EXERCISE - EMPLOYEE DATABASE

# BASIC QUERIES

1. Write a query in SQL to display all the information of the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees`;

1. Write a SQL query to find the salaries of all employees. Return salary.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) salary FROM `employees`;

1. Write a SQL query to find the unique designations of the employees. Return job name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) DISTINCT job\_name FROM `employees`;

1. Write a query in SQL to list the emp\_id, salary, and commission of all the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id,salary,commission FROM `employees`;

1. Write a SQL query to find the unique department with jobs. Return department ID, Job name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) DISTINCT dep\_id,job\_name FROM `employees`;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who do not belong to the department 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees`WHERE [NOT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_not) dep\_id = 2001;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined before 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE hire\_date<'1991-02-20';

1. Write a SQL query to calculate the average salary of employees who work as analysts. Return average salary.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) [AVG](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_avg)(salary) as "Average Salary" FROM `employees` WHERE job\_name = 'Analyst';

1. Write a SQL query to find the details of the employee ‘BLAZE’.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE emp\_name='BLAZE';

1. Write a SQL query to identify employees whose commissions exceed their salaries. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE commission > salary;

1. Write a SQL query to identify those employees whose salaries exceed 3000 after receiving a 25% salary increase. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id, emp\_name,job\_name, manager\_id,hire\_date,salary, (salary+(0.25\*salary)) as "Raise in salary" from employees WHERE (salary+(0.25\*salary))>3000;

1. Write a SQL query to find the names of the employees whose length is six. Return employee name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_name FROM `employees` WHERE emp\_name [LIKE](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/string-comparison-functions.html%23operator_like) '\_\_\_\_\_\_';

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is ‘CLERK’. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE job\_name = 'clerk';

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salaries are less than 3500. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE salary<3500;

1. Write a SQL query to find the employee whose designation is ‘ANALYST’. Return employee name, job name and salary.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_name,job\_name,salary FROM `employees` WHERE job\_name = 'Analyst';

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined before 1st April 1991. Return employee ID, employee name, hire date and salary.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id, emp\_name, hire\_date ,salary FROM `employees` WHERE hire\_date<'1991-04-01';

1. Write a SQL query identify the employees who do not report to a manager. Return employee name, job name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_name,job\_name FROM `employees` WHERE manager\_id [is](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23operator_is) NULL;

1. Write a SQL query to find the employees who joined on the 1st of May 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE hire\_date = '1991-05-01';

1. Write a SQL query to identify the experience of the employees who work under the manager whose ID number is 68319. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, experience.
2. Write a SQL query to find out which employees earn more than 100 per day as a salary. Return employee ID, employee name, salary. [SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id,emp\_name,salary FROM `employees` WHERE salary > 3000;
3. Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in the month of APRIL 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN '1991-04-01' [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) '1991-04-30';

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees of department id 3001 or 1001 and joined in the year 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE dep\_id [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) (3001,1001) [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) hire\_date BETWEEN '1991-01-01' [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) '1991-12-31';

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is ‘CLERK’ and work in the department ID 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE job\_name = 'clerk' [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) dep\_id = 2001;

1. Write a query in SQL to find those employees where –

* The employees receive some commission which should not be more than the salary and annual salary including commission is below 34000.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id, emp\_name,job\_name, manager\_id,hire\_date,salary,commission,(12\*salary) AS "ANNUAL SALARY" FROM `employees` WHERE (12\*salary)>commission [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) salary>commission [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) commission<34000;

* Designation is ‘SALESMAN’ and working in the department ‘3001’. Return employee ID, employee name, salary and job name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id, emp\_name,job\_name,salary FROM `employees` WHERE job\_name = 'salesman' [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) dep\_id=3001;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who are either CLERK or MANAGER. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) ('clerk','manager');

1. Write a SQL query to identify those employees who joined in any month other than February. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date [NOT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_not) BETWEEN '1991-02-01' [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) '1991-02-28';

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in the year 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN '1991-01-01' [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) '1991-12-31';

1. Write a SQL query to search for all employees with an annual salary between 24000 and 50000 (Begin and end values are included.). Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id, emp\_name,job\_name, manager\_id,hire\_date,salary,commission,dep\_id,(12\*salary) AS "ANNUAL SALARY" FROM employees WHERE (12\*salary) BETWEEN 24000 [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) 50000;

1. Write a SQL query to identify all employees who joined the company on 1st May, 20th February, and 3rd December 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE hire\_date [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) ('1991-05-01','1991-02-20','1991-12-03');

1. Write a SQL query to find which employees joined the company after the month of June in 1991 and within this year. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN '1991-07-01' [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) '1991-12-31';

1. Write a SQL query to find out which employees are working under the managers 63679, 68319, 66564, or 69000. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE manager\_id [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) (63679, 68319, 66564, 69000);

1. Write a SQL query to find those managers who are in the department 1001 or 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE dep\_id [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) (1001,2001);

1. Write a SQL query to search for employees who are working either as a MANAGER or an ANALYST with a salary between 2000 and 5000 (Begin and end values are included.) without commissions. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) ('Manager','Analyst')[AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) salary BETWEEN 2000 [and](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) 5000 [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) commission [IS](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23operator_is) null;

1. Write a SQL query to find the employees and their salaries. Sort the result-set in ascending order by salaries. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM employees ORDER BY salary;

1. Write a SQL query to sort the unique jobs in descending order. Return job name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) DISTINCT job\_name FROM `employees` ORDER BY job\_name DESC;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who are either 'CLERK' or 'ANALYST’. Sort the result set in descending order on job\_name. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) ('clerk','Analyst') ORDER BY job\_name DESC;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined on 1-MAY-91, or 3-DEC-91, or 19-JAN-90. Sort the result-set in ascending order by hire date. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE hire\_date [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) ('1991-05-01','1991-12-03','1990-01-19') ORDER BY hire\_date DESC;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn less than 1000. Sort the result-set in ascending order by salary. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE salary < 1000 ORDER BY salary;

1. Write a SQL query to list the unique jobs of department 2001 and 3001 in descending order. Return job name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) DISTINCT job\_name FROM `employees` WHERE dep\_id [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) (2001,3001) ORDER BY job\_name DESC;

1. Write a SQL query to list all the employees except the PRESIDENT and the MANAGER in ascending order of salaries. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE job\_name [NOT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_not) [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) ('President','Manager') ORDER BY salary;

1. Write a SQL query to find the employees whose annual salary is less than $25,000 per year. Sort the result set in ascending order of the salary. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id, emp\_name,job\_name, manager\_id,hire\_date,salary,commission,dep\_id,(12\*salary) AS "ANNUAL SALARY" FROM employees WHERE (12\*salary) < 25000 ORDER BY salary;

1. Write a SQL query to list the employees who works as a SALESMAN. Sort the result set in ascending order of annual salary. Return employee id, name, annual salary, daily salary of all the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id, emp\_name,salary,(12\*salary) AS "ANNUAL SALARY" FROM employees WHERE job\_name = 'salesman' ORDER BY (12\*salary);

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the department 1001. Sort the result-set in ascending order by salary. Return employee ID, employee name, salary and department ID.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id, emp\_name,salary,dep\_id FROM employees WHERE dep\_id=1001 ORDER BY salary;

1. Write a SQL query to find the highest salary. Return highest salary.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) [MAX](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_max)(salary) AS "Highest Salary" FROM employees;

1. Write a SQL query to find the average salary and average total remuneration (salary and commission) for each type of job. Return name, average salary and average total remuneration.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) job\_name, [AVG](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_avg) (salary) AS "Average Salary", [AVG](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_avg) (salary+commission) AS "Average Total Remuneration" FROM `employees` GROUP BY job\_name;

1. Write a SQL query to count the number of employees in each designation of a department. Return department id, job name and number of employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) dep\_id,job\_name, [COUNT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_count)(\*) FROM `employees` GROUP BY dep\_id,job\_name;

1. Write a SQL query to identify the departments in which at least two employees are employed. Return department id, number of employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) dep\_id,[COUNT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_count)(\*) as "Number of Employess" FROM `employees` GROUP BY dep\_id HAVING [COUNT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_count)(\*)>=2;

1. Write a SQL query to identify departments with fewer than four employees. Return department ID, number of employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) dep\_id,[COUNT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_count)(\*) as "Number of Employess" FROM `employees` GROUP BY dep\_id HAVING [COUNT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_count)(\*)<=4;

1. Write a SQL query to check whether the employees ID are unique or not. Return employee id, number of employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) emp\_id,[COUNT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_count)(\*) as "Number of Employess" FROM `employees` GROUP BY emp\_id;

1. Write a SQL query to find number of employees and average salary. Group the result set on department id and job name. Return number of employees, average salary, department ID, and job name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) dep\_id,job\_name,[AVG](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_avg)(salary) as "Average Salary",[COUNT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_count)(\*) as "Number of Employess" FROM `employees` GROUP BY dep\_id,job\_name;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose names contain the character set 'AR' together. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM employees WHERE emp\_name [LIKE](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/string-comparison-functions.html%23operator_like) '%AR%';

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose names contain the letter 'a’. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM employees WHERE emp\_name [LIKE](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/string-comparison-functions.html%23operator_like) '%a%';

1. Write a SQL query to compute the total salary of the designation MANAGER. Return total salary.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) [SUM](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/aggregate-functions.html%23function_sum)(salary) as "Total Salary" FROM `employees` WHERE job\_name = 'manager';

# SUBQUERIES AND JOINS

1. Write a SQL query to find employees along with their department details. Return employee ID, employee name, job name, manager ID, hire date, salary, commission, department ID, and department name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) a.emp\_id,a.emp\_name,a.job\_name,a.manager\_id,a.hire\_date,a.salary,a.commission,a.dep\_id,b.dep\_name FROM employees a INNER JOIN department b ON a.dep\_id = b.dep\_id;

1. Write a SQL query to identify those employees who earn 60000 or more per year or do not work as ANALYST. Return employee name, job name, (12\*salary) as Annual Salary, department ID, and grade.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,(12\*e.salary) AS "Annual Salary",e.dep\_id,s.grade FROM employees e, salary\_grade s WHERE (12\*e.salary) > 60000 [OR](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_or) e.job\_name != 'ANALYST' [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) s.max\_sal;

1. Write a SQL query to identify employees whose salaries are higher than their managers' salaries. Return employee name, job name, manager ID, salary, manager name, manager's salary.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) a.emp\_name,a.job\_name,a.manager\_id,a.salary,b.emp\_name AS "Manager Name",b.salary AS "Manager Salary" FROM employees a, employees b WHERE a.manager\_id = b.emp\_id [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) a.salary > b.salary;

1. Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, location, department of all the departments 1001 and 2001.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,d.dep\_location,d.dep\_name FROM employees e, department d WHERE d.dep\_id [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) (1001,2001) [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id;

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is between 2000 and 5000 (Begin and end values are included.) and location is PERTH. Return employee name, department ID, salary, and commission.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) e.emp\_name,d.dep\_id,e.salary,e.commission FROM employees e, department d WHERE e.salary BETWEEN 2000 [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) 5000 [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) d.dep\_location = 'PERTH' [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id;

1. Write a SQL query to find the employees whose department ID is 1001 or 3001 and whose salary grade is not 4. They joined the company before 1992-12-31. Return grade, employee name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) s.grade,e.emp\_name FROM employees e, salary\_grade s WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) s.max\_sal [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) e.dep\_id = 1001 [OR](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_or) e.dep\_id = 3001 [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) s.grade != 4 [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) e.hire\_date < '11992-12-31';

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose manager name is JONAS. Return employee id, employee name, job name, manager ID, hire date, salary, department ID, and employee name.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) a.emp\_id,a.emp\_name,a.job\_name,a.manager\_id,a.salary,a.dep\_id,b.emp\_name AS "Manager Name" FROM employees a, employees b WHERE a.manager\_id = b.emp\_id [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) b.emp\_name = 'JONAS';

1. Write a SQL query to find the name and salary of the employee FRANK. Salary should be equal to the maximum salary within his or her salary group.
2. Write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to their manager. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) a.\* FROM employees a, employees b WHERE a.manager\_id = b.emp\_id [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) a.hire\_date < b.hire\_date [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) a.job\_name != 'MANAGER';

1. Write a SQL query to determine which employees have a grade of 4 and a salary between the minimum and maximum. Return all information of each employees and their grade and salary related details.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) a.\*,b.\* FROM employees a, salary\_grade b WHERE b.grade = 4 [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) a.salary BETWEEN b.min\_sal [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) b.max\_sal;

1. Write a SQL query to find the department location of employee ‘CLARE’. Return department location.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) dep\_location FROM department WHERE dep\_id [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) ([SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) dep\_id FROM employees WHERE emp\_name = 'CLARE');

1. Write a SQL query to find the location of all the employees working in the FINANCE or AUDIT department. Sort the result-set in ascending order by department ID. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) \* FROM `employees` WHERE dep\_id [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) ([SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) dep\_id FROM department WHERE dep\_name [IN](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/comparison-operators.html%23function_in) ('FINANCE','AUDIT')) ORDER BY dep\_id ASC;

1. Write a SQL query to find the employees along with grades in ascending order. Return complete information about the employees.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) e.\*,s.grade FROM employees e, salary\_grade s WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) s.max\_sal ORDER BY s.grade;

1. Write a SQL query to find the employees according to the department in ascending order. Return name, job name, department, salary, and grade.

[SELECT](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,e.dep\_id,e.salary,s.grade FROM employees e, salary\_grade s WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal [AND](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/url.php?url=https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/logical-operators.html%23operator_and) s.max\_sal ORDER BY e.dep\_id;

1. Write a SQL query to select all employees except CLERK and sort the results in descending order by salary. Return employee name, job name, salary, and grade and department name.
2. Write a SQL query to list the details of the employees along with the details of their departments.
3. Write a SQL query to list the employees who are senior to their MANAGERS. Return complete information about the employees.
4. Write a SQL query to list the employee id, name, department id, location of all the employees.
5. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the department ID 1001 or 2001. Return employee ID, employee name, department ID, department location, and department name.
6. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is in the range of minimum and maximum salary (Begin and end values are included.). Return employee ID, name, salary and grade.
7. Write a SQL query to create a list of the managers and the number of employees they supervise. Sort the result set in ascending order on manager. Return manager ID and number of employees under them.
8. Write a SQL query to list the grade, number of employees, and maximum salary of each grade.
9. Write a SQL query to identify departments with at least two SALESMEN in each grade. Return department name, grade and number of employees.
10. Write a SQL query to find which departments have at least two employees. Return department name, number of employees.
11. Write a SQL query to find the managers. Return complete information about the managers.
12. Write a SQL query to find the employees of grade 2 and 3.Return all the information of employees and salary details.
13. Write a SQL query to find those employees of grade 4 or 5 and who work as ANALYST or MANAGER. Return complete information about the employees.
14. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is more than the salary of JONAS. Return complete information about the employees.
15. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work as same designation of FRANK. Return complete information about the employees.
16. Write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to ADELYN. Return complete information about the employees.
17. Write a SQL query to find those employees of department ID 2001 and whose designation is same as of the designation of department ID 1001. Return complete information about the employees.
18. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is the same as the salary of FRANK or SANDRINE. Sort the result-set in descending order by salary. Return complete information about the employees.
19. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation are the same as the designation of MARKER or salary is more than the salary of ADELYN. Return complete information about the employees.
20. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is more than the total remuneration (salary + commission) of the designation SALESMAN. Return complete information about the employees.
21. Write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to BLAZE and working at PERTH or BRISBANE. Return complete information about the employees.
22. Write a SQL query to find those employees of grade 3 and 4 and work in the department of FINANCE or AUDIT and whose salary is more than the salary of ADELYN and experience is more than FRANK. Return complete information about the employees.
23. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is same as the designation of SANDRINE or ADELYN. Return complete information about the employees.
24. Write a SQL query to list any job of department ID 1001 which are not found in department ID 2001. Return job name.
25. Write a SQL query to find the highest paid employee. Return complete information about the employees.
26. Write a SQL query to find the highest paid employees in the department MARKETING. Return complete information about the employees.
27. Write a SQL query to find the employees of grade 3 who joined recently and location at PERTH. Return employee ID, employee name, job name, hire date, and salary.
28. Write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to those recently hired employee who worked under KAYLING. Return complete information about the employees.
29. Write a SQL query to find those employees of grade 3 to 5 and location at SYDNEY. The employees are not in PRESIDENT designated and salary is more than the highest paid employee of PERTH where no MANAGER and SALESMAN are working under KAYLING. Return complete information about the employees.
30. Write a SQL query to find the most senior employee of grade 4 or 5, work under KAYLING. Return complete information about the employees.
31. Write a SQL query to compute the total salary of employees of grade 3. Return total salary.
32. Write a SQL query to find those employees of department 1001 and whose salary is more than the average salary of employees in department 2001. Return complete information about the employees.
33. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose manager is JONAS. Return complete information about the employees.
34. Write a SQL query to find those employees who are not working in the department MARKETING. Return complete information about the employees.
35. Write a SQL query to find those employees who are working as a manager. Return employee name, job name, department name, and location.
36. Write a SQL query to find those employees who receive the highest salary of each department. Return employee name and department ID.
37. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is equal or more to the average of maximum and minimum salary. Return complete information about the employees.
38. Write a SQL query to find those managers whose salary is more than the average salary of his employees. Return complete information about the employees.
39. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is less than the salary of his manager but more than the salary of any other manager. Return complete information about the employees.
40. Write a SQL query to compute department wise average salary of employees. Return employee name, average salary, department ID as "Current Salary".
41. Write a SQL query to find those managers who are not working under the PRESIDENT. Return complete information about the employees.
42. Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in the company on the same date. Return complete information about the employees.
43. Write a SQL query to find those managers who receive less salary then the employees work under them. Return complete information about the employees.
44. Write a SQL query to find those employees who are sub-ordinates of BLAZE. Return complete information about the employees.
45. Write a SQL query to list the name of the employees for their manager JONAS and the name of the manager of JONAS.
46. Write a SQL query to find those employees who receive minimum salary for a designation. Sort the result-set in ascending order by salary. Return complete information about the employees.
47. Write a SQL query to find those employees who receive maximum salary for a designation. Sort the result-set in descending order by salary. Return complete information about the employees.
48. Write a SQL query to find recently hired employees of every department. Sort the result-set in descending order by hire date. Return complete information about the employees.
49. Write a SQL query to find those employees who receive a salary higher than the average salary of their department. Sort the result-set in ascending order by department ID. Return employee name, salary, and department ID.
50. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn a commission and receive maximum salary. Return complete information about the employees.
51. Write a SQL query to find those employees who do not work in the department 1001 but work in the same designation and salary as the employees in department 3001. Return employee name, job name and salary.
52. Write a SQL query to find those employees who get a commission percent and works as a SALESMAN and earn maximum net salary. Return department ID, name, designation, salary, and net salary (salary+ commission).
53. Write a SQL query to find those departments where the average salary is less than the averages for all departments. Return department ID, average salary.
54. Write a SQL query to find the unique department of the employees. Return complete information about the employees.
55. Write a SQL query to list the details of the employees working at PERTH.
56. Write a SQL query to list the employees of grade 2 or 3 and the department where he or she works, is located in the city PERTH. Return complete information about the employees.
57. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is same as the designation of ADELYN or the salary is more than the salary of WADE. Return complete information about the employees.
58. Write a SQL query to find those employees of department 1001 whose salary is more than the salary of ADELYN. Return complete information about the employees.
59. Write a SQL query to find those managers who are senior to KAYLING and who are junior to SANDRINE. Return complete information about the employees.
60. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the department where KAYLING works. Return employee ID, employee name, department location, salary department name.
61. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary grade is greater than the grade of MARKER. Return complete information about the employees.
62. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is same as any one of the employee. Return complete information about the employees.
63. Write a SQL query to find compute the total remuneration (salary + commission) of all sales person of MARKETING department. Return complete information about the employees.
64. Write a SQL query to find the recently hired employees of department 3001. Return complete information about the employees.
65. Write a SQL query to find the highest paid employees of PERTH who joined before recently hired employee of grade 2. Return complete information about the employees.
66. Write a SQL query to find the highest paid employees work under KAYLING. Return complete information about the employees.
67. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose net pay are higher than or equal to the salary of any other employee in the company. Return employee name, salary, and commission.
68. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salaries are greater than the salaries of their managers. Return complete information about the employees.
69. Write a SQL query to count the number of employees who work as a manager. Return number of employees.