***‘employees’ table:***

1. SELECT \* FROM employees;

Here, \* will select all the columns from the employees table.

1. SELECT name,salary FROM employees WHERE salary>50000;

Here, SELECT will only take the name & salary column from the table and WHERE statement will help filter out which salaries are greater than 50000.

1. SELECT AVG(salary) from employees;

Here, AVG is an aggregate function in mysql which counts the average salary of all the employees and will only show one output, the average salary.

1. SELECT COUNT(department) FROM employees WHERE department = “Marketing”;

Here COUNT will only count employees from the Marketing department as I have specified it in the WHERE statement.

1. UPDATE employees SET salary = 60000 WHERE id = 1001;

The SET statement will set the salary to 60000 with the help of WHERE statement.

1. DELETE FROM employees WHERE salary<30000;

WHERE statement checks those employees whose salary is less than 30000. After filtering them, the DELETE statement will delete those rows.

***‘departments’ table:***

1. SELECT \* FROM departments;

It will select all the rows and column as I have used \* in the SELECT statement which refers to everything in the table.

1. SELECT name,manager FROM departments WHERE department = “Finance”;

I have selected the name and manager column through SELECT and with the WHERE statement I have specified that I only want to show them from the Finance department.

1. SELECT COUNT(\*) ,department FROM departments GROUP BY department;

Here, COUNT helps me count the employees in each department through GROUP BY function as this function will only make a group where different departments are grouped into different sections.

1. INSERT INTO departments(department, manager) VALUES (“Research”, “John Doe”);

It will insert new given values into the table.