

SQL Practice Questions – II

- 1. Display the names of the employees who earn highest salary in their respective departments.**

```
SELECT ENAME  
FROM EMP E  
WHERE SAL = (SELECT MAX(SAL)  
              FROM EMP  
              WHERE DEPTNO = E.DEPTNO);
```

- 2. Display the names of employees who earn the highest salary in their respective job groups.**

```
SELECT ENAME  
FROM EMP E  
WHERE SAL IN (SELECT MAX(SAL)  
              FROM EMP  
              GROUP BY JOB  
              HAVING E.JOB = JOB);
```

or,

```
SELECT ENAME  
FROM EMP E  
WHERE SAL IN (SELECT MAX(SAL)  
              FROM EMP  
              WHERE JOB = E.JOB  
              GROUP BY JOB);
```

- 3. Display the employee names who are working in accounting dept.**

```
SELECT ENAME  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO  
                  FROM DEPT  
                  WHERE DNAME = 'ACCOUNTING');
```

- 4. Display the employees names who are working in Chicago.**

```
SELECT ENAME  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO  
                  FROM DEPT  
                  WHERE LOC = 'CHICAGO');
```

- 5. Display the job groups having total salary greater than the maximum salary for managers.**

```
SELECT JOB, SUM(SAL)  
FROM EMP  
GROUP BY JOB  
HAVING SUM(SAL) > (SELECT MAX(SAL)  
                      FROM EMP)
```

```
        WHERE JOB='MANAGER');
```

- 6. Display the names of employees from department number 10 with a salary greater than that of any employee working in other departments.**

```
SELECT ENAME
  FROM EMP
 WHERE DEPTNO = 10
 AND SAL > ANY(SELECT SAL
                FROM EMP
               WHERE DEPTNO <> 10);
```

- 7. Display the names of employees from department number 10 with salary greater than that of all employees working in other departments.**

```
SELECT ENAME
  FROM EMP
 WHERE DEPTNO = 10
 AND SAL > ALL(SELECT SAL
                FROM EMP
               WHERE DEPTNO != 10);
```

- 8. Display the names of employees in Upper case.**

```
SELECT UPPER(ENAME) EMP_NAME
  FROM EMP;
```

- 9. Display the names of employees in lower case.**

```
SELECT LOWER(ENAME) EMP_NAME
  FROM EMP;
```

- 10. Display the name of employees in proper case.**

```
SELECT INITCAP(ENAME) EMP_NAME
  FROM EMP;
```

or,

```
SELECT CONCAT(UCASE(LEFT(ENAME, 1)), LCASE(SUBSTRING(ENAME, 2))) EMP_NAME
  FROM EMP;
```

- 11. Find out the length of your name using appropriate function.**

```
SELECT LENGTH('INDIA')
  FROM DUAL;
```

- 12. Display the length of all employees?**

```
SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME) NAME_LENGTH
  FROM EMP;
```

- 13. Display the name of the employee concatenate with EMP no.**

```
SELECT ENAME || '-' || EMPNO EMP_DETAILS
  FROM EMP;
or,
SELECT CONCAT(ENAME, ' - ', EMPNO) EMP_DETAILS
  FROM EMP;
```

or,

```
SELECT CONCAT(ENAME,EMPNO) EMP_DETAILS  
FROM EMP;
```

- 14. Use an appropriate function to extract 3 characters starting from the 2nd character from the string 'Oracle'. The expected output is 'rac'.**

```
SELECT SUBSTR('Oracle', 2, 3) RESULT
```

```
FROM DUAL;
```

or,

```
SELECT SUBSTRING('Oracle', 2, 3) RESULT  
FROM DUAL;
```

- 15. Find the first occurrence of character a from the following string 'computer maintenance corporation'.**

```
SELECT INSTR('computer maintenance corporation', 'a',1,1) POSITION  
FROM DUAL;
```

or,

```
SELECT INSTR('computer maintenance corporation', 'a') POSITION  
FROM DUAL;
```

- 16. Use the TRANSLATE function to replace every occurrence of the letter 'A' with 'B' in the string 'Allen's'.**

```
SELECT TRANSLATE('Allen"s', 'A', 'B') MODIFIED_TEXT  
FROM DUAL;
```

- 17. Display the information from EMP table. Wherever job 'manager' is found it should be displayed as boss (replace function).**

```
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, REPLACE(JOB, 'MANAGER', 'BOSS') JOB  
FROM EMP;
```

- 18. Display empno, ename, deptno from EMP table. Instead of display department numbers display the related department name.**

```
SELECT e.empno, e.ename, d.dname  
FROM emp e  
INNER JOIN dept d  
ON e.deptno = d.deptno;
```

- 19. Display your age in days.**

```
SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE - TO_DATE('15-AUG-1947'))  
FROM DUAL;
```

- 20. Display your age in months.**

```
SELECT FLOOR(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'15-AUG-1947')) AGE_IN_MONTHS  
FROM DUAL;
```

- 21. Display current date as 15th August friday nineteen forty seven.**

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DDTH MONTH DAY YEAR') FORMATTED_DATE  
FROM DUAL;
```

22. Display the following output for each row from EMP table as 'scott has joined the company on Wednesday 13th august nineteen ninety'.

```
SELECT ENAME||' has joined the company on '||TO_CHAR(HIREDATE,'DAY DDTH MONTH YEAR')  
JOINING_DETAILS  
FROM EMP;
```

23. Find the date of the nearest Saturday after the current day.

```
SELECT NEXT_DAY(SYSDATE, 'SATURDAY')  
FROM DUAL;
```

24. Display current time.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'HH:MI:SS') TIME  
FROM DUAL;
```

25. Display the date three months before the current date.

```
SELECT ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, -3)  
FROM DUAL;
```

26. Display the common jobs from department number 10 and 20.

```
SELECT JOB  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO = 10  
INTERSECT  
SELECT JOB  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO = 20;
```

27. Display the jobs found in department number 10 and 20 eliminate duplicate jobs.

```
SELECT DISTINCT(JOB)  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO = 10  
AND JOB IN(SELECT JOB  
           FROM EMP  
           WHERE DEPTNO = 20);
```

or,

```
SELECT JOB  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO =10  
INTERSECT  
SELECT JOB  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO = 20;
```

28. Display the jobs which are unique to dept no 10.

```
SELECT JOB  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO = 10  
MINUS
```

```
SELECT JOB  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO != 10;  
or,  
SELECT JOB  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO = 10  
AND JOB NOT IN (SELECT JOB  
                  FROM EMP  
                  WHERE DEPTNO <> 10);
```

29. Display the details of those who do not have any person working under them.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE EMPNO NOT IN (SELECT MGR  
                     FROM EMP  
                     WHERE MGR IS NOT NULL);
```

30. Display those who are not managers and who are managers any one.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE EMPNO IN (SELECT MGR FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NOT NULL)  
UNION  
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE EMPNO NOT IN (SELECT MGR FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NOT NULL);
```

31. Display those employees whose name contains not less than 4 chars.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE LENGTH(ENAME) >= 4;
```

32. Display those departments whose name start with 'S' while location name end with 'O'.

```
SELECT *  
FROM DEPT  
WHERE DNAME LIKE 'S%'  
AND LOC LIKE '%O';
```

33. Display those employees whose manager name is JONES.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE MGR = (SELECT EMPNO  
              FROM EMP  
              WHERE ENAME = 'JONES');
```

34. Display those employees whose salary is more than 3000 after giving 20% increment.

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM EMP  
WHERE SAL * 1.2 > 3000;
```

35. Display all employees with there dept name.

```
SELECT E.ENAME, D.DNAME  
FROM EMP E  
INNER JOIN DEPT D  
ON E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO;
```

36. Display ename who are working in sales dept.

```
SELECT ENAME  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO  
                  FROM DEPT  
                  WHERE DNAME = 'SALES');
```

37. Display employee name, deptname, salary and comm. for those salary in between 2000 to 5000 while location is Chicago.

```
SELECT E.ENAME, D.DNAME, E.SAL, E.COMM  
FROM EMP E  
INNER JOIN DEPT D  
ON E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO  
WHERE D.LOC = 'CHICAGO'  
AND E.SAL BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000;
```

38. Display those employees whose salary is greater than his manager salary.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP E  
WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL  
              FROM EMP  
              WHERE EMPNO = E.MGR);
```

39. Display those employees who are working in the same dept where their manager is working.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP E  
WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO  
                  FROM EMP  
                  WHERE EMPNO = E.MGR);
```

40. Display those employees who are not working under any manager.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE MGR IS NULL;
```