## Section 1: Using ANY

1. Get employees whose salary is greater than ANY employee in the HR department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='HR');

2. Get employees whose salary is less than ANY employee in the IT department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary < ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='IT');

3. Find employees whose salary is equal to ANY salary in the Finance department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='Finance');

4. Find employees whose salary is greater than ANY salary in the Sales department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='Sales');

5. Find employees whose salary is less than ANY employee in the Finance department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary < ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='Finance');

6. Find employees whose salary is not equal to ANY salary in the HR department. (Hint: Use != ALL instead of != ANY for correct logic.)

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary != ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='HR');

7. Select employees from IT who earn more than ANY HR employee.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary != ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='HR');

8. Select employees from Sales who earn less than ANY IT employee.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department='Sales' AND salary < ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='IT');

9. List employees whose salary is higher than ANY employee in a different department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees e1 WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees e2 WHERE e2.department<>e1.department);

10. Find employees whose salary is greater than ANY employee named 'Grace'.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE first\_name='Grace');

## Section 2: Using ALL

11. Get employees whose salary is greater than ALL employees in the HR department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='HR');

12. Find employees whose salary is less than ALL employees in the IT department.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary < ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='Sales'); SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary < ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='IT');

13. Find employees whose salary is equal to ALL employees in the Sales department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='Sales');

14. List employees who earn more than ALL employees in the Finance department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='Finance');

15. Get employees whose salary is less than ALL employees in the Sales department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary < ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='Sales');

16. Find employees whose salary is not equal to ALL employees in the HR department.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary != ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='HR');

17. Find employees from HR who earn more than ALL employees in Sales.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department='HR' AND salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='Sales');

18. Find employees from Finance who earn less than ALL employees in IT.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department='Finance' AND salary < ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department='IT');

19. Select employees whose salary is higher than ALL employees whose salary is under 60000.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE salary<60000);

20. List employees whose salary is less than ALL employees earning above 60000.

Ans: SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary < ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE salary>60000);