1. Query all columns for all American cities in the **CITY** table with populations larger than 100000. The **CountryCode** for America is USA.

Ans: select * from city

where POPULATION >'100000' and COUNTRYCODE = "USA";

2. Query the **NAME** field for all American cities in the **CITY** table with populations larger than 120000. The *CountryCode* for America is USA.

ANS: select Name from CITY where POPULATION > 120000 AND COUNTRYCODE='USA';

3. Query the average population for all cities in **CITY**, rounded *down* to the nearest integer.

ANS: SELECT ROUND(AVG(POPULATION)) FROM CITY;

4. Query the sum of the populations for all Japanese cities in **CITY**. The *COUNTRYCODE* for Japan is **JPN**.

Ans: SELECT SUM(POPULATION) FROM CITY WHERE COUNTRYCODE='JPN';

5. Query the difference between the maximum and minimum populations in **CITY**.

ANS: select MAX(POPULATION)- MIN(POPULATION) FROM CITY;

6. We define an employee's *total earnings* to be their monthly worked, and the *maximum total earnings* to be the maximum total earnings for any employee in the **Employee** table. Write a query to find the *maximum total earnings* for all employees as well as the total number of employees who have maximum total earnings. Then print these values as space-separated integers.

ANS: Select MAX(salary*months), COUNT(*) from Employee where (salary * months) >= (select MAX(salary * months) from employee);