7. Using Employee Database above perform the following queries

a) Determine the names of employee, who earn more than their managers.

```
SELECT e.ename
FROM Emp e
JOIN Emp m ON e.mgr = m.empno
WHERE e.sal > m.sal;
```

OUTPUT:

EmployeeName
SCOTT
FORD
TURNER

b) Determine the names of employees, who take highest salary in their departments.

```
SELECT e.ename, e.deptno, e.sal
FROM Emp e
WHERE (e.deptno, e.sal) IN (
    SELECT deptno, MAX(sal)
    FROM Emp
    GROUP BY deptno
```

);

OUTPUT:

EmployeeName	deptno	sal
KING	10	5000
SCOTT	20	3000
FORD	20	3000
BLAKE	30	2850

c) Determine the employees, who are located at the same place.

```
SELECT e1.ename, e2.ename, d.loc
FROM Emp e1
JOIN Emp e2 ON e1.empno <> e2.empno AND e1.deptno = e2.deptno
JOIN Dept d ON e1.deptno = d.deptno;
```

OUTPUT:

EmployeeName1	EmployeeName2	loc
KING	CLARK	New York
CLARK	KING	New York
JONES	SCOTT	Dallas
JONES	FORD	Dallas
SCOTT	JONES	Dallas
SCOTT	FORD	Dallas
FORD	JONES	Dallas
FORD	SCOTT	Dallas
BLAKE	TURNER	Chicago
BLAKE	JAMES	Chicago
TURNER	BLAKE	Chicago
TURNER	JAMES	Chicago

EmployeeName1	EmployeeName2	loc
JAMES	BLAKE	Chicago
JAMES	TURNER	Chicago

d) Determine the employees, whose total salary is like the minimum Salary of any department.

```
SELECT e.ename, e.sal + COALESCE(e.comm, 0) AS total_salary
FROM Emp e
WHERE e.sal + COALESCE(e.comm, 0) IN (
    SELECT MIN(sal)
    FROM Emp
    GROUP BY deptno
);
```

OUTPUT:

EmployeeName	sal
CLARK	2450
JAMES	950

e) Determine the department which does not contain any employees.

```
SELECT d.dname
FROM Dept d
LEFT JOIN Emp e ON d.deptno = e.deptno
```

WHERE e.empno IS NULL;

OUTPUT:

deptno	dname
40	Operations