**SQL sub queries**

1.Display employee details whose salary is greater than 4500

**Q: SELECT \* FROM P1 WHERE SALARY > (SELECT SALARY FROM P1 WHERE SALARY=4500);**

2. Consider a table EMPLOYEE\_BKP with similar as EMPLOYEE. Copy the table employee into another table.

**Q.INSERT INTO P2 SELECT \* FROM P1 WHERE ID IN (SELECT ID FROM P1);**

3. Let's assume we have an EMPLOYEE\_BKP table available which is backup of EMPLOYEE table. The given example updates the SALARY by .25 times in the EMPLOYEE table for all employee whose AGE is greater than or equal to 29.

**Q:update P2 set salary=salary\*0.25 where age in(select age from P2 where age>=29);**

4. Let Us assume we have an EMPLOYEE\_BKP table available which is backup of EMPLOYEEtable. The given example deletes the records from the EMPLOYEE table for all EMPLOYEE.whose AGE is greater than or equal to 29.

**Q:delete from P1 where age in (select age from P2 where age&gt;=29);**

1. Display the count of companies in the above table.

Q.**Q.select com,count(com) from p1 group by company;**

1. Display the count of companies whose count is greater than 2 in the above table..

Q.**Q.select com,count(com) from p1 group by(com) having count(com)>2;**

1. Display the customer names in Ascending order.

**Q.select cost from p1 order by cost;**

**SQL Set Operations**

1. Display the details of the above tables using union.

**Q. select \* from f1 union select \* from f2;**

1. Display the details of the above tables using union all.

**Q.select \* from f1 union all select \* from f2;**

1. Display the details of the above tables using intersect.

**Q.select \* from f1 intersect select \* from f2;**

1. Display the details of the above tables using minus.

**Q.select \* from f1 minus select \* from f2;**