)

17. Write a query in SQL to display all project including those where does not have any employee.

SELECT E.first\_name, E.last\_name, D.product\_id, D.product\_name FROM employees E RIGHT OUTER JOIN product D ON E.product\_id = D.product\_id;

18. Write a query in SQL to display the first name, last name, product number and name, for all employees who have or have not any product.

SELECT E.first\_name, E.last\_name, E.product\_id, D.product\_name FROM employees E LEFT OUTER JOIN product D ON E.product\_id = D.product\_id;

# 19. Write a query in SQL to display job title and average salary of employees.

# SELECT job\_title, AVG(salary) FROM employees NATURAL JOIN jobs GROUP BY job\_title;

20. Write a query to display project name and product id whose “greater than or equal 20” or “less than or equal 30”

SELECT product\_id, project\_name FROM products WHERE product\_id <= 30 UNION SELECT product\_id, product\_name FROM projects WHERE product\_id >= 20

21. Write a query to display product name and product id whose “greater than or equal 20” and “less than or equal 30”

SELECT project\_id, product\_name FROM products WHERE product\_id <= 30 INTERSECT SELECT product\_id, product\_name FROM product WHERE product\_id >= 20

22. Write a query to display product name and product id whose “less than or equal 30” and not “greater than or equal 20”

SELECT product\_id, product\_name FROM product WHERE product\_id <= 30 MINUS SELECT product\_id, product\_name FROM products WHERE product

\_id >= 20