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

```
select * from jobs where min_salary > 10000
```

2. 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’ order by hire_date
```

3. 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_man')
```

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

```
select * from employees where hire_date > '01-jan-2008'
```

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

```
select * from employees where employee_id in (150,160)
```

6. 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
```

7. 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 difference from jobs where max_salary between
10000 and 20000
```

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

select first_name, salary, round(salary, -3) from employees

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

select * from jobs order by job_title

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

select first_name, last_name from employees where first_name like 's%' or last_name like 's%'

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

select * from employees where to_char(hire_date, 'mon')= 'may'

12. 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

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

select first_name, hire_date, last_day(hire_date)+1 from employees

14. Display first name and experience of the employees.

select first_name, hire_date, floor((sysdate-hire_date)/365)from employees

15. Display first name of employees who joined in 2001.

select first_name, hire_date from employees where to_char(hire_date, 'yyyy')=’2001 ‘

16. 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

17. Display the first word in job title.

select job_title, substr(job_title,1, instr(job_title, ' ')-1) from jobs

18. Display the length of first name for employees where last name contain character ‘b’ after 3rd position.

select first_name, last_name from employees where instr(last_name,'b') > 3

19. 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.

select upper(first_name), lower(email) from employees where upper(first_name)= upper(email)

20. Display employees who joined in the current year.

select * from employees where to_char(hire_date,'yyyy')=to_char(sysdate, 'yyyy')

21. Display the number of days between system date and 1st January 2011.

select sysdate - to_date('01-jan-2011') from dual

22. Display how many employees joined in each month of the current year.

select to_char(hire_date,'mm'), count (*) from employees where to_char(hire_date,'yyyy')= to_char(sysdate,'yyyy') group by to_char(hire_date,'mm')

23. Display manager ID and number of employees managed by the manager.

select manager_id, count(*) from employees group by manager_id

24. Display employee ID and the date on which he ended his previous job.

select employee_id, max(end_date) from job_history group by employee_id

25. Display number of employees joined after 15th of the month.

select count(*) from employees where to_char(hire_date,'dd') > 15

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

select country_id, count(*) from locations group by country_id

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

select department_id, avg(salary) from employees where commission_pct is not null group by department_id

28. 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(*), sum(salary), max(salary)-min(salary) salary from employees group by job_id

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

select job_id, avg(salary) from employees group by job_id having avg(salary)>10000

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

select to_char(hire_date,'yyyy') from employees group by to_char(hire_date,'yyyy') having count(employee_id) > 10

31. Display departments in which more than five employees have commission percentage.

select department_id from employees where commission_pct is not null group by department_id having count(commission_pct)>5

32. Display employee ID for employees who did more than one job in the past.

select employee_id from job_history group by employee_id having count(*) > 1

33. Display job ID of jobs that were done by more than 3 employees for more than 100 days.

select job_id from job_history where end_date-start_date > 100 group by job_id having count(*)>3

34. Display department ID, year, and Number of employees joined.

select department_id, to_char(hire_date,'yyyy'), count(employee_id) from employees group by department_id, to_char(hire_date, 'yyyy')order by department_id

35. Display departments where any manager is managing more than 5 employees.

select distinct department_idfrom employeesgroup by department_id, manager_id having count(employee_id) > 5
