1. Display details of jobs where the minimum salary is greater than 10000.

Select \* From Jobs where MIN\_SALARY > 10000;

1. Display the first name and join date of the employees who joined between 2002 and 2005.

Select First\_Name, Hire\_Date From Employees Where to\_char(Hire\_date,'yyyy') between 2002 and 2005;

1. Display first name and join date of the employees who is either IT Programmer or Sales Man.

select First\_name, hire\_date from Employees where Job\_ID IN ('IT\_PROG','SA\_REP');

1. Display employees who joined after 1st January 2008.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE Hire\_date > '1 January 1998';

1. Display details of employee with ID 150 or 160.

select \* from employees where EMPLOYEE\_ID IN(150,160);

1. Display first name, salary, commission pct, and hire date for employees with salary less than 10000.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, SAlARY, COMMISSION\_PCT, HIRE\_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY < 10000;

1. Display job Title, the difference between minimum and maximum salaries for jobs with max salary in the range 10000 to 20000.

Select Job\_Title, Max\_Salary-Min\_Salary From Jobs Where Max\_Salary Between 10000 And 20000;

1. Display first name, salary, and round the salary to thousands.

Select First\_Name, Round(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES;

1. Display details of jobs in the descending order of the title.

SELECT \* FROM JOBS ORDER BY JOB\_TITLE DESC;

1. Display employees where the first name or last name starts with S.

Select \* From Employee Where (First\_Name Like ('S%') OR Last\_Name like ('S%'));

1. Display employees who joined in the month of May.

Select \* From Employees Where To\_Char(Hire\_Date, 'MON') = 'MAY';

1. Display details of the employees where commission percentage is null and salary in the range 5000 to 10000 and department is 30.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NULL AND SALARY BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000 AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=30

1. Display first name and date of first salary of the employees.

Select First\_Name, LAST\_DAY(Hire\_Date)+1 AS FIRST\_SALARY From Employees;

1. Display first name and experience of the employees.
2. Display first name of employees who joined in 2001.

Select \* From Employees Where To\_Char(Hire\_Date,'YYYY') = '2001';

1. Display first name and last name after converting the first letter of each name to upper case and the rest to lower case.

Select initcap(First\_Name),initcap(Last\_Name) From Employees;

1. Display the first word in job title.
2. Display the length of first name for employees where last name contain character ‘b’ after 3rd position.
3. Display first name in upper case and email address in lower case for employees where the first name and email address are same irrespective of the case.
4. Display employees who joined in the current year.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE, 'YYYY') = TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YYYY');

1. Display the number of days between system date and 1st January 2011.
2. Display how many employees joined in each month of the current year.
3. Display manager ID and number of employees managed by the manager.
4. Display employee ID and the date on which he ended his previous job.
5. Display number of employees joined after 15th of the month.

Select count(\*) From Employees Where To\_Char(Hire\_Date, 'dd')> '15';

1. Display the country ID and number of cities we have in the country.

Select COUNTRY\_ID, COUNT(COUNTRY\_ID) From LOCATIONS GROUP BY COUNTRY\_ID’

1. Display average salary of employees in each department who have commission percentage.

Select Avg(Salary) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NOT NULL GROUP BY DEPARTMENT\_ID;

1. Display job ID, number of employees, sum of salary, and difference between highest salary and lowest salary of the employees of the job.

Select Job\_Id, Count(Employee\_Id), Sum(Salary),MAX(SALARY)-MIN(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES Group By Job\_Id;

1. Display job ID for jobs with average salary more than 10000.

Select Job\_Id FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY JOB\_ID HAVING Avg(Salary)> 10000;

1. Display years in which more than 10 employees joined.

Select To\_Char(START\_DATE,'YYYY') FROM JOB\_HISTORY GROUP BY To\_Char(Start\_Date,'YYYY') HAVING COUNT(EMPLOYEE\_ID)>1;

1. Display departments in which more than five employees have commission percentage.
2. Display employee ID for employees who did more than one job in the past.
3. Display job ID of jobs that were done by more than 3 employees for more than 100 days.
4. Display department ID, year, and Number of employees joined.
5. Display departments where any manager is managing more than 5 employees.
6. Change salary of employee 115 to 8000 if the existing salary is less than 6000.
7. Insert a new employee into employees with all the required details.

insert into employees values(210,'Aakanksha','Kale','axe','7776861638','SYSDATE','BTA', 42000',0.7,101,90);

1. Delete department 20.

DELETE FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID = 20;

1. Change job ID of employee 110 to IT\_PROG if the employee belongs to department 10 and the existing job ID does not start with IT.

INSERT INTO DEPARTMENTS VALUES ('280','GREIVIENCE','120','1200');

1. Insert a row into departments table with manager ID 120 and location ID in any location ID for city Tokyo.

INSERT INTO DEPARTMENTS VALUES ('280','GREIVIENCE','120','1200');

1. Display department name and number of employees in the department.

Select D.Department\_name, count (D.Department\_Name) From Departments D Inner Join Employees E On (D.DEPARTMENT\_ID=E.DEPARTMENT\_ID) group by D.department\_name;

1. Display job title, employee ID, number of days between ending date and starting date for all jobs in department 30 from job history.
2. Display department name and manager first name.
3. Display department name, manager name, and city.
4. Display country name, city, and department name.
5. Display job title, department name, employee last name, starting date for all jobs from 2000 to 2005.
6. Display job title and average salary of employees
7. Display job title, employee name, and the difference between maximum salary for the job and salary of the employee.
8. Display last name, job title of employees who have commission percentage and belongs to department 30.

Select Last\_Name, Job\_Title From Employees E NATURAL Join Jobs J WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NOT NULL AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=30 ;

1. Display details of jobs that were done by any employee who is currently drawing more than 15000 of salary.

SELECT H.\* FROM JOB\_HISTORY H JOIN EMPLOYEES E ON ( H.EMPLOYEE\_ID = E.EMPLOYEE\_ID) WHERE E.SALARY > 15000;