

Write an SQL query to retrieve all employees from the "Employees" table whose salary is greater than 50000.

Answer:

```
SELECT *  
FROM Employees  
WHERE Salary > 50000;
```

Query:

Use the `LIKE` operator to find all employees whose last name starts with "S".

Answer:

```
SELECT *  
FROM Employees  
WHERE LastName LIKE 'S%';
```

Query:

Write an SQL query to concatenate the first name and last name of employees, separated by a space.

Answer:

```
SELECT CONCAT(FirstName, ' ', LastName) AS FullName  
FROM Employees;
```

Query:

Calculate the average salary of all employees.

Answer:

```
SELECT AVG(Salary) AS AverageSalary  
FROM Employees;
```

Query:

Find the total salary for each department and retrieve only those departments where the total salary is greater than 200000.

Answer:

```
SELECT Department, SUM(Salary) AS TotalSalary
FROM Employees
GROUP BY Department
HAVING SUM(Salary) > 200000;
```

Query:

Retrieve a list of unique countries from the "Customers" table.

Answer:

```
SELECT DISTINCT Country
FROM Customers;
```

Query:

Sort the "Employees" table based on the salary in descending order.

Answer:

```
SELECT *
FROM Employees
ORDER BY Salary DESC;
```

Query:

Retrieve all employees whose salary is greater than all salaries in the "Managers" table.

Answer:

```
SELECT *
FROM Employees
WHERE Salary > ALL (SELECT Salary FROM Managers);
```

Query:

Retrieve the top 5 highest-paid employees from the "Employees" table.

Answer:

```
SELECT TOP 5 *
FROM Employees
ORDER BY Salary DESC;
```

Query:

Combine the results of two queries - one selecting the names of employees from the "Employees" table and another selecting the names of managers from the "Managers" table.

Answer:

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName
FROM Employees
UNION
SELECT FirstName, LastName
FROM Managers;
```

Query:

Retrieve the common records between the "Employees" and "Managers" tables based on employee IDs.

Answer:

```
SELECT EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName
FROM Employees
INTERSECT
SELECT EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName
FROM Managers;
```

Query:

Use an alias to retrieve the total salary for each department and rename the column as "TotalDepartmentSalary".

Answer:

```
SELECT Department, SUM(Salary) AS TotalDepartmentSalary
FROM Employees
GROUP BY Department;
```