

Table – EmployeeDetails

Empld	FullName	ManagerId	DateOfJoining	City
121	John Snow	321	01/31/2014	Toronto
321	Walter White	986	01/30/2015	California
421	Kuldeep Rana	876	27/11/2016	New D

Table – EmployeeSalary

Empld	Project	Salary	Variable
121	P1	8000	500
321	P2	10000	1000
421	P1	12000	0

Ques.1. Write an SQL query to fetch the Empld and FullName of all the employees working under Manager with id – '986'.

SELECT Empld, FullName FROM EmployeeDetails WHERE ManagerId = 986;

Ques.2. Write an SQL query to fetch the different projects available from the EmployeeSalary table.

SELECT DISTINCT(Project) FROM EmployeeSalary;

Ques.3. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in project 'P1'.

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EmployeeSalary WHERE Project = 'P1';

Ques.4. Write an SQL query to find the maximum, minimum, and average salary of the employees.

SELECT Max(Salary), Min(Salary), AVG(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary;

Ques.5. Write an SQL query to find the employee id whose salary lies in the range of 9000 and 15000.

SELECT EmpId, Salary FROM EmployeeSalary WHERE Salary BETWEEN 9000 AND 15000;

Ques.6. Write an SQL query to fetch those employees who live in Toronto and work under manager with ManagerId – 321.

SELECT EmpId, City, ManagerId FROM EmployeeDetails WHERE City='Toronto' AND ManagerId='321';

Ques.7. Write an SQL query to fetch all the employees who either live in California or work under a manager with ManagerId – 321.

SELECT EmpId, City, ManagerId FROM EmployeeDetails WHERE City='California' OR ManagerId='321';

Ques.8. Write an SQL query to fetch all those employees who work on Project other than P1.

SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeSalary WHERE NOT Project='P1';

Or

```
SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeSalary WHERE Project <> 'P1';
```

Ques.9. Write an SQL query to display the total salary of each employee adding the Salary with Variable value.

```
SELECT EmpId, Salary+Variable as TotalSalary FROM EmployeeSalary;
```

Ques.10. Write an SQL query to fetch the employees whose name begins with any two characters, followed by a text “hn” and ending with any sequence of characters.

```
SELECT FullName FROM EmployeeDetails WHERE FullName LIKE '__hn%';
```

Ques.11. Write an SQL query to fetch all the EmpIds which are present in either of the tables – ‘EmployeeDetails’ and ‘EmployeeSalary’.

```
SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeDetails UNION SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeSalary;
```

Ques.12. Write an SQL query to fetch common records between two tables.

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeDetails INTERSECT SELECT * FROM ManagerSalary;
```

MySQL – Since MySQL doesn’t have INTERSECT operator so we can use the sub query-

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeDetails WHERE EmpId IN (SELECT EmpId from ManagerSalary);
```

Ques.13. Write an SQL query to fetch records that are present in one table but not in another table.

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeSalary MINUS SELECT * FROM ManagerSalary;
```

MySQL – Since MySQL doesn’t have MINUS operator so we can use LEFT join-

```
SELECT EmployeeSalary.* FROM EmployeeSalary LEFT JOIN  
ManagerSalary USING (EmpId) WHERE ManagerSalary.EmpId IS NULL;
```

Ques.14. Write an SQL query to fetch the Empls that are present in both the tables – ‘EmployeeDetails’ and ‘EmployeeSalary.’

Using sub query-

SELECT Empld FROM EmployeeDetails where Empld IN (SELECT Empld FROM EmployeeSalary);

Ques.15. Write an SQL query to fetch the Empls that are present in EmployeeDetails but not in EmployeeSalary.

Using sub query-

SELECT Empld FROM EmployeeDetails where Empld Not IN (SELECT Empld FROM EmployeeSalary);

Ques.16. Write an SQL query to fetch the employee full names and replace the space with ‘-’.

SELECT REPLACE(FullName, ' ', '-') FROM EmployeeDetails;

Ques.17. Write an SQL query to fetch the position of a given character(s) in a field.

SELECT INSTR(FullName, 'Snow') FROM EmployeeDetails;

Ques.18. Write an SQL query to display both the Empld and ManagerId together.

SELECT CONCAT(Empld, ManagerId) as NewId FROM EmployeeDetails;