**TOPIC 07: SUBQUERIES**

**Exercises**

**\*\*\* This exercise is performed on HR Schema (HR database) \*\*\***

**\*\* This exercise may include some of the topics examined previously\*\***

1. 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 (table: employees).

select first\_name || ' ' || last\_name

from employees

where salary > (select salary from employees where employee\_id = 163);

1. Write a query to display the name ( first name and last name ), salary, department id, job id for those employees who works in the same designation as the employee works whose id is 169 (table: employees).

select first\_name || '' || last\_name as "name",salary,department\_id,job\_id from employees where department\_id =(select department\_id from employees where employee\_id=169);

1. Write a query to display the name ( first name and last name ), salary, department id for those employees who earn such amount of salary which is the smallest salary of any of the departments (table: employees).

select first\_name, last\_name, salary, department\_id

from employees where salary in ( select min(salary)

from employees group by department\_id );

1. Write a query to display the employee id, employee name (first name and last name ) for all employees who earn more than the average salary (table: employees).

select employee\_id, first\_name || ' ' || last\_name as "employee"

from employees

where salary > (select avg(salary) from employees);

1. Write a query to display the employee name ( first name and last name ), employee id and salary of all employees who report to Payam (table: employees).

select first\_name || ' ' || last\_name as "empl", employee\_id, salary

from employees

where manager\_id = (select employee\_id from employees where upper(last\_name) like '%payam%');

1. Write a query to display the department number, name ( first name and last name ), job and department name for all employees in the IT department (table: employees, departments).

select e.department\_id, e.first\_name || ' ' || e.last\_name AS "name", e.job\_id, d.department\_name

from employees e, departments d

where upper(job\_id) like 'IT%';

1. Write a query to display all the information of an employee whose salary and reporting person id is 3000 and 121 respectively (table: employees).

select \* from employees where (salary,manager\_id)= (select 3000,121);

1. Display all the information of an employee whose id is any of the number 134, 159 and 183 (table: employees).

select \* from employees

where employee\_id in (134,159,183);

1. Write a query to display all the information of the employees whose salary is within the range 1000 and 3000 (table employees).

select \* from employees

where salary between (select 1000) and 3000;

1. Write a query to display all the information of the employees whose salary is within the range of smallest salary and 2500 (table: employees).

select \* from employees

where salary between (select min(salary) from employees) and 2500;

1. 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 (table: employees).

select first\_name, last\_name , salary, department\_id

from employees

where salary > ( select avg(salary) from employees )

order by salary desc;

1. Write a query in SQL to display the city of the employee whose ID 134 and works there (table: locations, departments, employees).

select city from locations

where location\_id =

(select location\_id from departments where department\_id =

(select department\_id from employees where employee\_id = 231));

1. Write a query in SQL to display the the details of those departments which max salary is 7000 or above for those employees who already done one or more jobs (tables: departments, employees, job\_history).

select \* from departments

where department\_id in (select department\_id

from employees

where employee\_id in (select employee\_id

from job\_history

group by employee\_id having count(employee\_id) > 1)

group by department\_id having max(salary) > 7000);

1. Write a query in SQL to display the detail information of those departments which starting salary is at least 8000 (table: departments, employees).

select \* from departments

where department\_id in

(select department\_id from employees group by department\_id having min(salary) >= 8000);

1. Write a query in SQL to display the full name (first and last name) of manager who is supervising 4 or more employees (table: employees).

select first\_name || ' ' || last\_name from employees

where employee\_id in (select manager\_id from employees group by manager\_id having count(manager\_id) > 4);