

```
/*1. List the department without any employees in it */
SELECT D.DNAME,E.DEPTNO,E.ENAME
FROM EMP E
RIGHT OUTER JOIN DEPT D
ON E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO
WHERE E.DEPTNO IS NULL

/*2. List the name and job of the employees who does not report to anybody.*/
SELECT ENAME,JOB
FROM EMP
WHERE MGR IS NULL

/*3. Write a query that will give you the names and jobs of all employees in New York with a commission above 1000*/
SELECT E.ENAME, E.JOB, E.COMM,E.DEPTNO,D.DNAME,D.LOC
FROM EMP E
INNER JOIN DEPT D
ON E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO
WHERE E.COMM > 1000

/*4. How many employees work in Chicago?*/
SELECT COUNT (E.ENAME) AS 'NO OF EMPLOYEES'
FROM EMP E
INNER JOIN DEPT D
ON E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO
WHERE D.LOC LIKE 'CHICAGO'

/*5. Which employees work in Chicago?*/
SELECT E.ENAME AS 'EMPLOYEE',D.LOC AS 'WORK LOCATION'
FROM EMP E
INNER JOIN DEPT D
ON E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO
WHERE D.LOC LIKE 'CHICAGO'

/*6. List the employees' names and cities in which they work. Order the list by city.*/
SELECT E.ENAME,E.DEPTNO,D.LOC
FROM EMP E
INNER JOIN DEPT D
ON E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO
GROUP BY E.ENAME,E.DEPTNO,D.LOC
ORDER BY D.LOC ASC

/*7. Find the number of employees and number of departments.*/
SELECT (SELECT COUNT(DNAME) FROM DEPT) AS 'TOTAL DEPARTMENTS',
(SELECT COUNT(ENAME) FROM EMP) AS 'TOTAL EMPLOYEES';
```

/*8. Display the employees who were hired before their managers. */

```
SELECT E.ENAME
FROM EMP M, EMP E
WHERE M.MGR=E.EMPNO AND M.HIREDATE < E.HIREDATE
```

/*9. Determine the number of managers without listing them.*/

```
SELECT COUNT(MGR)
FROM EMP
```

/*10. Display the name and title of all employees who do not have a manager.*/

```
SELECT ENAME,JOB FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NOT NULL
```

/*11. Create a query to display the employee name and department number for employee SMITH.*/

```
SELECT ENAME,DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'SMITH'
```

/*12. Display the salesmen who are not in Boston*/

```
SELECT E.JOB,E.ENAME,D.LOC FROM EMP E
RIGHT JOIN DEPT D ON E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO
WHERE E.JOB LIKE 'SALESMAN' AND D.LOC NOT LIKE 'BOSTON'
```

/*13. List the details of the employees along with their location*/

```
SELECT E.ENAME,E.EMPNO,E.JOB,E.SAL,E.MGR,E.HIREDATE,D.DNAME,D.LOC FROM EMP E
JOIN DEPT D ON E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO
ORDER BY 1
```

/*14. List the salesmen who are drawing salary less than Miller*/

```
SELECT ENAME,JOB,SAL FROM EMP
WHERE JOB LIKE 'SALESMAN' AND SAL <
(
SELECT SAL
FROM EMP E
WHERE E.ENAME LIKE 'MILLER'
)
```

/*15. Display the details of the employee working in Chicago*/

```
SELECT E.ENAME,E.EMPNO,E.JOB,E.SAL,E.MGR,E.DEPTNO,E.HIREDATE,D.DNAME,D.LOC
FROM EMP E
JOIN DEPT D
ON E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO
WHERE D.LOC LIKE 'CHICAGO';
```

/*16. Find the names of all employees whose salaries are greater than the minimum salary for the Manager*/

```
SELECT ENAME, SAL FROM EMP
WHERE SAL > (SELECT MIN(SAL) AS 'MGR MIN SAL' FROM EMP WHERE JOB LIKE 'MANAGER')
```

```
/*17.  Select the last name and job id from all employees whose department id is
       equal to Accounting.*/
SELECT ENAME, JOB, DEPTNO FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME LIKE 'ACCOUNTING')

/*18.  Display those emp who are working as manager*/
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP
WHERE JOB LIKE 'MANAGER'

/*19.  write a subquery using case statement to display non sales if department is
       not sales*/
SELECT DNAME,
       CASE
           WHEN DNAME LIKE 'SALES' THEN 'SALES'
           ELSE 'NON SALES'
           END AS 'DEPARTMENT_DESCRIPTION'
FROM DEPT;

/*20.  If salary of an employee is more than 1000, then display salary otherwise
       display 1000*/
SELECT ENAME,
       CASE
           WHEN SAL > 1000 THEN SAL
           ELSE '1000'
           END AS SALARY
FROM EMP

/*21.  Display salary as low, medium high based on salary range
Less than 1000 less
1000 to 2500 medium
More than 2500 high
*/
SELECT ENAME, SAL,
       CASE
           WHEN SAL < 1000 THEN 'LESS'
           WHEN SAL >= 1000 AND SAL <= 2500 THEN 'MEDIUM'
           WHEN SAL > 2500 THEN 'HIGH'
           ELSE '****'
           END AS SAL_PAID_IS
FROM EMP
```