You are working with a database of employees

in a company. The employees table contains the following columns:

employee\_id (INT): Unique ID for each employee.

first\_name (VARCHAR): Employee's first name.

last\_name (VARCHAR): Employee's last name.

department (VARCHAR): Department where the employee works (e.g., HR, IT, Sales).

salary (DECIMAL): Employee's salary.

hire\_date (DATE): Date the employee was hired.

**Create a table query:**

create table employees(

Employee\_id int primary key,

First\_name varchar(250),

last\_name varchar(250),

department varchar(80),

salary decimal(10,2),

hire\_date date

);

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employee\_id first\_name last\_name department salary hire\_date

1 John Doe IT 60000 2015-06-15

2 Jane Smith HR 50000 2018-08-01

3 Alice Johnson IT 70000 2019-01-10

4 Bob Brown Sales 55000 2020-04-23

5 Charlie Davis IT 65000 2017-09-14

**Insert data in Table:**INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, department, salary, hire\_date) VALUES

(1, 'John', 'Doe', 'IT', 60000, '2015-06-15'),

(2, 'Jane', 'Smith', 'HR', 50000, '2018-08-01'),

(3, 'Alice', 'Johnson', 'IT', 70000, '2019-01-10'),

(4, 'Bob', 'Brown', 'Sales', 55000, '2020-04-23'),

(5, 'Charlie', 'Davis', 'IT', 65000, '2017-09-14');

**Write a DQL query**

1.Write a DQL query to select all columns from the employees table.

Select \* from employees;

2.Write a DQL query to select all employees who work in the "IT" department.

select \* from employees where department = 'IT';

3.Write a DQL query to select employees' first name and salary

from the employees table, and sort the result by salary in descending order.

select first\_name, salary from employees order by salary desc;

4.Write a DQL query to find the average salary of all employees who work

in the "IT" department.

Select avg(salary) from employees where department = 'IT';

5.Write a DQL query to select all employees who were hired after January 1, 2018.

select \* from employees where hire\_date > '2018-1-1'

6.Write a DQL query to select all employees who have a salary greater than 55,000

and sort the result by last name in ascending order

select \* from employees where salary > '55000' order by last\_name asc;

7. count the number of employees in the "Sales" department.

select count(\*) from employees where department = 'sales';

8.Write a DQL query to select all employees whose first name is "John".

select \* from employees where first\_name = 'john';

9.Write a DQL query to select all employees whose salary is

greater than the average salary of all employees.

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE salary > (

SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees

);

10.Write a DQL query to select all employees who work

in either the "IT" or "HR" department,

and whose salary is greater than 60,000.

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department IN ('IT', 'HR') AND salary > 60000;