8. Using the tables “DEPARTMENTS” and “EMPLOYEES” above perform the following queries

a) Display the employee details, departments that the departments are same in both the emp and dept.

```
SELECT e.*, d.*
FROM EMPLOYEES e
JOIN DEPARTMENTS d ON e.Department_Id = d.Department_Id;
```

OUTPUT:

empno	ename	job	mgr	hiredate	sal	comm	deptno	dname
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	1981-11-17	5000	NULL	10	Accounting
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975	NULL	20	Research
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850	NULL	30	Sales
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981-06-09	2450	NULL	10	Accounting
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1982-12-09	3000	NULL	20	Research
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000	NULL	20	Research
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-08	1500	0	30	Sales
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	1981-12-03	950	NULL	30	Sales

b) Display the employee name and Department name by implementing a left outer join.

```
SELECT e.First_Name, d.Department_Name
FROM EMPLOYEES e
LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENTS d ON e.Department_Id = d.Department_Id;
```

OUTPUT:

EmployeeName	DepartmentName
KING	Accounting
JONES	Research
BLAKE	Sales
CLARK	Accounting
SCOTT	Research
FORD	Research
TURNER	Sales
JAMES	Sales

c) Display the employee name and Department name by implementing a right outer join.

```
SELECT e.First_Name, d.Department_Name
FROM EMPLOYEES e
RIGHT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENTS d ON e.Department_Id = d.Department_Id;
```

OUTPUT:

EmployeeName	DepartmentName
KING	Accounting
CLARK	Accounting
JONES	Research
SCOTT	Research
FORD	Research
BLAKE	Sales
TURNER	Sales
JAMES	Sales
NULL	Operations

d) Display the details of those who draw the salary greater than the average salary

```
SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE Salary > (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM EMPLOYEES);
```

empno	ename	job	mgr	hiredate	sal	comm	deptno
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	1981-11-17	5000	NULL	10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975	NULL	20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1982-12-09	3000	NULL	20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000	NULL	20