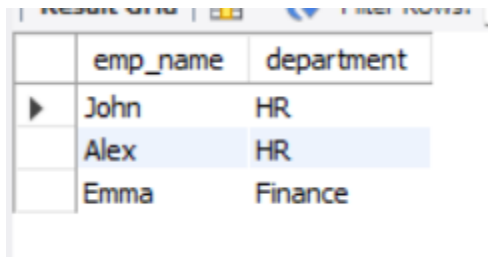**Example 1:**
Find all employees who work in the same department as either John or Emma.

select emp_name,department

from employees

where department in(

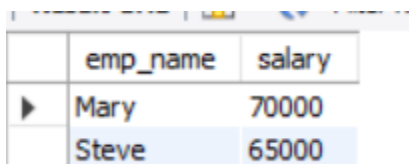select department from employees where emp_name in('john','Emma'));

OUTPUT:

emp_name	department
John	HR
Alex	HR
Emma	Finance

Example 2:
Find all employees whose salary equals any salary from the IT department.

select emp_name,salary

from employees

where salary= any(

select salary from employees where department='IT');

OUTPUT:

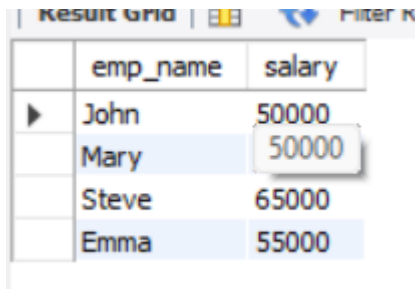| emp_name	salary
Mary	70000
Steve	65000

Example 1:
Find employees whose salary is greater than any salary of HR department employees.

select emp_name,salary

from employees

where salary>any(select salary from employees where department='HR');

OUTPUT:

Result Grid		Filter R
	emp_name	salary
▶	John	50000
	Mary	50000
	Steve	65000
	Emma	55000

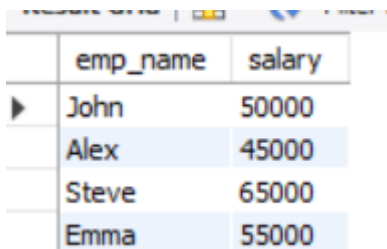**Example 2:**
Find employees whose salary is less than any salary in the IT department.

select emp_name,salary

from employees

where salary<any(select salary from employees where department='IT');

OUTPUT:

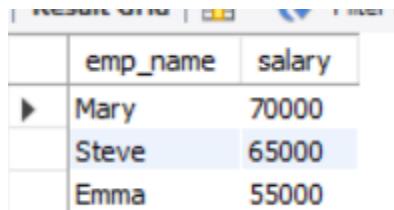|	emp_name	salary
▶	John	50000
	Alex	45000
	Steve	65000
	Emma	55000

Example 1:
Find employees whose salary is greater than all HR employees.

select emp_name,salary

from employees

where salary>all(select salary from employees where department='HR');

OUTPUT:

emp_name	salary
▶ Mary	70000
Steve	65000
Emma	55000

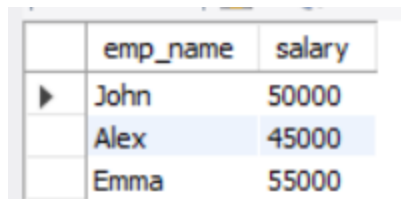**Example 2:**
Find employees whose salary is less than all IT employees.

select emp_name,salary

from employees

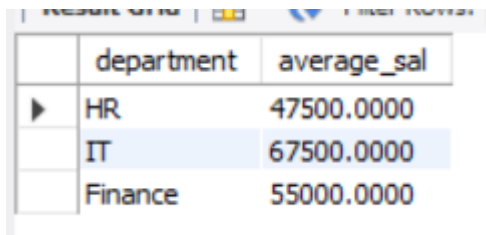where salary<all(select salary from employees where department='IT');

OUTPUT:

emp_name	salary
▶ John	50000
Alex	45000
Emma	55000

Q1. Find employees whose salary is greater than the average salary of any department.

select department,avg(salary) as average_sal

from employees

group by department

having avg(salary)>any(select salary from employees);

OUTPUT:

department	average_sal
HR	47500.0000
IT	67500.0000
Finance	55000.0000

Q2. Find departments having employees working in the same department as John or Emma, and show total employees per department.

select department,count(*) as total_employees

from employees

where department in(

select department from employees where emp_name in('john','Emma'))

group by department

having count(*)>1;

OUTPUT:

department	total_employees
HR	2

Q3. Find employees whose salary is greater than any employee in the HR department.

select emp_name,salary

from employees

where salary>any(select salary from employees where department='HR');

OUTPUT:

emp_name	salary
John	50000
Mary	70000
Steve	65000
Emma	55000

Q4. **Find employees earning less than any average department salary (based on grouped averages).**

SELECT emp_name, salary

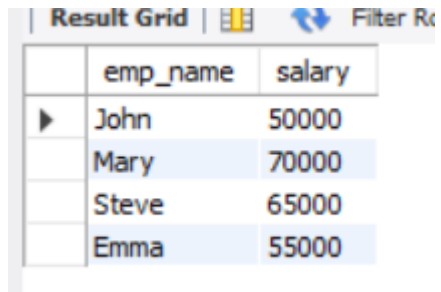FROM employees

WHERE salary < ANY (

  SELECT AVG(salary)

  FROM employees

  GROUP BY department

)

ORDER BY salary DESC;

OUTPUT:

emp_name	salary
John	50000
Mary	70000
Steve	65000
Emma	55000