SQL

1. **Write SQL query to create a table.**
   SQL> create table sample1(deptno number(2) primary key, dname varchar2(14), loc varchar2(13));

2. **Display the structure of dept table.**
   SQL> desc dept;

3. **Insert data into dept table.**
   SQL> insert into sample1 values(&deptno, '&dname', '&loc');

4. **Display details of dept table.**
   SQL> select * from sample1;

5. **Display only department number.**
   SQL> select deptno from dept;

6. **Display details of smith.**
   SQL> select * from emp where ename = 'smith';

7. **Display deptno and location.**
   SQL> select deptno,loc from dept;

8. **Display deptno, dname, and location from dept table.**
   SQL> select deptno, dname, loc from dept;

9. **Display system date or present date.**
   SQL> select sysdate from dual;

10. **Create emp table.**
    SQL> create table sample2(empno number(4) primary key, ename varchar2(10), job varchar2(9), mgr number(4), hiredate date, sal number(7,2), comm number(7,2),deptno number(2) references sample1(deptno));

11. **Insert data into emp table.**
    SQL>insert into sample2 values(&empno, '&ename', '&job', &mgr, '&date', &sal, &comm, &deptno);
    SQL> insert into sample2 values(2222,'ram','clerk',2000,'01-DEC-81',4000,200,20);

12. **Display the structure of emp table.**
    SQL> desc emp;

13. **Display the details of employees.**
SQL> select * from emp;

14. **Display empno, enames, and their salaries from emp table.**
SQL> select empno, ename, sal from emp;

15. **Display employees' salary and their commission.**
SQL> select sal, nvl(comm,0) from emp;

16. **Display total salaries of all employees.**
SQL> select sal+nvl(comm,0) from emp;

17. **Display daily salaries of all employees.**
SQL> select (sal/30) from emp;

18. **Display annual salaries of all employees.**
SQL> select (sal*12) from emp;

19. **Display details of employees along with their daily and annual salary.**
SQL> select emp.*, (sal/30) "Daily Salary",(sal*12) "Annual Salary" from emp;

20. **Display employee number, name and their experience.**
SQL> select empno, ename, (sysdate - hiredate)/365 from emp;

21. **Create a duplicate or dummy table.**
SQL> create table emp5 as select * from emp;

22. **Display details of employees who are working as a clerk.**
SQL> select * from emp where job = 'clerk';

23. **Display details of employees who are working in 10^{th}department.**
SQL> select * from emp where deptno = 10;

24. **Display details of employees who are receiving salary more than 2000.**
SQL> select * from emp where sal > 2000;

25. **Display details of employees who are working in 10^{th} or 20^{th} department.**
SQL> select * from emp where deptno = 10 or deptno = 20;

26. **Display details of employees who are working in 20^{th} department as a clerk.**
SQL> select * from emp where deptno = 20 and job = 'clerk';

27. **Display empno, name and salary of those who are working in 20th department as an analyst and receiving salarymore than 2000.**
SQL> select * from emp where deptno = 20 and job = 'analyst' and sal > 2000;

28. **Display all the tables from Tab.**
SQL> select * from tab;

29. **Write a SQL query to clear the screen.**
SQL> clear screen;

30. **Write a SQL query to save the content.**
SQL> commit;

31. **Write a SQL query to Drop a table.**
SQL> drop table emp1.

32. **Write a SQL query to set page size.**
SQL> set pagesize 300;

33. **Write a SQL query to set line size.**
SQL> set linesize 200;

34. **Write a SQL query to spool on and off**
SQL> spool 'D:\Read\3rd Semester\DBMS\SQL\nov16';
SQL> spool off;

35. **Display details of employees in ascending order of their salary.**
SQL> select * from emp order by sal;

36. **Display the details of employees in descending order of their salaries.**
SQL> select * from emp order by sal desc;

37. **Display the details of employees in ascending order of their job.**
SQL> select * from emp order by job;

38. **Display the details of employees in descending order of their joining date.**
SQL> select * from emp order by hiredate desc;

39. **Display the details of employees in descending order of their commission.**
SQL> select * from emp order by comm desc;

40. **Display the details of employees in descending order of their annual salary.**
SQL> select * from emp order by (sal * 12) desc;

41. **Display the details of employees in ascending order of their experience.**
SQL> select * from emp order by (sysdate - hiredate);

42. **Display the details of employees who are working under 30th department in ascending order of their job.**
SQL> select * from emp where deptno = 30 order by job;

43. **Display the details of employees who are receiving salary more than 2000 in descending order of theirexperience.**
SQL> select * from emp where sal > 2000 order by (sysdate - hiredate) desc;

44. **Display the details of employees whose name starts with "A".**
SQL> select * from emp where ename like 'a%';

45. **Display the details of employees whose name is having second letter as "A".**
SQL> select * from emp where ename like '_a%';

46. **Display the details of employees whose name ends with "S".**
SQL> select * from emp where ename like '%s';

47. **Display the details of employees whose job starts with "C".**
SQL> select * from emp where job like 'c%';

48. **Display the details of employees whose name starts with "A" and ends with "N"**
SQL> select * from emp where ename like 'a%n';

49. **Display the details of employees who has joined in month of December.**
SQL> select * from emp where hiredate like '%DEC%';

50. **Display the details of employees who has joined in year of 81.**
SQL> select * from emp where hiredate like '%81';

51. **List the employees of department number 30 or 10 who has joined in year of 81.**
SQL> select * from emp where (deptno = 30 or deptno = 10) and hiredate like '%81';

52. **List all clerk of department number 20.**
SQL> select * from emp where deptno = 20 and job = 'clerk';

53. List the employees who didn't joined in month of march.
SQL> select * from emp where hiredate not like '%MAR%';

54. List the employees whose emp number does not start with 78.
SQL> select * from emp where empno not like '78%';

55. Display the details of employees whose employee number ends with 9.
SQL> select * from emp where empno like '%9';

56. Display the details of employees whose job consists of string 'le'.
SQL> select * from emp where job like '%le%';

57. Display the details of employees whose name start with 's' and ends with 's'.
SQL> select * from emp where ename like 's%s';

58. Write a SQL query to concat ename with sal in emp table.
SQL> select concat(ename, sal) from emp;

59. Display sub string from 'hello world' starts with second location to forth location.
SQL> select substr('Hello World',2,4) from dual;

60. Display string "man" position in job.
SQL> select instr(job, 'man',1,1) from emp;

61. Display the details of employees who has the highest salary.
SQL> select * from emp where sal = (select max(sal) from emp);

62. Display the details of employees who is having least salary.
SQL> select * from emp where sal = (select min(sal) from emp);

63. Display the details of employees who is having average salary.
SQL> select * from emp where sal = (select avg(sal) from emp);

64. Display the details of employees who are having more than average salary.
SQL> select * from emp where sal > (select avg(sal) from emp);

65. Display the total salary of all employees.
SQL> select avg(sal) "Average Salary" from emp;

66. Display the average salary of all employees.

SQL> select avg(sal) "Average Salary " from emp;

67. Display highest salary of all employees.

SQL> select max(sal) “Max Salary” from emp;

68. Display minimum salary of employees.

SQL> select min(sal) “Min Salary” from emp;

69. Display the number of employees in organization.

SQL> select count(empno) "Total Employees" from emp;

70. Display total salary for each department.

SQL> select deptno,sum(sal) from emp group by deptno;

71. Display min salary of each department.

SQL> select deptno, min(sal) from emp group by deptno;

72. Display total employees from each department.

SQL> select deptno,count(empno) from emp group by deptno;
SQL> select deptno,count(*) from emp group by deptno;

73. Display unique jobs from emp table.

SQL> select unique job from emp;
SQL> select distinct job from emp;

74. Display all unique jobs in descending order.

SQL> select unique job from emp order by job desc;

75. List the employee who has joined before 1981.

SQL> select * from emp where hiredate< '01-JAN-1981';

76. Display the details of employees whose comm is more than their salary.

SQL> select * from emp where comm >sal;

77. List the employees along with their experience whose daily salary is more than 100.

SQL> select ename,(sysdate-hiredate)/365,(sal/30) from emp where (sal>100);

78. List the employees who are working for the department 10 or 20.

SQL> select * from emp where deptno = 10 or deptno = 20;

79. List the employees who are having five character in their name.
SQL> select * from emp where length(ename)=5;

80. List the employees whose name has five character and starts with “S”.
SQL> select * from emp where length(ename) = 5 and ename like 's%';

81. List the employees whose name must contain third character as “R” and has four character.
SQL> select * from emp where length(ename) = 4 and ename like '__r%';

82. List the employees whose name starts with “S”, end with “N” and has five character.
SQL> select * from emp where length(ename) = 5 and ename like 's%n';

83. Write SQL query to create a view.
SQL> create view dept1_view as select * from dept;

84. Display data from more than one table.
SQL> select * from emp, dept where emp.deptno= dept.deptno;

85. Display emp and dept information.
SQL> select * from emp, dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno;

86. Display the location smith.
SQL> select ename, loc from emp, dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno and ename = 'smith';

87. Display details of employees who works in Chicago.
SQL> select * from emp, dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno and dept.loc = 'chicago';

88. Display the details of employees who are working under research department.
SQL> select * from emp, dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno and dept.dname = 'research';
SQL> select * from emp, dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno and dname = 'research';

89. List total information of emp table along with dname and location of all employees who are working inaccounting and research department in ascending order of dept number.

SQL> select emp.*, dept.dname, dept.loc from emp, dept where emp.deptno = dept.deptno and dname = 'accounting' or dname = 'research' order by emp.deptno;

90. Display total salary for each department.

SQL> select deptno, sum(sal) from emp group by deptno;

91. Display total salary for each department which is more than 9000.

SQL> select deptno,sum(sal) from emp having sum(sal)>9000 group by deptno;

92. Display total salary for each department or job which is more than 5000.

SQL> select job, sum(sal) from emp having sum(sal)>5000 group by job;

93. Display minimum salary for each job.

SQL> select job,min(sal) from emp group by job;

94. Display minimum salary for each job which is less than 3000.

SQL> select job,min(sal) from emp having min(sal)<3000 group by job;

95. Display details of employees whose salary is greater than or equal to 1500 and less than or equal to 3000.

SQL> select * from emp where sal>=1500 and sal<=3000;

SQL> select * from emp where sal between 1500 and 3000;

96. Display details of employees who are working as either clerk or manager.

SQL> select * from emp where job='clerk' or job='manager';

97. Display details of employees who are working under 10thand 20th department.

SQL> select * from emp where deptno in(10,20);

98. Display details of employees whose salaries is more than salary of empno 7566.

SQL> select * from emp where sal>(select sal from emp where empno = 7566);

99. Display details of employees whose job is similar to job of smith.

SQL> select * from emp where job=(select job from emp where ename='smith');

100. Display details of employees whose has joined after turner.

SQL> select * from emp where hiredate >(select hiredate from emp where ename = 'turner');

101. Display the details of employees who are working under adams' department.

SQL> select * from emp where deptno = (select deptno from emp where ename = 'adams');

102. Display the details of employees who are working in dallas.

SQL> select * from emp where deptno=(select deptno from dept where loc='dallas');

103. Display the detail of employee who is receiving maximum salary.

SQL> select * from emp where sal=(select max(sal) from emp);

104. Display the detail of employee who is receiving minimum salary.

SQL> select * from emp where sal=(select min(sal) from emp);

105. Display the details of employees who are receiving more than average salary.

SQL> select * from emp where sal>(select avg(sal) from emp);

106. Display the details of employee who is receiving 2nd lowest salary.

SQL> select * from emp where sal = (select min(sal) from emp where sal>(select min(sal) from emp));

107. Display the details of employee who is receiving 2nd highest salary.

SQL> select * from emp where sal=(select max(sal) from emp where sal<(select max(sal) from emp));

108. Display the details of employee who is receiving 3rd highest salary.

SQL> select * from emp where sal = (select max(sal) from emp where sal < (select max(sal) from emp where sal < (select max(sal) from emp)));

109. Display the details of employee who is receiving 3rd lowest salary.

SQL> select * from emp where sal = (select min(sal) from emp where sal > (select min(sal) from emp where sal > (select min(sal) from emp)));

110. Display the details of employee who is receiving nth highest salary.

SQL> select * from emp e1 where &n = (select count(distinct sal) from emp e2 where e2.sal >= e1.sal);

111. Display the details of employee whose salary is equal to maximum salary from each department.

SQL> select * from emp where sal in(select max(sal) from emp group by deptno);

112. Display the details of employee whose salary is equal to minimum salary from each department.

SQL> select * from emp where sal in(select min(sal) from emp group by deptno);

113. Display the details of employee whose salary is less than the maximum of minimum salary from eachdepartment.

SQL> select * from emp where sal<(select max(min(sal))from emp group by deptno);

114. Display the details of employee who are receiving salary less than minimum of minimum from each department.

SQL> select * from emp where sal<(select min(min(sal))from emp group by deptno);

115. Display the details of employee who are receiving salary more than maximum of maximum salary from eachdepartment.

SQL> select * from emp where sal<(select max(max(sal))from emp group by deptno);

116. Display the details of employee who are receiving salary less than the minimum of average salary from eachdepartment.

SQL> select * from emp where sal<(select min(avg(sal))from emp group by deptno);

117. Display employees' number, ename, job, salary and revised salary. Condition for revised salary are as follows

a. **If job is clerk give hick 10%.**

b. **If job is salesmen give hick 15%.**

c. **f job is manager give hick 7%;**

d. **Remaining job should be same.**

SQL>select empno, ename, job, sal,case job when 'clerk' then 1.10 * sal when 'salesman' then 1.15 * sal when'manager' then 1.07 * sal else sal end "revised salary" from emp;

118. Display details of employees who are receiving salary that is even.

SQL> select * from emp where mod(sal,2) = 0;

119. Display details of employees who are receiving salary that is odd.

SQL> select * from emp where mod(sal,2) != 0;

120. Write a SQL query to create users.

SQL> create user Priyanka identified by 123;

121. Write SQL query to assign create session to user.

SQL> grant create session to Priyanka;

122. Write a SQL query to create roles.

SQL> create role manager;

123. Write a SQL query to assign insert and select privileges to role.

SQL> grant insert,select on sample1 to manager;

124. Write a SQL query to assign roles to users.

SQL> grant role to user;
SQL> grant gamer to user1;

125. Write a SQL query to revoke privileges from a user.

SQL> revoke insert, select on sample1 from manager;

126. LPAD

SQL> select lpad('hello world',25,'*') from dual;

127. RPAD

SQL> select rpad('hello world',25,'*') from dual;

128. L-Trim

SQL> select ltrim('bspigt','b')from dual;

129. R-Trim

SQL> select rtrim('bspigt','t')from dual;

130. Replace

SQL> select replace('jack and jue','j','bl') from dual;

131. Months_between ()

SQL> select months_between ('25-AUG-18',sysdate) from dual;

132. Next_day

SQL> select next_day(sysdate,'wednesday') from dual;

133. Last_day

SQL> select last_day(sysdate) from dual;

134. Round

SQL> select round(sysdate,'month') from dual;

135. Trunc

SQL> select trunc(sysdate,'month')from dual;

136. Add_months

SQL> select add_months(sysdate,2) from dual;

137. Literals

SQL> select ename|| ':' || sal from emp;