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

CREATE TABLE employees (

id INT PRIMARY KEY,

first\_name VARCHAR(50),

last\_name VARCHAR(50),

position VARCHAR(100),

department VARCHAR(100),

salary DECIMAL(10, 2),

hire\_date DATE

);

INSERT INTO employees (id, first\_name, last\_name, position, department, salary, hire\_date) VALUES

(1, 'Alice', 'Johnson', 'Software Engineer', 'IT', 85000.00, '2020-03-15'),

(2, 'Bob', 'Smith', 'Project Manager', 'Operations', 95000.00, '2018-07-22'),

(3, 'Carol', 'Davis', 'Data Analyst', 'Marketing', 72000.00, '2019-11-03'),

(4, 'David', 'Miller', 'HR Specialist', 'Human Resources', 60000.00, '2021-01-10'),

(5, 'Eva', 'Brown', 'Sales Executive', 'Sales', 67000.00, '2022-05-30');

SELECT \* from employees

Explanation: **SELECT** is used to show the data while \* indicates all columns

2. Write a query to select 'first\_name' and 'salary' from 'employees' where salary >

50000

SELECT first\_name,salary from employees

where salary>50000;

Explanation: Where command Is used for filtering based on the condition