1. Create a schema (Employee ID, Name, Salary, Mobile, Email, City, DOB, Age).Fill at least 10 tuples. Write a SQL query to find all the employees whose salary is more than the average salary of all the employees. Use WITH clause.
2. Create a schema (Employee ID, Airline, Pilot Name, Salary, Mobile, Email, City, DOB, Age).Fill at least 10 tuples. Write a SQL query to find all the airlines where the total salary of all pilots in that airline is more than the average of total salary of all pilots in the database. Use WITH clause.
3. Create an Employee Table( Employee ID , Name, Email ,Mobile ,Hire Date ,Job ID, Salary, Manager ID ,Department).Fill at least 10 tuples. Create a Department Table (Department ID, Department Name, Manager ID, Location ID).Fill at least 10 tuples. Write SQL query to find the working location of the employees. Also give their respective employee id and name. Use USING clause.
4. Create a Country Table (Country ID (2 char), Country Name, Region ID (int)).Create a Location Table (Location ID, Street, PIN Code, City, State, Country ID (2 char)). Write SQL query to find the location id, street address, PIN code and their respective country name. Use USING clause.
5. Create an Addition Table (Employee ID, Employee Name, Salary).Fill at least 10 tuples. Use Arithmetic Operators in the following SQL queries.
6. Write a SQL query to create a column alias “Salary +1000” which adds 1000 to their original salary using AS operator and displays the original Addition Table and “Salary +1000” column.
7. Write a SQL query to create a column alias “Employee ID +Salary” that does the addition of 2 columns in the original Addition table –Employee Id and Salary, using AS operator and displays the original Addition Table and the “Employee ID +Salary” column.
8. Write a SQL query to create a column alias “Salary-1000” which subtracts 1000 from their original Salary using AS operator and displays the original Addition Table and “Salary -1000” Column.
9. Same way go for making column Aliases “Salary\*100” and “Salary \*Employee ID”.
10. Same way go for making column Aliases “Salary%100000” and “Salary%Employee ID”.
11. Add a column “Type” containing the value NULL in the original Addition Table and Do all the above arithmetic operations and display that using AS operator.
12. Apply Intersect and Except clauses on the select statement from following 2 tables-Employee details Table(ID, Name ,Age ,City) and details of Employees who are given Bonus Table (Bonus ID ,Employee ID, Bonus )Fill at least 4 tuples in each table.
13. Apply Union clause on the select statements from the following 2 tables-Student Table (ID, Name , Age ,City ,Mobile) and Student Details Table(ID, Discipline, Grade).Fill at least 4 tuples in each table. A) To fetch distinct ID from Student and Student\_Details table.

B) To fetch ID from Student and Student\_Details table including duplicate values.

1. Create a Student Table (ID, Name, City, Mobile, Age).Fill around 10 tuples. Use wildcard operators and WHERE clause and write queries in SQL to do the following;
2. To fetch records from Student table with NAME ending with letter “L”.
3. To fetch records from Student table with NAME ending with any letter but starting with “RAM”.
4. To fetch records from Student table with CITY containing letters “A” or “B” or “C”.
5. To fetch records from Student table with CITY not containing letters “A” or “B” or “C”.
6. To fetch records from Student table with CITY containing total of 4 characters.
7. To fetch records from Student table with CITY containing ‘EL’ at any position, and the result set should not contain duplicate data.
8. To fetch records from Student table with MOBILE field having a ‘9’ in 1st position and a ‘8’ in 3rd position.