--ASSIGNMENT 1

--1.Select the employee in department 30.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id=30;--WILL LIST ALL ATTRIBUTES

SELECT first_name,last_name,job_id,department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=30;

--2) List the names, numbers and department of all clerks.

SELECT first_name,last_name,phone_number,job_id,department_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id='PU_CLERK';

--3) Find the depart numbers and the name of employee of all dept with Dept no greater or equal to 20.

SELECT department_id,first_name,last_name
FROM employees
WHERE department_id >=20

--4) Find the employees whose commission is greater than their salary.

SELECT first_name,last_name
FROM employees
where commission_pct > salary;

--5) Find the employees whose commission is greater than 60 percent of their salary.

SELECT first_name,last_name

FROM employees

where (commission_pct*salary)>(salary*0.6)

--6) Find the employee whose commission is greater than 50 percent of their salary.

SELECT first_name,last_name

FROM employees

where (commission_pct*salary)>(salary*0.5)

--7) List the name, job and salary of all employees in dept 20 who earn more than 2000.

SELECT first_name,last_name,job_id,salary

FROM employees

where department_id=20 and salary >2000

--8) Find all salesmen in dept 30 whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 1500.

--NOTE; IF SALESMAN = PU_CLERK

SELECT first_name,last_name,salary,department_id,job_id

FROM employees

WHERE job_id = 'PU_CLERK' and department_id=30 and salary>1500

--NOTE; IF SALESMAN = PU_CLERK

```sql
SELECT first_name,last_name,job_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP' and department_id = 30 and salary >= 1500
```

--9) Find all the employees whose job is either a president or manager.

```sql
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE job_id like '%PRES' or job_id like '%MGR' or job_id like '%MAN'
```

```sql
--SELECT * FROM employees
--WHERE employee_id IN ( SELECT UNIQUE manager_id FROM employees)
```

--10) Find all managers who are not in dept 30.

```sql
SELECT * From Employees
WHERE job_id like '%MGR' and department_id=!30
```

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE employee_id IN ( SELECT UNIQUE manager_id FROM employees) and
department_id !=30
```

--11) Find the details of all managers and clerks in dept 10.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees
where job_id LIKE '%MAN' or job_id like '%MGR' or job_id like '%CLERK' and
department_id=10
```

--SELECT * FROM employees

--WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT UNIQUE manager_id FROM employees) or (job_id like('%clerk') and department_id=10);

--12) Find the details of all manager (in any dept) and all clerks in dept 10

SELECT * FROM employees

where job_id LIKE '%MAN' or job_id like '%MGR' or job_id like '%CLERK' and department_id=10

--13) Find the details of all managers in dept 10 and all clerks in dept 20.

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE (job_id LIKE '%MGR' or job_id LIKE '%MAN' and department_id = 10) or (job_id LIKE '%CLERK' and department_id=20)

--14) Find the details of all the manager in dept 10, all clerk in dept 20

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE (job_id LIKE '%MGR' or job_id LIKE '%MAN' and department_id = '10') or (job_id LIKE '%CLERK' AND department_id='20');

--15) And all employees who are neither clerks nor manager but whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 2000.

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE NOT (job_id like '%MGR' or job_id like '%MAN' or job_id != '%CLERK') AND salary >= 2000

--16) Find the names of everyone in deptno 20 who is neither a clerk nor a Manager.

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE NOT (job_id like '%MGR' or job_id like '%MAN' or job_id like '%CLERK') AND department_id = 20

--17) Find the employees who earns between Rs. 1200 and Rs.1400.

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE salary between 1200 and 11400

--18) Find the employees who are clerks, analysts or salesman.

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE (job_id like '%CLERK' or job_id like '%ANALYST' or job_id like 'SA%')

--19) Find the employees who are not clerks, analyst or salesman.

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE NOT (job_id like '%CLERK' or job_id like '%ANALYST' or job_id like 'SA%')

--20) Find the employees who do not receive a commission.

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE commission_pct is null

--21) Find the employee whose commission is Rs. 0.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct is 0
```

--22) Find the different jobs of the employees receiving commission.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct is not null
```

--23) Find all employees who do not receive a commission or whose Commission is less than 0.1
.
--If all employees not receiving commission are entailed to Rs. 250, Show the net earnings of all employees.

```sql
SELECT  first_name,salary + (nvl2(commission_pct,(commission_pct*salary),(+250)))
Net_Earning FROM employees
```

--24) Find all employees whose total earnings are greater than Rs. 2000.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE (nvl(commission_pct,0)*salary)+salary >2000
```

--25) Find all employees whose names begin with m.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees
where first_name like 'M%'
```

--26) Find all employees whose names end with m.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees
```

where last_name like '%m'

--27) Find all employees whose names contain the letter m in any case.

SELECT * FROM employees
where Lower(first_name) like '%m%'

--28) Find the employees whose names are 5 characters long and end with n.

SELECT * FROM employees
where first_name like '____%n'

--29) Find the employees who have the letter r as the third letter in their name.

SELECT * FROM employees
where first_name like'__r%';

--30) Find all employees hired in month of February (of any year).

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE EXTRACT(Month from hire_date)=2

--31) Find all employees who were hired on the last day of the month.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE hire_date=last_day(hire_date)

--32) Find the employees who were hired more than 12 years ago.

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date)< EXTRACT(YEAR FROM add_months(SYSDATE,144))

--using TRUNC

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date)< EXTRACT(YEAR FROM add_months(TRUNC(SYSDATE),-12*12))

--33) Find the managers hired in the year 1981.

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE employee_id in (select unique manager_id from employees) and to_char(hire_date,'YYYY')=1981

--34) Display the names and the jobs of all employees, separated by a','.

SELECT first_name||','||job_id from employees

--35) Display the names of all employees with the initial letter only in capitals.

SELECT initcap(first_name) from employees;

--36) Display the length of the name of all employees.

SELECT first_name, last_name, length(first_name)+length(last_name) from employees

--37) Show the first three characters of the names of all employees.

SELECT substr(first_name,1,3) from employees

--38) Show the last three characters of the names of all employees.

SELECT reverse(substr(reverse(first_name),1,3)) from employees

--39) Display the names of all employees with any 'a'.

SELECT first_name
FROM employees
WHERE first_name like '%a%'

--40) Display the names of all employees and the position at which the string 'ar' occurs in the name.

SELECT first_name,instr(first_name,'ar',1) from employees

--41) Show the salary of all employees rounding it to the nearest Rs. 1000.

SELECT salary,ceil(salary/1000)*1000 from employees

--42) Show the salary of all employees ignoring fractions ,less than Rs.1000.

SELECT TRUNC(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE salary < 1000

--43) Display the details of all employees, sorted on the names.

SELECT * FROM employees order by first_name

--44) Display the name of all employees, based on their tenure, with the oldest employee coming first.

SELECT first_name, hire_date

FROM employees order by hire_date

--45) Display the names, job and salary of all employees sorted on jobs and Salary.

SELECT first_name,job_id,salary FROM employees order by salary,job_id

--46) Display the names, job and salary of all employees, sorted on jobs and within job, sorted on the descending order of salary.

SELECT first_name,job_id,salary

FROM employees order by salary desc