SQL part 6.2. Advanced subqueries.

1. Find departments without employees. Use correlated subquery.

2. Find employees who earn more than average salary for their jobs.

surname	job +	salary
Lewis	ASSISTANT	
White	LECTURER	2845.50
Wilson	PROFESSOR	3960.00
Young	ASSISTANT	1889.00

3. Add to result of previous query an average salary for each job (you can use subquery in a SELECT clause or a subquery in a FROM clause).

surname	job +	·	avg_sal_for_job
Lewis	ASSISTANT LECTURER PROFESSOR ASSISTANT	•	1887.43 2727.85 3402.50

4. Find employees who earn at least 60% of their bosses salaries.

job	salary
SISTANT	1850.00
OFESSOR	3230.00
OFESSOR	3350.00
SISTANT	1971.00
CTURER	2845.50
OFESSOR	3070.00
OFESSOR	3960.00
	job + SISTANT DFESSOR DFESSOR CTURER DFESSOR DFESSOR

5. Find the maximal sum of departments employees' salaries (use subquery in a FROM clause).

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max_sum
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17325.20
```

6. Add to result of a previous query a department name (use previous query as a subquery in HAVING clause of a new query). Alternative solution: use two subqueries in a FROM clause.

7. For each department display department's name and surname and salary of department's best paid employee. Use ONLY subqueries in a FROM clause (join them). Skip departments without employees. Order result set by names of departments.

department	employee	max_salary
ADMINISTRATION	Smith	4730
ALGORITHMS	Jones	3350
DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS	Wilson	3960
EXPERT SYSTEMS	Williams	3070

8. Find surnames and salaries of three best-paid employees (use correlated subquery).

surname	ļ	salary
Smith	Ī	1730.00
Wilson		3960.00
Jones		3350.00