**1)create new database-🡪name db-test-🡪**

**create DATABASE db\_test;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **1** | **09:58:02** | **create DATABASE db\_test** | **1 row(s) affected** | **0.000 sec** |

**2)use database🡪**

**use db\_test**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **2** | **09:58:42** | **use db\_test** | **0 row(s) affected** | **0.000 sec** |

**3)create table🡪department**

**create table department (**

**dep\_id INTEGER primary key,**

**dep\_name VARCHAR(20),**

**dep\_location VARCHAR(15)**

**);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **3** | **10:16:09** | **create table department ( dep\_id INTEGER primary key, dep\_name VARCHAR(20), dep\_location VARCHAR(15) )** | **0 row(s) affected** | **0.031 sec** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**4)create table salary\_grade**

**create table salary\_grade (**

**grade INTEGER primary key,**

**min\_salary INTEGER,**

**max\_salary INTEGER**

**);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **4** | **10:22:35** | **create table salary\_grade ( grade INTEGER primary key, min\_salary INTEGER, max\_salary INTEGER )** | **0 row(s) affected** | **0.031 sec** |

**5)create table employees**

**create table employees (**

**emp\_id INTEGER primary key,**

**emp\_name VARCHAR(15),**

**job\_name VARCHAR(10),**

**manager\_id INTEGER,**

**hire\_date DATE,**

**salary DECIMAL(10, 2),**

**commission DECIMAL(7,2),**

**dep\_id int,**

**FOREIGN KEY (dep\_id) REFERENCES department(dep\_id)**

**);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **5** | **10:27:51** | **create table employees ( emp\_id INTEGER primary key, emp\_name VARCHAR(15), job\_name VARCHAR(10), manager\_id INTEGER, hire\_date DATE, salary DECIMAL(10, 2), commission DECIMAL(7,2), dep\_id int, FOREIGN KEY (dep\_id) REFERENCES department(dep\_id) )** | **0 row(s) affected** | **0.062 sec** |

**6)insert values to employees values:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **23** | **10:57:11** | **INSERT INTO employees (emp\_id,emp\_name , job\_name, manager\_id,hire\_date,salary,commission,dep\_id) VALUES (68319 , 'KAYLING', 'PRESIDENT',null, '1991-11-18',6000.00 ,null,1001)** | **1 row(s) affected** | **0.016 sec** |

**INSERT INTO employees (emp\_id,emp\_name , job\_name, manager\_id,hire\_date,salary,commission,dep\_id)**

**VALUES (68319 , 'KAYLING', 'PRESIDENT',null, '1991-11-18',6000.00 ,null,1001);**

**7)insert values to department**

**values:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **11** | **10:44:03** | **INSERT INTO department (dep\_id  ,dep\_name, dep\_location) VALUES (2001   , 'AUDIT          ', 'MELBOURNE')** | **1 row(s) affected** | **0.016 sec** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **10** | **10:43:17** | **INSERT INTO department (dep\_id  ,dep\_name, dep\_location) VALUES (1001  , 'FINANCE    ', 'SYDNEY')** | **1 row(s) affected** | **0.015 sec** |

**INSERT INTO department (dep\_id ,dep\_name, dep\_location)**

**VALUES (1001 , 'FINANCE ', 'SYDNEY');**

**INSERT INTO department (dep\_id ,dep\_name, dep\_location)**

**VALUES (2001 , 'AUDIT ', 'MELBOURNE');**

**INSERT INTO department (dep\_id ,dep\_name, dep\_location)**

**VALUES (3001 , 'MARKETING ', 'PERTH');**

**INSERT INTO department (dep\_id ,dep\_name, dep\_location)**

**VALUES (4001 , 'PRODUCTION', 'BRISBANE');**

**8)insert into salary\_grade:**

**INSERT INTO salary\_grade (grade ,min\_salary, max\_salary)**

**VALUES (5 , 3101 , 9999);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **18** | **10:53:31** | **INSERT INTO salary\_grade (grade   ,min\_salary, max\_salary) VALUES (2      , 1301  , 1500)** | **1 row(s) affected** | **0.000 sec** |

**Answer of All query:**

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

**SELECT salary**

**FROM employees;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **39** | **11:23:05** | **SELECT salary FROM employees LIMIT 0, 1000** | **14 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**2)Write a SQL query to find the unique designations of the employees. Return job name**

**SELECT DISTINCT job\_name**

**FROM employees;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **40** | **11:25:35** | **SELECT DISTINCT job\_name FROM employees LIMIT 0, 1000** | **5 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**3) Write a SQL query to list the employees’ name, increased their salary by 15%**

**SELECT emp\_name,**

**1.15\*salary,'$99,999' AS "Salary"**

**FROM employees;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **47** | **11:47:16** | **SELECT emp\_name,       1.15\*salary,'$99,999' AS "Salary" FROM employees LIMIT 0, 1000** | **14 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**4) Write a SQL query to list the employee's name and job name as a format of "Employee & Job"**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **54** | **12:00:35** | **SELECT CONCAT(emp\_name,' ',job\_name) As'Employee&job' FROM employees LIMIT 0, 1000** | **14 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**SELECT CONCAT(emp\_name,' ',job\_name) As'Employee&job' FROM employees;**

**4) Write a SQL query to find those employees with hire date in the format like February 22, 1991. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, hire date**

**SELECT emp\_id, emp\_name, salary, hire\_date from employees where hire\_date in(' 1991-04-02 ');**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **66** | **12:19:09** | **SELECT emp\_id, emp\_name, salary, hire\_date from employees where hire\_date in(' 1991-04-02 ') LIMIT 0, 1000** | **1 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**5) Write a SQL query to count the number of employees who have total income more than 2200**

**SELECT COUNT(\*)**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE salary>2200 ;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **68** | **12:36:28** | **SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM employees  WHERE salary>2200 LIMIT 0, 1000** | **1 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**6) Write a SQL query to find the unique jobs with their corresponding department id.**

**SELECT DISTINCT dep\_id**

**FROM employees;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **70** | **12:39:22** | **SELECT DISTINCT dep\_id FROM employees LIMIT 0, 1000** | **3 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

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

**select \* FROM employees WHERE dep\_id !=2001;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **71** | **13:44:25** | **select \* FROM employees WHERE dep\_id !=2001 LIMIT 0, 1000** | **9 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

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

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE hire\_date<('1991-1-1');**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **72** | **13:47:04** | **SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date<('1991-1-1') LIMIT 0, 1000** | **1 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

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

**SELECT avg(salary)**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE job\_name = 'ANALYST';**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **73** | **13:49:33** | **SELECT avg(salary) FROM employees WHERE job\_name = 'ANALYST' LIMIT 0, 1000** | **1 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**10) Write a SQL query to find the details of the employees who's name start start with B or end with E**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE emp\_name LIKE 'B%'**

**OR emp\_name LIKE '%E';**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **76** | **14:14:55** | **SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE emp\_name LIKE 'B%'   OR emp\_name LIKE '%E' LIMIT 0, 1000** | **3 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**11) Write a SQL query to find the details of the employees who's department name start start with B or end with E**

**SELECT \* from employees where dep\_id in (SELECT dep\_id from department where dep\_name Like'B%' OR dep\_name Like '%E');**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **79** | **14:26:50** | **SELECT \* from employees where dep\_id in (SELECT dep\_id from department where dep\_name Like'B%' OR dep\_name Like '%E') LIMIT 0, 1000** | **0 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**12)Write a SQL query to find the details of the employees who's department location start start with F or end with N**

**SELECT \* from employees where dep\_id in (SELECT dep\_location from department where dep\_location Like'F%' OR dep\_name Like '%N');**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **82** | **14:31:02** | **SELECT \* from employees where dep\_id in (SELECT dep\_location from department where dep\_location Like'F%' OR dep\_name Like '%N') LIMIT 0, 1000** | **0 row(s) returned** | **0.000 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**13) Write a SQL query to identify employees whose commissions exceed their salaries. Return complete information about the employees, department location and department name**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE commission>salary;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3** | **83** | **14:36:54** | **SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission>salary LIMIT 0, 1000** | **1 row(s) returned** | **0.015 sec / 0.000 sec** |

**14) Write a SQL query to identify those employees whose salaries exceed 3000 after receiving a 25% salary increase**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE (1.25\*salary) > 3000;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 84 | 14:40:05 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (1.25\*salary) > 3000 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**15) Write a SQL query to find out which employees joined in the month of January. Return complete information about the employees**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char(hire\_date, 'mon')='jan';**

**16)** **Write a SQL query to separate the names of employees and their managers by the string 'works for'.**

SELECT e.emp\_name,' works for ', m.emp\_name FROM employees e, employees m WHERE e.manager\_id = m.emp\_id;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 13 | 09:23:01 | SELECT e.emp\_name,' works for ', m.emp\_name FROM employees e, employees m WHERE e.manager\_id = m.emp\_id LIMIT 0, 1000 | 13 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE job\_name = 'CLERK';**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 14 | 09:25:34 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name = 'CLERK' LIMIT 0, 1000 | 4 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**18) Write a SQL query to identify employees with more than 27 years of experience. Return complete information about the employees.**

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

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE salary <3500;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 17 | 09:48:45 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary <3500 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 13 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

SELECT emp\_name,

job\_name,

salary

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name = 'ANALYST';

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 18 | 09:54:43 | SELECT emp\_name,        job\_name,        salary FROM employees WHERE job\_name = 'ANALYST' LIMIT 0, 1000 | 2 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

21) Write a SQL query to identify those employees who joined the company in 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date<('1991-1-1');

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 19 | 09:56:42 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date<('1991-1-1') LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

SELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.hire\_date,

e.salary

FROM employees e

WHERE hire\_date <'1991-04-01';

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 20 | 09:59:42 | SELECT e.emp\_id,        e.emp\_name,        e.hire\_date,        e.salary FROM employees e WHERE hire\_date <'1991-04-01' LIMIT 0, 1000 | 3 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

**SELECT e.emp\_name,**

**e.job\_name**

**FROM employees e**

**WHERE manager\_id IS NULL;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 21 | 10:01:32 | SELECT e.emp\_name,        e.job\_name FROM employees e WHERE manager\_id IS NULL LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE hire\_date<('1991-1-1');**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 22 | 10:03:29 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date<('1991-1-1') LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**25) 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**

**SELECT emp\_id,**

**emp\_name,**

**salary,**

**age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date) "Experience"**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE manager\_id=68319;**

**26) Write a SQL query to find out which employees earn more than 100 per day as a salary. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, and experience.**

SELECT emp\_id,

emp\_name,

salary,

age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date) "Experience"

FROM employees

WHERE (salary/30)>100;

**27) Write a SQL query to identify those employees who retired after 31-Dec-99, completing eight years of service. Return employee name.**

**SELECT emp\_name**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE hire\_date + interval '96 months' > '1999-12-31'**

**28) Write a SQL query to identify the employees whose salaries are odd. Return complete information about the employee**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE mod(salary,2) = 1;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 26 | 10:25:28 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE mod(salary,2) = 1 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**29) Write a SQL query to identify employees whose salaries contain only three digits. Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE length(TRIM(TO\_CHAR(salary,'9999'))) = 3;**

**30) Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in the month of APRIL. Return complete information about the employees**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'MON') ='APR';**

**31) Write a SQL query to find out which employees joined the company before the 19th of the month. Return complete information about the employees**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'DD') < '19';**

**32) Write a SQL query to identify those employees who have been working as a SALESMAN and month portion of the experience is more than 10. Return complete information about the employees.**

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name = 'SALESMAN'

AND EXTRACT(MONTH

FROM age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date)) > 10;

**33) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char (hire\_date,'YYYY') IN ('1991')**

**AND (dep\_id = 3001**

**OR dep\_id =1001) ;**

**34) Write a SQL query to find the employees who are working for the department ID 1001 or 2001. Return complete information about the employees.**

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id=1001

OR dep\_id=2001;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 32 | 10:36:03 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dep\_id=1001   OR dep\_id=2001 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 8 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**35) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE job\_name ='CLERK'**

**AND dep\_id = 2001;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 33 | 10:38:14 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name ='CLERK'   AND dep\_id = 2001 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 2 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE job\_name IN ('CLERK','MANAGER');**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 34 | 10:40:02 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name IN ('CLERK','MANAGER') LIMIT 0, 1000 | 7 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'MON') NOT IN ('FEB');**

**38) Write a SQL query to identify the employees who joined the company in June 1991. Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN '1991-06-01' AND '1991-06-30';**

**39) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE 12\*salary BETWEEN 24000 AND 50000;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 36 | 10:45:17 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE 12\*salary BETWEEN 24000 AND 50000 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 5 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**40) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'DD-MON-YY') IN ('01-MAY-91',**

**'20-FEB-91',**

**'03-DEC-91');**

**41) 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 e.emp\_name,

e.job\_name,

d.dep\_name,

d.dep\_location

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees) ;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 37 | 10:50:22 | SELECT e.emp\_name,        e.job\_name,        d.dep\_name,        d.dep\_location FROM employees e,      department d WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id   AND e.emp\_id IN     (SELECT manager\_id      FROM employees) LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**42) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE manager\_id IN (63679,**

**68319,**

**66564,**

**69000);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 38 | 10:52:27 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE manager\_id IN (63679,                      68319,                      66564,                      69000) LIMIT 0, 1000 | 3 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**43) Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in 90's. Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'YY') BETWEEN '90' AND '99';**

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

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE job\_name = 'MANAGER'**

**AND (dep\_id = 1001**

**OR dep\_id =2001);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 40 | 10:55:26 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name = 'MANAGER'   AND (dep\_id = 1001        OR dep\_id =2001) LIMIT 0, 1000 | 2 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**45)** **Write a SQL query to identify employees who joined in the month of FEBRUARY with a salary range of 1001 to 2000 (Begin and end values are included.). Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'MON') = 'FEB'**

**AND salary BETWEEN 1000 AND 2000;**

**46) Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined before or after the year 1991. Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY') = '1991';**

**47)** **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 e.emp\_id,**

**e.emp\_name,**

**e.job\_name,**

**e.manager\_id,**

**e.hire\_date,**

**e.salary,**

**e.commission,**

**e.dep\_id,**

**d.dep\_name**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 41 | 11:00:22 | SELECT e.emp\_id,        e.emp\_name,        e.job\_name,        e.manager\_id,        e.hire\_date,        e.salary,        e.commission,        e.dep\_id,        d.dep\_name FROM employees e,      department d WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id LIMIT 0, 1000 | 14 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**48) 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 e.emp\_name,**

**e.job\_name,**

**(12\*e.salary)"Annual Salary",**

**e.dep\_id,**

**d.dep\_name,**

**s.grade**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal**

**AND (((12\*e.salary)>= 60000)**

**OR (e.job\_name != 'ANALYST'))**

**49) 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 \***

**FROM employees w,**

**employees m**

**WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id**

**AND w.salary> m.salary;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 43 | 11:04:27 | SELECT \* FROM employees w,      employees m WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id   AND w.salary> m.salary LIMIT 0, 1000 | 2 row(s) returned | 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec |

**50) 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 e.emp\_name,**

**e.dep\_id,**

**e.salary,**

**e.commission**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND d.dep\_location = 'PERTH'**

**AND e.salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 44 | 11:06:22 | SELECT e.emp\_name,        e.dep\_id,        e.salary,        e.commission FROM employees e,      department d WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id   AND d.dep\_location = 'PERTH'   AND e.salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned | 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec |

**51) 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 s.grade,**

**e.emp\_name**

**FROM employees e,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.dep\_id IN (1001,**

**3001)**

**AND hire\_date < ('1992-12-31')**

**AND (e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal**

**AND s.grade NOT IN (4));**

**52) 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, employee name.**

**SELECT w.emp\_id,**

**w.emp\_name,**

**w.job\_name,**

**w.manager\_id,**

**w.hire\_date,**

**w.salary,**

**w.dep\_id,**

**m.emp\_name**

**FROM employees w,**

**employees m**

**WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id**

**AND m.emp\_name = 'JONAS';**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 46 | 11:09:17 | SELECT w.emp\_id,        w.emp\_name,        w.job\_name,        w.manager\_id,        w.hire\_date,        w.salary,        w.dep\_id,        m.emp\_name FROM employees w,      employees m WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id   AND m.emp\_name = 'JONAS' LIMIT 0, 1000 | 2 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**53) 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, employee name.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 47 | 11:11:00 | SELECT w.emp\_id,        w.emp\_name,        w.job\_name,        w.manager\_id,        w.hire\_date,        w.salary,        w.dep\_id,        m.emp\_name FROM employees w,      employees m WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id   AND m.emp\_name = 'JONAS' LIMIT 0, 1000 | 2 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**SELECT w.emp\_id,**

**w.emp\_name,**

**w.job\_name,**

**w.manager\_id,**

**w.hire\_date,**

**w.salary,**

**w.dep\_id,**

**m.emp\_name**

**FROM employees w,**

**employees m**

**WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id**

**AND m.emp\_name = 'JONAS';**

**54) 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.**

**SELECT e.emp\_name,**

**e.salary**

**FROM employees e,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.emp\_name = 'FRANK'**

**AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal**

**AND e.salary = s.max\_sal ;**

**55) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE job\_name IN ('MANAGER',**

**'ANALYST')**

**AND salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000**

**AND commission IS NULL;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 49 | 11:20:26 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name IN ('MANAGER',                    'ANALYST')   AND salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000   AND commission IS NULL LIMIT 0, 1000 | 5 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**56) From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employees who joined in 1991 and whose department location is SYDNEY or MELBOURNE with a salary range of 2000 to 5000. Return employee ID, employee name, department ID, salary, and department location.**

**SELECT e.emp\_id,**

**e.emp\_name,**

**e.dep\_id,**

**e.salary,**

**d.dep\_location**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND d.dep\_location IN ('SYDNEY',**

**'MELBOURNE')**

**AND to\_char(e.hire\_date,'YY') = '91'**

**AND e.salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000;**

**57) Write a SQL query to find the employees of MARKETING department come from MELBOURNE or PERTH, are in grades 3 ,4, and 5 and have at least 25 years of experience. Return department ID, employee ID, employee name, salary, department name, department location and grade.**

**SELECT e.dep\_id,**

**e.emp\_id,**

**e.emp\_name,**

**e.salary,**

**d.dep\_name,**

**d.dep\_location,**

**s.grade**

**FROM employees e,**

**salary\_grade s,**

**department d**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal**

**AND s.grade IN (3,4,**

**5)**

**AND EXTRACT(YEAR**

**FROM age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date)) > 25**

**AND (d.dep\_name = 'MARKETING'**

**AND D.dep\_location IN ('MELBOURNE',**

**'PERTH'));**

**58) Write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to their manager. Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees w,**

**employees m**

**WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id**

**AND w.hire\_date < m.hire\_date;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 51 | 11:26:12 | SELECT \* FROM employees w,      employees m WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id   AND w.hire\_date < m.hire\_date LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**59) 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 \***

**FROM employees e,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal**

**AND s.grade = 4;**

**60) Write a SQL query to find those employees who joined after 1991, excluding MARKER or ADELYN in the departments PRODUCTION or AUDIT. Return employee name.**

**SELECT e.emp\_name**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND d.dep\_name IN ('PRODUCTION',**

**'AUDIT')**

**AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal**

**AND e.emp\_name NOT IN ('MARKER',**

**'ADELYN')**

**AND to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY') >'1991';**

**61) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**ORDER BY salary ASC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 54 | 11:34:55 | SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY salary ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 14 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**62) Write a SQL query to list employees in ascending order on department ID and descending order on jobs. Return complete information about the employees.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 55 | 11:37:39 | SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY dep\_id ASC,          job\_name DESC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 14 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

**SELECT DISTINCT job\_name**

**FROM employees**

**ORDER BY job\_name DESC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 56 | 11:40:34 | SELECT DISTINCT job\_name FROM employees ORDER BY job\_name DESC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 5 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**64)** **Write a SQL query to rank the employees according to their annual salary in ascending order. Return employee ID, employee name, monthly salary, salary/30 as Daily\_Salary, and 12\*salary as Anual\_Salary.**

**SELECT emp\_id,**

**emp\_name,**

**salary Monthly\_Salary,**

**salary/30 Daily\_Salary,**

**12\*salary Anual\_Salary**

**FROM employees**

**ORDER BY Anual\_Salary ASC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 57 | 11:42:20 | SELECT emp\_id,        emp\_name,        salary Monthly\_Salary,        salary/30 Daily\_Salary,        12\*salary Anual\_Salary FROM employees ORDER BY Anual\_Salary ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 14 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**65) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE job\_name='CLERK'**

**OR job\_name='ANALYST'**

**ORDER BY job\_name DESC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 58 | 11:44:23 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name='CLERK'   OR job\_name='ANALYST' ORDER BY job\_name DESC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

**SELECT dep\_location**

**FROM department d,**

**employees e**

**WHERE e.emp\_name = 'CLARE'**

**AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id ;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 59 | 11:47:21 | SELECT dep\_location FROM department d,      employees e WHERE e.emp\_name = 'CLARE'   AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**67) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE hire\_date IN ('1991-5-01',**

**'1991-12-03',**

**'1990-01-19')**

**ORDER BY hire\_date ASC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 60 | 11:50:33 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date IN ('1991-5-01',                     '1991-12-03',                     '1990-01-19') ORDER BY hire\_date ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 3 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**77) Write a SQL query to list the employees in ascending order based on salary. Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**ORDER BY salary ASC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 61 | 11:52:46 | SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY salary ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 14 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**78) Write a SQL query to list the employees in the ascending order by job title and in descending order by employee ID. Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees e**

**ORDER BY e.job\_name ASC,**

**e.emp\_id DESC ;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 62 | 11:54:05 | SELECT \* FROM employees e ORDER BY e.job\_name ASC,          e.emp\_id DESC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 14 row(s) returned | 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

**SELECT DISTINCT job\_name**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE dep\_id IN (2001,**

**3001)**

**ORDER BY job\_name DESC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 63 | 11:55:37 | SELECT DISTINCT job\_name FROM employees WHERE dep\_id IN (2001,                  3001) ORDER BY job\_name DESC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 4 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**80) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE job\_name NOT IN ('PRESIDENT',**

**'MANAGER')**

**ORDER BY salary ASC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 64 | 11:57:23 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_name NOT IN ('PRESIDENT',                        'MANAGER') ORDER BY salary ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 10 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**81) 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 \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE (12\*salary) < 25000**

**ORDER BY salary ASC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 65 | 12:02:24 | SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (12\*salary) < 25000 ORDER BY salary ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 8 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**82) Write a SQL query to list the employee ID, name, hire date, current date and experience of the employees in ascending order on their experiences.**

**SELECT emp\_id,**

**emp\_name,**

**hire\_date,**

**CURRENT\_DATE,**

**age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date) EXP**

**FROM employees**

**ORDER BY EXP ASC;**

**83) Write a SQL query to list the employees in ascending order of designations of those joined after the second half of 1991.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE hire\_date>('1991-6-30')**

**AND date\_part('year',hire\_date)=1991**

**ORDER BY job\_name ASC;**

**84) 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 \***

**FROM employees e,**

**department d**

**WHERE (dep\_name = 'FINANCE'**

**OR dep\_name ='AUDIT')**

**AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**ORDER BY e.dep\_id ASC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 68 | 12:16:32 | SELECT \* FROM employees e,      department d WHERE (dep\_name = 'FINANCE'        OR dep\_name ='AUDIT')   AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id ORDER BY e.dep\_id ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 8 row(s) returned | 1. sec / 0.000 sec |

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

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees e,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal**

**ORDER BY grade ASC;**

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

**SELECT e.emp\_name,**

**e.job\_name,**

**d.dep\_name,**

**e.salary,**

**s.grade**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal**

**ORDER BY e.dep\_id ;**

**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, grade and department name.**

**SELECT e.emp\_name,**

**e.job\_name,**

**e.salary,**

**s.grade,**

**d.dep\_name**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal**

**AND e.job\_name NOT IN('CLERK')**

**ORDER BY e.salary DESC;**

**Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the department 1001 or 2001. Return employee ID, name, salary, department, grade, experience, and annual salary.**

**SELECT e.emp\_id,**

**e.emp\_name,**

**e.salary,**

**s.grade,**

**d.dep\_name,**

**age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date) AS "Experience",**

**12 \* e.salary "Annual Salary"**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.dep\_id IN (1001,**

**2001)**

**AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal ;**

**Write a SQL query to list the details of the employees along with the details of their departments.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees e,**

**department d**

**WHERE e.dep\_id= d.dep\_id;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 72 | 12:22:24 | SELECT \* FROM employees e,      department d WHERE e.dep\_id= d.dep\_id LIMIT 0, 1000 | 14 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**Write a SQL query to list the employees who are senior to their MANAGERS. Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees w,**

**employees m**

**WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id**

**AND w.hire\_date < m.hire\_date;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 73 | 12:23:44 | SELECT \* FROM employees w,      employees m WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id   AND w.hire\_date < m.hire\_date LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**Write a SQL query to list the employees who are senior to their MANAGERS. Return complete information about the employees.**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees w,**

**employees m**

**WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id**

**AND w.hire\_date < m.hire\_date;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 75 | 13:49:17 | SELECT \* FROM employees w,      employees m WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id   AND w.hire\_date < m.hire\_date LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**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 e.emp\_id,**

**e.emp\_name,**

**e.salary,**

**e.dep\_id**

**FROM employees E**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = 1001**

**ORDER BY e.salary ASC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 76 | 13:51:14 | SELECT e.emp\_id,        e.emp\_name,        e.salary,        e.dep\_id FROM employees E WHERE e.dep\_id = 1001 ORDER BY e.salary ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 3 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 77 | 13:54:38 | SELECT job\_name,        avg(salary),        avg(salary+commission) FROM employees GROUP BY job\_name LIMIT 0, 1000 | 5 row(s) returned | 0.015 sec / 0.000 sec |

**Write a SQL query to calculate the total annual salary distributed across each job in 1991. Return job name, total annual salary.**

**SELECT job\_name,**

**sum(12\*salary)**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY') = '1991'**

**GROUP BY job\_name;**

**Write a SQL query to list the employee id, name, department id, location of all the employees.**

**SELECT e.emp\_id,**

**e.emp\_name,**

**e.dep\_id,**

**d.dep\_location,**

**d.dep\_name**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND e.dep\_id IN (1001,**

**2001);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 79 | 13:57:21 | SELECT e.emp\_id,        e.emp\_name,        e.dep\_id,        d.dep\_location,        d.dep\_name FROM employees e,      department d WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id   AND e.dep\_id IN (1001,                    2001) LIMIT 0, 1000 | 8 row(s) returned | 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec |

**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.**

**SELECT e.emp\_id,**

**e.emp\_name,**

**e.dep\_id,**

**d.dep\_location,**

**d.dep\_name**

**FROM employees e,**

**department d**

**WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id**

**AND e.dep\_id IN (1001,**

**2001);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 79 | 13:57:21 | SELECT e.emp\_id,        e.emp\_name,        e.dep\_id,        d.dep\_location,        d.dep\_name FROM employees e,      department d WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id   AND e.dep\_id IN (1001,                    2001) LIMIT 0, 1000 | 8 row(s) returned | 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec |

**Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is in the range of minimum and maximum salary. Return employee ID, name, salary and grade.**

**SELECT e.emp\_id,**

**e.emp\_name,**

**e.salary,**

**s.grade**

**FROM employees e,**

**salary\_grade s**

**WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal ;**

**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.**

**SELECT w.manager\_id,**

**count(\*)**

**FROM employees w,**

**employees m**

**WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id**

**GROUP BY w.manager\_id**

**ORDER BY w.manager\_id ASC;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 81 | 14:00:54 | SELECT w.manager\_id,        count(\*) FROM employees w,      employees m WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id GROUP BY w.manager\_id ORDER BY w.manager\_id ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 | 6 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**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.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 82 | 14:01:57 | SELECT dep\_id,        job\_name,        count(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY dep\_id,          job\_name LIMIT 0, 1000 | 9 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 83 | 14:02:52 | SELECT dep\_id,        count(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY dep\_id HAVING count(\*) >= 2 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 3 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**Write a SQL query to identify departments with at least two SALESMEN in each grade. Return department name, grade and number of employees.**

SELECT d.dep\_name,

s.grade,

count(\*)

FROM employees e,

department d,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.job\_name = 'SALESMAN'

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

GROUP BY d.dep\_name,

s.grade

HAVING count(\*) >= 2;

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

SELECT dep\_id,

count(\*)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id

HAVING count(\*)<4;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 85 | 15:18:12 | SELECT dep\_id,        count(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY dep\_id HAVING count(\*)<4 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned | 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec |

**Write a SQL query to find which departments have at least two employees. Return department name, number of employees.**

**SELECT dep\_id,**

**count(\*)**

**FROM employees**

**GROUP BY dep\_id**

**HAVING count(\*) >= 2;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | 86 | 15:21:17 | SELECT dep\_id,        count(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY dep\_id HAVING count(\*) >= 2 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 3 row(s) returned | 0.015 sec / 0.000 sec |