**SQL Training-Assignment 1**

**1) Display the details of all employees**

**Ans :** SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES;

**2) Display the depart information from department table**

**Ans :** SELECT \* FROM DEPARTMENTS;

**3) Display the name and job for all the employees**

**Ans :** SELECT FIRST\_NAME, JOB\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES;

**4) Display the name and salary for all the employees**

**Ans :** SELECT First\_Name, salary FROM employees;

**5) Display the employee no and total salary for all the employees**

**Ans :**  Select EMPLOYEE\_ID, salary+Commission\_pct as annaul\_salary from employees;;

**6) Display the employee name and annual salary for all employees.**

**Ans :**  Select EMPLOYEE\_ID, 12\*salary+Commission\_pct as annaul\_salary from employees;

**7) Display the names of all the employees who are working in depart number 10.**

**Ans :** Select First\_name from employees where DEPARTMENT\_ID = 10;

**8) Display the names of all the employees who are working as clerks and drawing a salary more than 3000.**

**Ans :** Select FIRST\_NAME from employees where JOB\_ID like '\_\_\_CLERK' and salary > = 3000;

**9) Display the employee number and name who are earning comm.**

**Ans :** SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME from employees where COMMISSION\_PCT > 0;

**10) Display the employee number and name who do not earn any comm.**

**Ans :** SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME from employees where COMMISSION\_PCT = 0;

**11) Display the names of employees who are working as clerks, salesman or analyst and drawing a salary more than 3000.**

**Ans :** Select First\_name, JOB\_ID from employees where JOB\_ID in ('\_\_\_CLERK', '\_\_\_MAN', '\_\_\_REP') and salary > 3000;

**12) Display the names of the employees who are working in the company for the past 5 years;**

**Ans:** SELECT FIRST\_NAME, EMPLOYEE\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE (SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE) > 5\*365;

**13) Display the list of employees who have joined the company before 30-JUN-17 or after 31-DEC-17.**

**Ans :** SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE HIRE\_DATE between '30-JUN-17' and '31-DEC-17'**;**

**\*\*There are no hiring in between these dates.\*\***

**14) Display current Date.**

**Ans :** Select Current\_date from dual;

**15) Display the list of all users in your database (use catalog table).**

Ans : SELECT \* FROM DBA\_USERS;

**16) Display the names of all tables from current user;**

**Ans :**  SELECT \* FROM tab;

**17) Display the name of the current user.**

**Ans :**  show user;

**18) Display the names of employees working in depart number 10 or 20 or 40 or employees working as CLERKS, SALESMAN or ANALYST.**

**Ans :** select First\_name from employees where DEPARTMENT\_ID in (10, 20, 40) or JOB\_ID in ('%CLERK%', '%MAN%');

**19) Display the names of employees whose name starts with alphabet S.**

**Ans :**  select First\_name FROM EMPLOYEES where First\_name LIKE 'S%';

**20) Display the Employee names for employees whose name ends with alphabet S.**

**Ans :**  select First\_name, LAST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES where LAST\_NAME LIKE '%s';

**21) Display the names of employees whose names have second alphabet A in their names.**

**Ans :**  select First\_name, LAST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES where FIRST\_NAME LIKE '\_a%';

**22) Select the names of the employee whose names is exactly five characters in length.**

**Ans :** SELECT First\_name FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE LENGTH(First\_name) = 5;

**23) Display the names of the employee who are not working as MANAGERS.**

**Ans :**  Select First\_name from employees where JOB\_ID NOT LIKE '%MAN';

**24) Display the names of the employee who are not working as SALESMAN OR CLERK OR ANALYST.**

**Ans :** Select employeename from employees where job\_title <> ‘salesman’ or job\_<> ‘clerk’ or job\_title <> ‘analyst’ ;

**25) Display all rows from EMP table. The system should wait after every screen full of information. (Hint: Use SET PAUSE ON).**

**Ans :** SET PAUSE ON ;

**SQL Training-Assignment 2**

**26) Display the total number of employees working in the company.**

**Ans :** select count(First\_Name) as Total\_Employee from employees;

**27) Display the total salary being paid to all employees.**

**Ans :** Select sum(salary) as Total\_Salary from employees;

**28) Display the maximum salary from EMP table.**

**Ans :** Select max(salary) from employees;

**29) Display the minimum salary from EMP table.**

**Ans :** Select min(salary) from employees;

**30) Display the average salary from EMP table.**

**Ans :** Select avg(salary) from employees;

**31) Display the maximum salary being paid to CLERK.**

**Ans :**  Select max(salary) from employees where JOB\_ID like '\_\_\_CLERK';

**32) Display the maximum salary being paid to depart number 20.**

**Ans :** Select max(salary) from employees where department\_id = 20;

**33) Display the minimum salary being paid to any SALESMAN.**

**Ans :**  Select min(salary) from employees where JOB\_ID like '\_\_\_salesman';

**34) Display the average salary drawn by MANAGERS.**

**Ans :** Select avg(salary) from employees where JOB\_ID like '\_\_\_MAN';

**35) Display the total salary drawn by ANALYST working in depart number 40.**

**Ans : Select Sum(salary) from employees where JOB\_ID like '%CLERK%' and DEPARTMENT\_ID = 40;**

**36) Display the names of the employee in order of salary i.e. the name of the employee earning the lowest salary should salary appear first.**

**Ans :**  Select First\_name,SALARY from employees order by salary ASC;

(or)

Select First\_name,SALARY from employees order by salary ;

**37) Display the names of the employee in descending order of salary.**

**Ans :**  Select First\_name,SALARY from employees order by salary DESC;

**38) Display the names of the employee in order of employee name.**

**Ans :**  Select First\_name from employees order by First\_name;

(or)

Select First\_name from employees order by First\_name ASC;

**39) Display empno, ename, deptno, sal sort the output first base on name and within name by deptno and within deptno by sal.**

**Ans :**  SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY;

**40) Display the name of the employee along with their annual salary (sal\*12).The name of the employee earning highest annual salary should upper first.**

**Ans :**  SELECT FIRST\_NAME,12\*SALARY as ANNUAL\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY ANNUAL\_SALARY DESC;

**41) Display name, salary, hra, pf, da, total salary for each employee. The output should be in the order of total salary, hra 15% of salary, da 10% of salary, pf 5% salary, total salary will be(salary+hra+da)-pf.**

**42) Display department numbers and total number of employees working in each department.**

**Ans :** SELECT DEPARTMENT\_ID, COUNT(\*) FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY DEPARTMENT\_ID;

**43) Display the various jobs and total number of employees within each job group.**

**Ans :**  SELECT JOB\_ID, COUNT(\*) FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY JOB\_ID;

**44) Display the depart numbers and total salary for each department.**

**Ans :** SELECT DEPARTMENT\_ID, SUM(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY DEPARTMENT\_ID;

**45) Display the depart numbers and max salary for each department.**

**Ans :** SELECT DEPARTMENT\_ID, MAX(SALARY) AS TOTAL\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY DEPARTMENT\_ID;

**46) Display the various jobs and total salary for each job**

**Ans :** SELECT JOB\_ID, SUM(SALARY) AS TOTAL\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY JOB\_ID;

**47) Display the various jobs and total salary for each job**

**Ans :** SELECT JOB\_ID, SUM(SALARY) AS TOTAL\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY JOB\_ID;

**48) Display the depart numbers with more than three employees in each dept.**

**Ans :** SELECT DEPARTMENT\_ID, COUNT(\*) FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY DEPARTMENT\_ID HAVING COUNT(\*) > 3;

**49) Display the various jobs along with total salary for each of the jobs where total salary is greater than 40000.**

**Ans :** SELECT JOB\_ID, sum(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY JOB\_ID having Sum(salary) > 40000;

**50) Display the various jobs along with total number of employees in each job. The output should contain only those jobs with more than three employees.**

**Ans :** SELECT JOB\_ID, count(\*) FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY JOB\_ID having Count(\*) > 3;

**51. Search for the employees with the pattern ‘A\_B’ in their names.**

**Ans :** Select First\_name from employees where First\_name like 'A\_B%';

**52. Find the First occurrence of character 'a' from the following string i.e. 'Computer Maintenance Corporation'.**

**Ans :** Select instr('Computer maintenance corporation','a',1,1) from dual;

**53. Display the information from EMP table. Where job manager is found it should be displayed as boss (Use replace function).**

**Ans :**

**54) Display the names of the employees in Uppercase.**

**Ans :** SELECT Upper(First\_name) FROM EMPLOYEES;

**55) Display the names of the employees in Lowercase.**

**Ans :** SELECT Lower(First\_name) FROM EMPLOYEES;

**56) Display the names of the employees in Proper case.**

**Ans:** SELECT INITCAP(First\_name) FROM EMPLOYEES;

**57) Display the length of your name using appropriate function.**

**Ans :** SELECT length('Elanchezhiyan') FROM DUAL;

**58) Display the length of all the employee names.**

**Ans :** SELECT length(First\_name) FROM EMPLOYEES;

**59) Select the name of the employee concatenate with employee number.**

**Ans :** SELECT First\_name||Employee\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES;

(Or)

SELECT CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME, EMPLOYEE\_ID) FROM Employees;

**60) User appropriate function and extract 3 characters starting from 2 characters from the following string 'Oracle'. i.e. the output should be 'rac'.**

**Ans :** Select Substr('Oracle','2','3') from dual;

**61) Display empno, ename, deptno from EMP table. Instead of display department numbers display the related department name (Use decode function).**

**Ans :** Select E.EMPLOYEE\_ID, E.FIRST\_NAME, E.DEPARTMENT\_ID from EMPLOYEES E, DEPARTMENTS D where E.DEPARTMENT\_ID= D.DEPARTMENT\_ID;

**62) Display the current date as 15th August Friday Nineteen Ninety Seven.**

**Ans : select to\_char(sysdate,'ddth Month day year') from dual;**

**63) Display the following output for each row from EMP table.**

**For ex:**

**Scott has joined the company on Wednesday 13th August nineteen ninety.**

**Sham has joined the company on Wednesday 13th August nineteen ninety.**

**64) Find the date for nearest Saturday after current date.**

**Ans :** SELECT next\_day (Sysdate, 'Saturday') from dual;

**65) Display the date three months before the current date.**

**Ans :**  SELECT add\_months(Sysdate, -3) as Three\_Months from dual;

**SQL Training-Assignment 3**

**66) Display the name of the employee who earns the highest salary.**

**Ans :**  SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY = (SELECT Max(salary) from employees);

**67) Display the employee number and name for employee working as a clerk and earning the highest salary among clerks.**

**Ans:** SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB\_ID LIKE '%CLERK%' and Salary = (select max(salary) from employees where JOB\_ID LIKE '%CLERK%');

**68) Display the names of salesman who earns a salary more than the highest salary of any clerk.**

**Ans :** SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB\_ID LIKE '%MAN%' and Salary > (select max(salary) from employees where JOB\_ID LIKE '%CLERK%');

**69) Display the names of clerks who earn a salary more than the lowest Salary of any salesman.**

**Ans :** SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB\_ID LIKE '%CLERK%' and Salary < (select max(salary) from employees where JOB\_ID LIKE '%MAN%');

**70) Display the names of employees who earn a salary more than that of Jones or that of salary greater than that of Scott.**

**Ans :** SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY > (SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE first\_name = 'Bruce') and salary > (select salary from employees where first\_name = 'Alberto');

**71) Display the employee’s salary who earns the highest salary in their respective departments.**

**Ans : select first\_name,salary,department\_id from employees where salary in(select max(salary) from employees group by department\_id);**

**72) Display the employee’s salary who earns highest salaries in their respective job groups.**

**Ans :** select First\_name,salary,job\_id from employees where salary in(select max(salary) from employees group by job\_id);

**73) Display the employee names who are working in Chicago.**

**Ans :** select e.first\_name, l.city from employees e, locations l where city = 'Singapore';

**74) Display the Job groups having total salary greater than the maximum salary for managers.**

**Ans :** Select job\_id, sum(salary) from employees Group by job having sum(salary) > (select max(salary) from employees where job\_id = '%MAN%');

**75) Display the names of employees from department number 10 with salary greater than that of any employee working in another department.**

**Ans :** SELECT first\_name FROM HR.employees WHERE department\_id = 10 and salary < any(select salary from employees where department\_id != 10);

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

**Ans :** SELECT first\_name FROM HR.employees WHERE department\_id = 10 and salary < any(select salary from employees where department\_id != 10);

**77) Display the common jobs from department number 10 and 20.**

**Ans :** SELECT job\_id From employees where department\_id = 10 and department\_id = 20;

**78) Display the jobs found in department 10 and 20 Eliminate duplicate jobs.**

**Ans :** SELECT Distinct job\_id From employees where department\_id in (10, 20);

**79) Display the jobs which are unique to department 10.**

**Ans :** Select Job\_id from employees where department\_id = 10 minus Select Job\_id from employees where department\_id != 10

**80) Display the details of those who do not have any person working under them.**

**Ans :**

**81) Display the details of those employees who are in the sales department and grade is 3.**

**Ans :** Select e.First\_Name, d.department\_name from employees e, departments d where d.department\_name = 'Sales';

**82) Update the salary of each employee by 10% increment who are not eligible for commission.**

**Ans :** update employees set commission\_pct= commission\_pct \*10/100 where commission\_pct is not null;

**83) SELECT those employees who joined the company before 31-dec-82 while their dept location is Newyork or Chicago.**

**Ans :**

**84) DISPLAY EMPLOYEE NAME, JOB,DEPARTMENT,LOCATION FOR ALL WHO ARE WORKING AS MANAGER?**

**Ans :** Select e.First\_name, e.Job\_id, d.Department\_name, d.Location\_id from employees e, departments d where e.job\_id like '%MAN%';

**85) DISPLAY THOSE EMPLOYEES WHOSE MANAGER NAME IS JONES? -- [AND ALSO DISPLAY THEIR MANAGER NAME]?**

**Ans :** Select First\_name from employees where Job\_ID = '%MAN' and First\_name like '%JONES%';

**86) Display name and salary of ford if his salary is equal to hisal of his grade**

**87) Display employee name, job, depart name, manager name, his grade and make out an under department wise?**

**Ans :** SELECT First\_name, job\_id, salary, Department\_id From employees

order by department\_id;

**88) List out all employees name,job,salary,grade and depart name for every one in the company except 'CLERK'. Sort on salary.**

**Ans :** SELECT e.First\_name, e.job\_id, e.salary, d.Department\_id, department\_name from employees e, departments d Order by salary;

**89) Display the employee name, job and his manager.Display also employee who are without manager?**

**Ans :** SELECT e.first\_name, e.job\_id from employees e, departments d where e.department\_id = d.department\_id;

**90) Display name of those employees who are getting the highest salary?**

**Ans :** SELECT first\_name from employees order by salary desc;

**91) Display those employees whose salary is equal to the average of maximum and minimum?**

**Ans :**

**92) Select count of employees in each department where count greater than 3?**

**Ans :** Select department\_id, count(\*) from employees group by department\_id having count(\*) > 3;

**93) Display those managers name whose salary is more than the average salary of his employees?**

**Ans :** SELECT DISTINCT E.FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES E WHERE E.SALARY <(SELECT AVG(EMP.SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES E WHERE E.EMPLOYEE\_ID=E.MANAGER\_ID GROUP BY E.FIRST\_NAME) AND E.EMPLOYEE\_ID=E.MANAGER\_ID;

**94) Display employee name, sal, comm and net pay for those employees whose net pay is greater than or equal to any other employee salary of the company?**

**Ans : select First\_name,salary,comm,salary+nvl(comm,0) as NetPay from employees where salary+nvl(comm,0) >any (select salary from employees)**

**95) Find out the number of employees whose salary is greater than their manager salary?**

**Ans : SELECT E.FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES E WHERE E.EMPLOYEE\_ID=E.MANAGER\_ID AND E.SALARY<E.SALARY;**

**SQL Training Assignment 4**

**96) Display those department where no employee working?**

**Ans :** SELECT E.DEPARTMENT\_ID FROM DEPARTMENTS D, EMPLOYEES E WHERE E.DEPARTMENT\_ID NOT IN (E.DEPARTMENT\_ID);

**97) Display those employee whose salary contains at least 3 digits?**

**Ans :** select first\_name from employees where length(salary) > 3;

**98) Display those employee who joined the company in the month of Dec?**

**Ans :** select First\_name from employees where to\_char(hiredate,'MON')='DEC';

**99) Display those employees whose name contains "A"?**

**Ans :** Select First\_name from employees where First\_name like '%a%';

**100) Display those employee whose 10% of salary is equal to the year of joining?**

**Ans :** select first\_name from employees where to\_char(hire\_date,'YY')=salary\*0.1;

**101) Display those employee who are working in sales or research?**

**Ans :** SELECT FIRST\_NAME, JOB\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB\_ID LIKE '%MAN%' OR JOB\_ID LIKE '%PROG%';

**102) Display those employees who joined the company before the 15th of the month?**

**Ans :** select first\_name from employees where to\_char(hire\_date,'DD') < 15;

**103) Delete those records where no of employees in a particular department is less than 3.**

**Ans :** delete from employees where department\_id=(select department\_id from employees group by department\_id having count(department\_id)<3);

**104) Display the name of the department where no employee working.**

**Ans :**  SELECT E.FIRST\_NAME, E.JOB\_ID, D.FIRST\_NAME, D.JOB\_ID FROM Employees E, Departments D WHERE

**105) Display those employees who are working as manager.**

**Ans :** SELECT employee\_id, first\_name from employees where job\_id like '%MAN';

**106) Print the details of all the employees who are Subordinate to BLAKE?**

**107) Display the 10th record of emp table(without using rowid)**

**Ans :** SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE rownum <= 10 MINUS SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE rownum < 10 ;

**108) Delete the 10th record of EMP table.**

**Ans :** DELETE FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE\_ID=(SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE ROWNUM<11 MINUS SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE ROWNUM<10)

**109) Create a copy of the EMP table.**

**Ans :** CREATE TABLE employees\_copy as ( select \* from employees);

**110) Select ename if ename exists more than once.**

**Ans :** select First\_name from employees group by First\_name having count(\*) > 1;

**111) Display all enames in reverse order? (SMITH: HTIMS).**

**Ans :** select reverse(First\_name), first\_name from employees;

**112) Display those employees whose joining DATE is available in deptno.**

**Ans :** select First\_name from employees where to\_char(hire\_date, 'DD')= department\_id;

**113) Display those employees name as follows**

**A ALLEN**

**B BLAKE**

**Ans :** SELECT SUBSTR(first\_name,1,1) as First\_letter, first\_name FROM employees order by first\_name;

**114) Delete the rows of employees who are working in the company for more than 2 years.**

**Ans :** delete from employees where (sysdate-hire\_date)/2\*365;

**115) Provide a commission (10% Comm Of Sal) to employees who are not earning any commission.**

**Ans :** select salary\*0.1 from employees where commission\_pct is null;

**116) If any employee has commissioned his commission should be incremented by 10% of his salary.**

**Ans :** Update employees set commission\_pct = salary\*0.1 where commission\_pct is not null;

**117) Display employee number, name and location of the department in which he is working.**

**Ans :** select e.Employee\_id, e.First\_name, d.Location\_id from employees e, Departments d where e.employee\_id = d.department\_id;

**118) Display ename, dname even if there are no employees working in a particular department (use outer join).**

**119) Display employee name and his manager name.**

**Ans :**

**120) Write a Query To Delete The Repeated Rows from emp table;**

**Ans :** Delete from employees where rowid not in(select min(rowid)from employees group by first\_name);

**121) TO DISPLAY 5 TO 7 ROWS FROM A TABLE**

**Ans :** SELECT First\_name FROM employees WHERE rowid IN

(SELECT rowid FROM employees WHERE rownum <= 7

MINUS

SELECT rowid FROM employees WHERE rownum < 5

);

**122) DISPLAY TOP 10 ROWS FROM TABLE.**

**Ans :** Select \* from (select \* from employees) where rownum <= 10;

**123) DISPLAY TOP 3 SALARIES FROM EMP;**

**Ans :** Select \* from (Select First\_name, salary from employees order by salary desc) where rownum <= 3;

**124) Display employee name and his salary is greater than highest average of department number.**

**Ans :** SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY>(SELECT MAX(AVG(SALARY)) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY DEPARTMET\_ID);

**SQL Training Assignment 5**

**125) Create table emp with only one column empno;**

**Ans :** CREATE TABLE EMP

(

EMPNO NUMBER(10) );

**126) Add this column to EMP table ename varchar2 (20).**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE EMP ADD ENAME VARCHAR2(20);

**127) Oops I forgot to give the primary key constraint. Add in now.**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE EMP ADD CONSTRAINT EMP PRIMARY KEY (EMPNO);

**128) Now increase the length of ename column to 30 characters.**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE EMP MODIFY ENAME VARCHAR2(30);

**129) Add salary column to EMP table.**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE EMP ADD SALARY NUMBER(10);

**130) I want to give a validation saying that salary cannot be greater 10,000 (note: give a name to this constraint)**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE EMP ADD CONSTRAINT SALARY check (salary <= 10000);

**131) For the time being I have decided that I will not impose this validation. My boss has agreed to pay more than 10,000.**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE EMP DISABLE CONSTRAINT SALARY ;

**132) My boss has changed his mind. Now he doesn't want to pay more than 10,000.so revoke that salary constraint.**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE EMP Enable CONSTRAINT SALARY ;

**133) Add column called as mgr to your EMP table.**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE EMP ADD MGR VARCHAR2(20);

**134) Oh! This column should be related to empno. Give a command to add this constraint.**

**Ans : ALTER TABLE** EMP **ADD CONSTRAINT MGR\_DEPT FOREIGN KEY(MGR) REFERENCES** EMP **(**EMPNO**);**

**135) Add deptno column to your EMP table.**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE EMP ADD DEPTNO NUMBER(10);

**136) This deptno column should be related to deptno column of the dept table;**

**Ans : alter table emp add constraint dept\_001 foreign key(deptno)**

**137) Give the command to add the constraint.**

**Ans : ALTER TABLE <table\_name> ADD CONSTRAINT <constraint\_name>**

**<constraint type>**

**138) Create table called as newemp. Using single command create this table as well as get data into this table (use create table as);**

**Ans :** CREATE TABLE NEWEMP AS SELECT \* FROM EMP;

**139) Create table called as newemp. This table should contain only empno, ename, dname.**

**Ans :** create table newemp as select empno,ename from emp ;

**140) Create a simple view on Employees table on first\_name, last\_name, job\_id, dept\_id.**

**Ans :** create view Employees\_new as

select employee\_id, first\_name, hire\_date from employees where employee\_id > 105;

Select \* from employees\_new;

**141) Apply any Add/Update/Delete operations on the simple view and verify the View and the base Table contents.**

**Ans :** update employees\_new set first\_name = 'Elanchezhiyan' where employee\_id = 108;

delete from employees\_new where employee\_id = 110;

Select \* from employees\_new;

**142) Create a view on Department table with Check option for SALES department.**

**Ans :** Create view Department\_new as Select \* from employees where department\_id = '%SALES&' with check option;

**143) Create a READ ONLY view and verify whether it prevent any write operation.**

**Ans :** ALTER TABLE Employees READ ONLY;

**144) Create a Complex view on more than 1 base table on join condition and query the view.**

**Ans :** CREATE VIEW Employee\_new (name, minsal, maxsal, avgsal) AS SELECT e.first\_name, MIN(e.salary), MAX(e.salary), AVG(e.salary) FROM employees e, department d WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id GROUP BY e.First\_name;

**145 ) Create a Sequence for employee ID primary key column which will automatically generate ids for the employees.**

**Ans :** Alter table emp add constraint Employee\_id auto\_increment;

**146) Apply the sequence in any of DML query.**

**Ans :** insert into employees( employee\_id, First\_name, Last\_name) VALUES ( employee\_id.NEXTVAL, 'Ramesh', 'Raj' );

**147) Create non unique indexes on the non-primary key and non-unique columns which you frequently access in your queries.**

**148) Create 2 new users and grant them 2 different roles which contain system and object privileges.**

**149) Revoke the roles from respective users and verify the access privileges.**

**Ans :**  REVOKE privileges ON NEWEMP FROM EMP;

**150) Display all user defined objects from a data dictionary view.**

**Ans :**  DBA TABLES;