For each department, retrieve the department no, the number of employees in the department

and their average

2. salary.

3. For each department that has more than five employees, retrieve the department number and

the number of its

4. employees who are making more than $20,000.

5. Write a Query to display the number of employees with the same job.

6. Display the manager number and the salary of the lowest paid employee of that manager.

Exclude anyone whose

7. manager is not known. Exclude any groups where the minimum salary is 2000. Sort the output is

descending order

8. of the salary.

9. Insert a new department with the same manager as the department with the least number of

employees. Assign the

10. department a new unique department ID and a name of your choice.

11. Write a Query to select Firstname and Hiredate of Employees Hired right after the joining of

employee\_ID no 110.

12. Write a SQL query to select those departments where maximum salary is at least 15000.

13. Write a query to display the employee number, name (first name and last name) and job title for

all employees

14. whose salary is smaller than any salary of those employees whose job title is IT\_PROG.

15. Write a query in SQL to display all the information of those employees who did not have any job

in the past.

16. Insert into employees\_BKP as it should copy the record of the employee whose start date is ’13-

JAN-01’ from

17. job\_History table.

18. Update salary of employees by 20% increment having minimum salary of 6000.

19. Write a SQL query to search for employees who receive such a salary, which is the maximum

salary for salaried

20. employees, hired between January 1st, 2002 and December 31st, 2003. Return employee ID,

first name, last name,

21. salary, department name and city.

22. For each department, retrieve the range of employee salaries (minimum and maximum).

23. List job titles where the minimum salary is above the average minimum salary of all job titles.

Also display the

24. job title and the minimum salary.

25. Display the department number and the difference between the highest and lowest salaries in

each department.

26. Only include departments where the difference is greater than the average salary.

27. Display the department number and the count of unique salaries in departments where there

are at least two

28. distinct salary amounts.

29. Show employees whose salary is greater than the average salary of all employees.

30. Delete the record of employees from employees\_BKP who are manager and belongs to the

department

31. ‘Finance’.

32. Find the department number, minimum salary and the average salary of employees who joined

the comany after

33. the year 2012.

34. Create a report for HR that displays the full name and salary of every employee who reports to

King.

Write a query to display the total salary of each department, grouped by department

name.

Display the number of employees in each department where the count is more than 5.

1. Find the average salary of employees for each job role, but only show job roles where

the average salary is greater than 5000.

2. List the departments where the total salary expenditure exceeds $100,000.

3. Write a query to find the details of the employee with the highest salary in the

company.

4. Find all employees whose salary is above the average salary of the entire company.

5. List the names and salaries of employees whose salary is less than the salary of the

employee with the ID 100.

6. Display the first name, last name, and job ID of employees whose job ID is the same as

that of the employee with ID 200.

7. Write a query to find all employees who work in the same department as the employee

with the highest salary.

8. List all employees whose salary is more than any employee in department 50.

9. Find all employees whose salary is less than the salary of all employees in department

90.

10. Display the details of employees whose job ID is among the job IDs in the &amp;quot;Sales&amp;quot;

department.

11. Write a query to list all employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in

their own department.

12. Find the departments where the total salary expenditure is greater than the average

total salary expenditure of all departments.

13. List all employees who have been with the company for more years than the average

tenure of their respective department.

14. Insert a backup of all employees from department 10 into a table called

`employee\_backup`.

15. Update the salary of employees in department 20 by 5%, but only if their current salary

is less than the average salary of department 20.

16. Delete records from the `employee\_backup` table where the employees no longer exist

in the original `employees` table.

17. Insert into `employee\_bonus` the employee ID and bonus amount (20% of their salary)

for employees who have a salary greater than the average salary of the company.

18. Update the job title of employees who have been with the company for more than 10

years, setting it to “Senior”; before their current job title.

1. Write a query to list employee names, job titles, department names, and hire dates of

employees

hired within the last 5 years, sorted by their hire date.

2. Write a query to list departments that have more than 10 employees earning over 50,000.

3. Fetch all records where the employee&amp;#39;s hire date is earlier than the hire date of the

employee with the

lowest salary in the company.

4. Write a query to list the name, job title, department name, and city of employees who earn

more than

the average salary across the entire company but are not working in the IT department.

5. Write a query to print the details of employees who are supervisors or managers of more

than 5

employees.

6. List department number and department name for all departments that have no employees.

7. Display employee name, salary, and department name where all employees match their

department, including

employees with no assigned department.

8. Display the name, job title, department name, and city of employees who are working in

departments located

in cities without a state province.

9. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that do not exist in another table.

10. Write a query to list the name, job title, department name, and manager name of employees

whose

salary is higher than their manager&amp;#39;s salary.

11. Write a query to list employees who have switched departments more than once during

their career,

along with their department names and job titles.

12. List employees who share the same department as their manager and earn more than the

department&amp;#39;s

average salary.

13. Write a query to list the names, job titles, department names, and countries of employees

who work

in a different region than their department&amp;#39;s location.

14. Write a query to find employees who work in departments with fewer than 10 employees

and earn

more than the department&amp;#39;s average salary.

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15. Display a list of employees along with the job titles of their managers, excluding employees

who do

not report to a manager.

16. Write a query to list the names of employees and their department names where the

department is

located in a city different from their residence city.

17. Write a query to find employees who earn more than their department’s average salary but

less than

the company’s median salary.

18. Display a list of all employees who have worked in more than two regions, along with their

job titles

and the corresponding regions.

19. Write a query to list employees who have worked under different managers in the same

department.

20. List all employees and the location of the department they are currently working in,

including

employees with no department.

21. Find employees who share the same first name but work in different regions.

22. List employees who have changed their department more than three times in their career.

23. Show job titles that have been assigned to fewer than three employees across the entire

company.

24. Find the top 5 employees with the longest tenure in each department.