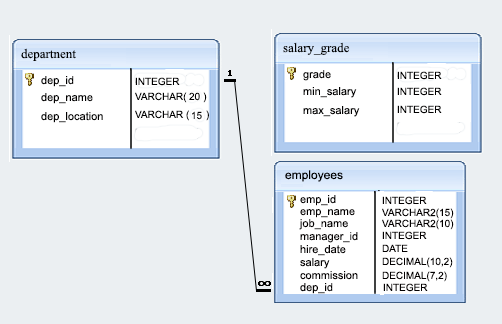
**Structure of employee Database:**



**1.** Write a query in SQL to display all the information of the employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \* FROM employees;

**2.** Write a query in SQL to find the salaries of all employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT salary

FROM employees;

**3.** Write a query in SQL to display the unique designations for the employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT DISTINCT job\_name

FROM employees;

**4.** Write a query in SQL to list the emp\_name and salary is increased by 15% and expressed as no.of Dollars.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_name,

to\_char(1.15\*salary,'$99,999') AS "Salary"

FROM employees;

**5.** Write a query in SQL to produce the output of employees name and job name as a fromat of "Employee & Job".

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_name+'&'+job\_name AS "Employee & Job"

FROM employees ;

**6.** Write a query in SQL to produce the output of employees as follows:     
Employee  
JONAS(manager).

SELECT emp\_name +'('+ lower(job\_name)+')' AS "Employee"

FROM employees;

**7.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees with Hire date in the format like February 22, 1991.

SELECT emp\_id,

emp\_name,

salary,format(hire\_date,'MMMM dd,yyyy')

FROM employees;

**8.** Write a query in SQL to count the no. of characters with out considering the spaces for each name.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT len(replace(emp\_name,' ',''))

FROM employees;

**9.** Write a query in SQL to list the emp\_id,salary, and commission of all the employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_id,

salary,

commission

FROM employees

**10.** Write a query in SQL to display the unique departments with employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT DISTINCT dep\_id,

job\_name

FROM employees ;

**11.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who does not belong to department 2001.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE deep\_id NOT IN (2001);

**12.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined before 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date<('1991-1-1');

**13.** Write a query in SQL to display the average salaries of all the employees who works as ANALYST.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT avg(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name = 'ANALYST';

**14.** Write a query in SQL to display the details of the employee BLAZE.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'BLAZE';

**15.** Write a query in SQL to display all the details of the employees whose commission is more than their salary.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE commission>salary;

**16.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salary is more than 3000 after giving 25% increment.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE (1.25\*salary) > 3000;

**17.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of the employees, those having six characters to their name.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_name

FROM employees

WHERE len(emp\_name)=6;

**18.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the month February.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE month(hire\_date)=2;

**19.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of employees and their manager separated by the string 'works for'.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT e.emp\_name +' works for ' +m.emp\_name

FROM employees e,

employees m

WHERE e.manager\_id = m.emp\_id;

**20.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees whose designation is CLERK.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name = 'CLERK';  
**21.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose experience is more than 27 years.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_name

FROM employees

where datediff(year,hire\_date,getdate())>27

**22.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salaries are less than 3500.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary <3500;

2**3.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job\_name, and salary of any employee whose designation is ANALYST.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_name,

job\_name,

salary

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name = 'ANALYST';

2**4.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who have joined in the year 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY') = '1991';

**25.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, id, hire\_date, and salary of all the employees joined before 1 apr 91.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.hire\_date,

e.salary

FROM employees e

WHERE hire\_date <'1991-04-01';

**26.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee name, and job\_name who are not working under a manager.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT e.emp\_name,

e.job\_name

FROM employees e

WHERE manager\_id IS NULL;

**27.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees joined on 1st may 91.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date = '1991-05-01';

**28.** Write a query in SQL to list the id, name, salry, and experiences of all the employees working for the manger 68319.

SELECT emp\_id,

emp\_name,

salary,

age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date) "Experience"

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id=68319;

**29.** Write a query in SQL to list the id, name, salary, and experience of all the employees who earn more than 100 as daily salary.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_id,

emp\_name,

salary,

datediff(year,hire\_date,getdate())Experience

FROM employees

WHERE (salary/30)>100;

**30.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are retiring after 31-Dec-99 after completion of 8 years of service period.

*Sample table*: employees SELECT emp\_name

FROM employees

WHERE dateadd(month,96,hire\_date)

> '1999-12-31';

3**1.** Write a query in SQL to list those employees whose salary is an odd value.

*Sample table*: employees

select \* from employees

where salary%2!=0;

3**2.** Write a query in SQL to list those employees whose salary contain only 3 digits.

*Sample table*: employees

select emp\_name from employees

where salary>99 and salary<1000

**33.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the month of APRIL.

*Sample table*: employees

select emp\_name from employees

where month(hire\_date)=4

**34.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees those who joined in company before 19th of the month.

*Sample table*: employees

select emp\_name from employees

where day(hire\_date)<19

**35.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are SALESMAN and gathered an experience over 10 years.

*Sample table*: employees

select emp\_name from employees where job\_name='salesman'and

datediff(year,hire\_date,getdate())>10

**36.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of department id 3001 or 1001 joined in the year 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char (hire\_date,'YYYY') IN ('1991')

AND (dep\_id = 3001

OR dep\_id =1001) ;

**37.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of department id 3001 or 1001 joined in the year 1991.

SELECT \* FROM Employee

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE deep\_id=1001

OR deep\_id=3001

**38.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees of designation CLERK in department no 2001.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name='clerk'and deep\_id=2001;

**39.** Write a query in SQL to list the ID, name, salary, and job\_name of the employees for -     
1. Annual salary is below 34000 but receiving some commission which should not be more than the salary,  
2. And designation is SALESMAN and working for department 3001.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_id,

emp\_name,

salary,

job\_name

FROM employees

WHERE 12\*(salary+commission) < 34000

AND commission IS NOT NULL

AND commission < salary

AND job\_name = 'SALESMAN'

AND dep\_id = 3001;

**40.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are either CLERK or MANAGER.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name='clerk'and job\_name='manager'

**41.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in any year except the month February.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE month(hire\_date)!=2;  
**42.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the year 91.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE year(hire\_date)=1991;

**43.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the month of June in 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE year(hire\_date)=1991 and month(hire\_date)=6;

**44.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose annual salary is within the range 24000 and 50000.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE 12\*salary between 24000 and

50000

45. Write a query in SQL to list the employees who have joined on the following dates 1st May,20th Feb, and 03rd Dec in the year 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'DD-MON-YY') IN ('01-MAY-91',

'20-Feb-91',

'03-DEC-91');

**46.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees working under the managers 63679,68319,66564,69000.

*Sample table*: employees SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id in(63679,68319,66564,69000);

4**7.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined after the month JUNE in the year 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date between '01-jul-91' and '31-dec-92'

**48.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in 90's.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE year(hire\_date)between 90and 99

**49.** Write a query in SQL to list the managers of department 1001 or 2001.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name='manager' and (deep\_id=1001 or deep\_id=2001)

**50.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees, joined in the month FEBRUARY with a salary range between 1001 to 2000.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE month(hire\_date)=2 and(salary between 1990 and 1999)

**51.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees who joined before or after 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE year(hire\_date)>1991 and year(hire\_date)<1991

**52.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees along with department name.

*Sample table*: employees  
SELECT e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,e.manager\_id,e.hire\_date,e.salary,

e.commission,e.deep\_id,d.deep\_id

FROM employees e,

employees d

WHERE e.deep\_id=d.deep\_id

**53.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job name, annual salary, department id, department name and grade of the employees who earn 60000 in a year or not working as an ANALYST.

SELECT e.emp\_name,

e.job\_name,

(12\*e.salary)"Annual Salary",

e.dep\_id,

d.dep\_name,

s.grade

FROM employees e,

department d,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND (((12\*e.salary)>= 60000)

OR (e.job\_name != 'ANALYST'))

**54.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job name, manager id, salary, manager name, manager's salary for those employees whose salary is greater than the salary of their managers.

SELECT w.emp\_name,

w.job\_name,

w.manager\_id,

w.salary,

m.emp\_name "Manager",

m.emp\_id,

m.salary "Manager\_Salary"

FROM employees w,

employees m

WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id

AND w.salary > m.salary;

*Sample table*: employees

**55.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees name, department, salary and commission. For those whose salary is between 2000 and 5000 while location is PERTH.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT e.emp\_name,

e.dep\_id,

e.salary,

e.commission

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND d.dep\_location = 'PERTH'

AND e.salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000;

*Sample table*: department

**56.** Write a query in SQL to list the grade, employee name for the department id 1001 or 3001 but salary grade is not 4 while they joined the company before 1992-12-31.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT s.grade,

e.emp\_name

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.dep\_id IN (1001,

3001)

AND hire\_date < ('1992-12-31')

AND (e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade NOT IN (4));

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**57.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose manager name is JONAS.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT w.emp\_id,

w.emp\_name,

w.job\_name,

w.manager\_id,

w.hire\_date,

w.salary,

w.dep\_id,

m.emp\_name

FROM employees w,

employees m

WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id

AND m.emp\_name = 'JONAS';

**58.** Write a query in SQL to list the name and salary of FRANK if his salary is equal to max\_sal of his grade.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT e.emp\_name,

e.salary

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.emp\_name = 'FRANK'

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND e.salary = s.max\_sal ;

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**59.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are working either MANAGER or ANALYST with a salary range between 2000 to 5000 without any commission.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name IN ('MANAGER',

'ANALYST')

AND salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000

AND commission IS NULL;

**60.** Write a query in SQL to list the id, name, salary, and location of the employees working at PERTH,or MELBOURNE with an experience over 10 years.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.dep\_id,

e.salary,

d.dep\_location

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND d.dep\_location IN ('PERTH',

'MELBOURNE')

AND EXTRACT(MONTH

FROM age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date)) > 10;

*Sample table*: department

**61.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees along with their location who belongs to SYDNEY, MELBOURNE with a salary range between 2000 and 5000 and joined in 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.dep\_id,

e.salary,

d.dep\_location

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND d.dep\_location IN ('SYDNEY',

'MELBOURNE')

AND to\_char(e.hire\_date,'YY') = '91'

AND e.salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000;

*Sample table*: department

**62.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees with their location and grade for MARKETING department who comes from MELBOURNE or PERTH within the grade 3 to 5 and experience over 5 years.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT e.dep\_id,

e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.salary,

d.dep\_name,

d.dep\_location,

s.grade

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade IN (3,

5)

AND EXTRACT(MONTH

FROM age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date)) > 5

AND (d.dep\_name = 'MARKETING'

AND D.dep\_location IN ('MELBOURNE',

'PERTH'));

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

*Sample table*: department

**63.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are senior to their own manager.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees w,

employees m

WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id

AND w.hire\_date < m.hire\_date;

**64.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee with their grade for the grade 4.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT \*

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade = 4;

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**65.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in department PRODUCTION or AUDIT who joined after 1991 and they are not MARKER or ADELYN to their name.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT e.emp\_name

FROM employees e,

department d,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND d.dep\_name IN ('PRODUCTION',

'AUDIT')

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND e.emp\_name NOT IN ('MARKER',

'ADELYN')

AND to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY') >'1991';

*Sample table*: department

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**66.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in the ascending order of their salaries.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT \*

FROM employees

ORDER BY salary ASC;

**67.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the employees in ascending order to the department\_id and descending order to the jobs.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

ORDER BY dep\_id ASC,

job\_name DESC;

**68.** Write a query in SQL to display all the unique job in descending order.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT DISTINCT job\_name

FROM employees

ORDER BY job\_name DESC;

**69.** Write a query in SQL to list the id, name, monthly salary, daily salary of all the employees in the ascending order of their annual salary.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_id,

emp\_name,

salary Monthly\_Salary,

salary/30 Daily\_Salary,

12\*salary Anual\_Salary

FROM employees

ORDER BY Anual\_Salary ASC;

**70.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in descending order who are either 'CLERK' or 'ANALYST'.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name='CLERK'

OR job\_name='ANALYST'

ORDER BY job\_name DESC;

**71.** Write a query in SQL to display the location of CLARE.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT dep\_location

FROM department d,

employees e

WHERE e.emp\_name = 'CLARE'

AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id ;

*Sample table*: department

**72.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in ascending order of seniority who joined on 1-MAY-91,or 3-DEC-91, or 19-JAN-90.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date IN ('1991-5-01',

'1991-12-03',

'1990-01-19')

ORDER BY hire\_date ASC;

**73.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are drawing the salary less than 1000 and sort the output in ascending order on salary.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary < 1000

ORDER BY salary;

**74.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the employees in ascending order on the salary.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

ORDER BY salary ASC;

**75.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in ascending order on job name and descending order on employee id.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT \*

FROM employees e

ORDER BY e.job\_name ASC,

e.emp\_id DESC ;

**76.** Write a query in SQL to list the unique jobs of department 2001 and 3001 in descending order.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT DISTINCT job\_name

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id IN (2001,

3001)

ORDER BY job\_name DESC;

**77.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees except PRESIDENT and MANAGER in ascending order of salaries.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name NOT IN ('PRESIDENT',

'MANAGER')

ORDER BY salary ASC;

**78.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in ascending order of the salary whose annual salary is below 25000.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE (12\*salary) < 25000

ORDER BY salary ASC;

**79.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, annual salary, daily salary of all the employees in the ascending order of annual salary who works as a SALESMAN.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

12\*salary "Annual Salary",

(12\*salary)/365 "Daily Salary"

FROM employees e

WHERE e.job\_name = 'SALESMAN'

ORDER BY "Annual Salary" ASC;

**80.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, hire\_date, current date and experience of the employees in ascending order on their experiences.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_id,

emp\_name,

hire\_date,

CURRENT\_DATE,

age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date) EXP

FROM employees

ORDER BY EXP ASC;

**81.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in ascending order of designations of those, joined after the second half of 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date>('1991-6-30')

AND date\_part('year',hire\_date)=1991

ORDER BY job\_name ASC;

**82.** Write a query in SQL to list the total information of employees table along with department, and location of all the employees working under FINANCE and AUDIT in the ascending department no.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE d.dep\_name IN ('FINANCE',

'AUDIT')

AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

ORDER BY e.dep\_id ASC;

*Sample table*: department

**83.** Write a query in SQL to display the total information of the employees along with grades in ascending order.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT \*

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

ORDER BY grade ASC;

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**84.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job name, department, salary, and grade of the employees according to the department in ascending order.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT e.emp\_name,

e.job\_name,

d.dep\_name,

e.salary,

s.grade

FROM employees e,

department d,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

ORDER BY e.dep\_id ;

*Sample table*: department

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**85.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job name, salary, grade and department name of employees except CLERK and sort result set on the basis of highest salary.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT e.emp\_name,

e.job\_name,

e.salary,

s.grade,

d.dep\_name

FROM employees e,

department d,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND e.job\_name NOT IN('CLERK')

ORDER BY e.salary DESC;

*Sample table*: department

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**86.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee ID, name, salary, department, grade, experience, and annual salary of employees working for department 1001 or 2001.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.salary,

s.grade,

d.dep\_name,

age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date) AS "Experience",

12 \* e.salary "Annual Salary"

FROM employees e,

department d,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.dep\_id IN (1001,

2001)

AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal ;

*Sample table*: department

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**87.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the employees along with the details of their departments.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id= d.dep\_id;

*Sample table*: department

**88.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are senior to their own MANAGERS.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees w,

employees m

WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id

AND w.hire\_date < m.hire\_date;

**89.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, salary, and department id of the employees in ascending order of salary who works in the department 1001.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.salary,

e.dep\_id

FROM employees E

WHERE e.dep\_id = 1001

ORDER BY e.salary ASC;

**90.** Write a query in SQL to find the highest salary from all the employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees;

**91.** Write a query in SQL to find the average salary and average total remuneration(salary and commission) for each type of job.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT job\_name,

avg(salary),

avg(salary+commission)

FROM employees

GROUP BY job\_name;

**92.** Write a query in SQL to find the total annual salary distributed against each job in the year 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT job\_name,

sum(12\*salary)

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY') = '1991'

GROUP BY job\_name;

**93.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, department id, location of all the employees.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.dep\_id,

d.dep\_location

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id ;

*Sample table*: department

**94.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, location, department of all the departments 1001 and 2001.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.dep\_id,

d.dep\_location,

d.dep\_name

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.dep\_id IN (1001,

2001);

*Sample table*: department

**95.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, location, department of all the departments 1001 and 2001.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT e.emp\_id,

SELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.salary,

s.grade

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal ;

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**96.** Write a query in SQL to list the manager no and the number of employees working for those managers in ascending order on manager id.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT w.manager\_id,

count(\*)

FROM employees w,

employees m

WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id

GROUP BY w.manager\_id

ORDER BY w.manager\_id ASC;

**97.** Write a query in SQL to display the number of employee for each job in each department.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT dep\_id,

job\_name,

count(\*)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id,

job\_name;

**98.** Write a query in SQL to list the department where at least two employees are working.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT dep\_id,

count(\*)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id

HAVING count(\*) >= 2;

**99.** Write a query in SQL to display the Grade, Number of employees, and maximum salary of each grade.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT s.grade,

count(\*),

max(salary)

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

GROUP BY s.grade;

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**100.** Write a query in SQL to display the department name, grade, no. of employees where at least two employees are working as a SALESMAN.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT d.dep\_name,

s.grade,

count(\*)

FROM employees e,

department d,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.job\_name = 'SALESMAN'

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

GROUP BY d.dep\_name,

s.grade

HAVING count(\*) >= 2;

*Sample table*: department

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

**101.** Write a query in SQL to list the no. of employees in each department where the no. is less than 4.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT dep\_id,

count(\*)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id

HAVING count(\*)<4;

**102.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of departments where atleast 2 employees are working in that department.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT d.dep\_name,

count(\*)

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

GROUP BY d.dep\_name

HAVING count(\*) >= 2;

*Sample table*: department

**103.** Write a query in SQL to check whether all the employees numbers are indeed unique.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT emp\_id,

count(\*)

FROM employees

GROUP BY emp\_id;

**104.** Write a query in SQL to list the no. of employees and average salary within each department for each job name.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT count(\*),

avg(salary),

dep\_id,

job\_name

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id,

job\_name;

**105.** Write a query in SQL to list the names of those employees starting with 'A' and with six characters in length.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_name

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name LIKE 'A%'

AND length(emp\_name)=6;

**106.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose name is six characters in length and third character must be 'R'.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE length(emp\_name)=6

AND emp\_name LIKE '\_\_R%';

**107.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of the employee of six characters long and starting with 'A' and ending with 'N'.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE length(emp\_name)=6

AND emp\_name LIKE 'A%N';

**108.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the month of which second character is 'a'.

*Sample table*: employeesSELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'mon') LIKE '\_a%';

**109.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose names containing the character set 'AR' together.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name LIKE '%AR%';

**110.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees those who joined in 90's.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'yy') LIKE '9%';

**111.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose ID not starting with digit 68.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_id,

trim(to\_char(emp\_id,'99999'))

FROM employees

WHERE trim(to\_char(emp\_id,'99999')) NOT LIKE '68%';

**112.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose names containing the letter 'A'.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name LIKE '%A%';

**113.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose name is ending with 'S' and six characters long.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name LIKE '%S'

AND LENGTH (emp\_name) = 6;

**114.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the month having char 'A' at any position.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char (hire\_date,'MONTH') LIKE '%A%';

**115.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the month having second char is 'A'.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'MON') LIKE '\_A%';

*SUB QUERIES*

Write a query in SQL to display all the details of managers.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees);

**2.** Write a query in SQL to display the employee ID, name, job name, hire date, and experience of all the managers.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT emp\_id,

emp\_name,

job\_name,

hire\_date,

age(CURRENT\_DATE, hire\_date) "Experience"

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees);

**3.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee ID, name, salary, department name of all the 'MANAGERS' and 'ANALYST' working in SYDNEY, PERTH with an exp more than 5 years without receiving the commission and display the list in ascending order of location.

SELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

e.salary,

d.dep\_name

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE d.dep\_location IN ('SYDNEY',

'PERTH')

AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.emp\_id IN

(SELECT e.emp\_id

FROM employees e

WHERE e.job\_name IN ('MANAGER',

'ANALYST')

AND (DATE\_PART('year', CURRENT\_DATE)-DATE\_PART('year', hire\_date))> 5

AND e.commission IS NULL)

ORDER BY d.dep\_location ASC;

**4.** Write a query in SQL to display the employee ID, name, salary, department name, location, department ID, job name of all the employees working at SYDNEY or working in the FINANCE deparment with an annual salary above 28000, but the monthly salary should not be 3000 or 2800 and who does not works as a MANAGER and whose ID containing a digit of '3' or '7' in 3rd position. List the result in ascending order of department ID and descending order of job name.

SELECT E.emp\_id,

E.emp\_name,

E.salary,

D.dep\_name,

D.dep\_location,

E.dep\_id,

E.job\_name

FROM employees E,

department D

WHERE (D.dep\_location = 'SYDNEY'

OR D.dep\_name = 'FINANCE')

AND E.dep\_id=D.dep\_id

AND E.emp\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees E

WHERE (12\*E.salary) > 28000

AND E.salary NOT IN (3000,

2800)

AND E.job\_name !='MANAGER'

AND (trim(to\_char(emp\_id,'99999')) LIKE '\_\_3%'

OR trim(to\_char(emp\_id,'99999')) LIKE '\_\_7%'))

ORDER BY E.dep\_id ASC,

E.job\_name DESC;

**5.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees of grade 2 and 3.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade IN (2, 3);

**6.** Write a query in SQL to display all the employees of grade 4 and 5 who are working as ANALYST or MANAGER.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade IN (4,

5)

AND e.emp\_id IN

(SELECT e.emp\_id

FROM employees e

WHERE e.job\_name IN ('MANAGER',

'ANALYST'));

**7.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the employees whose salary is more than the salary of JONAS.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary >

(SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'JONAS');

**8.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who works in the same designation as FRANK.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name =

(SELECT job\_name

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'FRANK');

**9.** List the employees who are senior to ADELYN

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date <

(SELECT hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'ADELYN');

**10.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of department ID 2001 who works in the designation same as department ID 1001.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE d.dep\_id = 2001

AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.job\_name IN

(SELECT e.job\_name

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND d.dep\_id =1001);

**11.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salary is same more than the salary of FRANK or SANDRINE. List the result in descending order of salary.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary IN

(SELECT salary

FROM employees e

WHERE e.emp\_name IN ('FRANK',

'BLAZE')

AND employees.emp\_id <> e.emp\_id);

**12.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose designation are same as the designation of MARKER or salary is more than the salary of ADELYN.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name =

(SELECT job\_name

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'MARKER' )

OR salary>

(SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'ADELYN');

**13.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salary is more than the total remuneration of the SALESMAN.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary >

(SELECT max(salary+commission)

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name = 'SALESMAN');

**14.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are senior to BLAZE and working at PERTH or BRISBANE.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE d.dep\_location IN ('PERTH',

'BRISBANE')

AND e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.hire\_date <

(SELECT e.hire\_date

FROM employees e

WHERE e.emp\_name = 'BLAZE') ;

**15.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of grade 3 and 4 working in the department of FINANCE or AUDIT and whose salary is more than the salary of ADELYN and experience is more than FRANK. List the result in the ascending order of experience.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e

WHERE e.dep\_id IN

(SELECT d.dep\_id

FROM department d

WHERE d.dep\_name IN ('FINANCE',

'AUDIT') )

AND e.salary >

(SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'ADELYN')

AND e.hire\_date <

(SELECT hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'FRANK')

AND e.emp\_id IN

(SELECT e.emp\_id

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade IN (3,

4) )

ORDER BY e.hire\_date ASC;

**16.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose designation is same as the designation of SANDRINE or ADELYN.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name IN

(SELECT job\_name

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'SANDRINE'

OR emp\_name = 'ADELYN');

**17.** Write a query in SQL to list any job of department ID 1001 those that are not found in department ID 2001.

SELECT e.job\_name

FROM employees e

WHERE e.dep\_id = 1001

AND e.job\_name NOT IN

(SELECT job\_name

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id =2001);

**18.** Write a query in SQL to find the details of highest paid employee.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary IN

(SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees);

**19.** Write a query in SQL to find the highest paid employees in the department MARKETING.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary IN

(SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id IN

(SELECT d.dep\_id

FROM department d

WHERE d.dep\_name = 'MARKETING'));

**20.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of grade 3 who have been hired in most recently and belongs to PERTH.

SELECT e.emp\_id, e.emp\_name, e.job\_name, e.hire\_date,e.salary

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE d.dep\_location='PERTH'

AND hire\_date IN

(SELECT max(hire\_date)

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE salary BETWEEN min\_sal AND max\_sal

AND grade=3);

**21.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are senior to most recently hired employee working under KAYLING.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date <

(SELECT max(hire\_date)

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'KAYLING'));

**22.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the employees within grade 3 to 5 and belongs to SYDNEY. The employees are not in PRESIDENT designated and salary is more than the highest paid employee of PERTH where no MANAGER and SALESMAN are working under KAYLING.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id IN

(SELECT dep\_id

FROM department

WHERE department.dep\_location ='SYDNEY')

AND emp\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade IN (3,

4,

5) )

AND job\_name != 'PRESIDENT'

AND salary >

(SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id IN

(SELECT dep\_id

FROM department

WHERE department.dep\_location = 'PERTH')

AND job\_name IN ('MANAGER',

'SALESMAN')

AND manager\_id NOT IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'KAYLING'));

**23.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the senior employees as on year 1991.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date IN

(SELECT min(hire\_date)

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY') = '1991');

**24.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in 1991 in a designation same as the most senior person of the year 1991.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name IN

(SELECT job\_name

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date IN

(SELECT min(hire\_date)

FROM employees

WHERE to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY') ='1991'));

**25.** Write a query in SQL to list the most senior employee working under KAYLING and grade is more than 3.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date IN

(SELECT min(hire\_date)

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade IN (4,

5)))

AND manager\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'KAYLING');

**26.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee name, and job\_name who are not working under a manager.

SELECT SUM (salary)

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name = 'MANAGER';

**27.** Write a query in SQL to display the total salary of employees belonging to grade 3.

SELECT sum(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade = 3);

**28.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in department 1001 whose salary is more than the average salary of employees in department 2001.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id =1001

AND salary >

(SELECT AVG (salary)

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id = 2001);

**29.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the departments where maximum number of employees are working.

SELECT \*

FROM department

WHERE dep\_id IN

(SELECT dep\_id

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id

HAVING count(\*) IN

(SELECT MAX (mycount)

FROM

(SELECT COUNT(\*) mycount

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id) a));

**30.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are retiring after 31-Dec-99 after completion of 8 years of service period.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'JONAS');

**31.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are not working in the department MARKETING.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id NOT IN

(SELECT dep\_id

FROM department

WHERE dep\_name = 'MARKETING');

**32.** Write a query in SQL to list those employees whose salary contain only 3 digits.

SELECT e.emp\_name,

e.job\_name,

d.dep\_name,

d.dep\_location

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND e.emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees) ;

**33.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of the employees who are getting the highest salary of each department.

SELECT e.emp\_name,

e.dep\_id

FROM employees e

WHERE e.salary IN

(SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id) ;

**34.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salary is equal or more to the average of maximum and minimum salary.   SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary >=

(SELECT (max(salary)+min(salary))/2

FROM employees);

**35.** Write a query in SQL to list the managers whose salary is more than the average salary his employess.

SELECT \*

FROM employees m

WHERE m.emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees)

AND m.salary >

(SELECT avg(e.salary)

FROM employees e

WHERE e.manager\_id = m.emp\_id );

**36.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salary is less than the salary of his manager but more than the salary of any other manager.

SELECT \*

FROM employees w,

employees m

WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id

AND w.salary < m.salary

AND w.salary > ANY

(SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees));

**37.** Write a query in SQL to list the name and average salary of employees in department wise.

SELECT e.emp\_name,

d.maxsal,

e.dep\_id AS "Current Salary"

FROM employees e,

(SELECT avg(salary) maxsal,

dep\_id

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id) d

WHERE e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id;

**38.** Write a query in SQL to find out the least 5 earners of the company.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e

WHERE 5>

(SELECT count(\*)

FROM employees

WHERE e.salary >salary);

**39.** Write a query in SQL to list the managers who are not working under the PRESIDENT.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees)

AND manager\_id NOT IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name = 'PRESIDENT');

**40.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, salary, commission and netpay for those employees whose netpay is more than any other employee.

SELECT e.emp\_name,

e.salary,

e.commission,

(SELECT sum(salary+commission)

FROM employees) NETPAY

FROM employees e

WHERE

(SELECT sum(salary+commission)

FROM employees) > ANY

(SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id =e.emp\_id) ;

**41.** List the name of the department where number of employees is equal to the number of characters in the department name

SELECT \*

FROM department d

WHERE length(dep\_name) IN

(SELECT count(\*)

FROM employees e

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id );

**42.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the year 91.

SELECT dep\_name

FROM department

WHERE dep\_id IN

(SELECT dep\_id

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id

HAVING count(\*) IN

(SELECT MAX (mycount)

FROM

(SELECT COUNT(\*) mycount

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id) a));

**43.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the company on the same date.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e

WHERE hire\_date IN

(SELECT hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE e.emp\_id <> emp\_id);

**44.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of the departments where more than average number of employees are working.

SELECT d.dep\_name

FROM department d,

employees e

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

GROUP BY d.dep\_name

HAVING count(\*) >

(SELECT AVG (mycount)

FROM

(SELECT COUNT(\*) mycount

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id) a);

**45.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of the managers who is having maximum number of employees working under him.

SELECT m.emp\_name,

count(\*)

FROM employees w,

employees m

WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id

GROUP BY m.emp\_name

HAVING count(\*) =

(SELECT MAX (mycount)

FROM

(SELECT COUNT(\*) mycount

FROM employees

GROUP BY manager\_id) a);

**46.** Write a query in SQL to list those managers who are getting salary to less than the salary of his employees.

SELECT \*

FROM employees w

WHERE salary < ANY

(SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE w.emp\_id=manager\_id);

**47.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of all the employees who are sub-ordinates to BLAZE.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'BLAZE');

**48.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are working as managers, using co-related subquery.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees);

**49.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of the employees for their manager JONAS and also the name of the manager of JONAS.

SELECT w.emp\_name,

m.emp\_name,

(SELECT emp\_name

FROM employees

WHERE m.manager\_id = emp\_id) "his MANAGER"

FROM employees w,

employees m

WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id

AND m.emp\_name = 'JONAS';

**50.** Write a query in SQL to find all the employees who earn the minimum salary for a designation and arrange the list in ascending order on salary.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary IN

(SELECT min(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY job\_name)

ORDER BY salary ASC;

**51.** Write a query in SQL to find all the employees who earn the highest salary for a designation and arrange the list in descending order on salary.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary IN

(SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY job\_name)

ORDER BY salary DESC;

**52.** Write a query in SQL to find the most recently hired emps in each department order by hire\_date.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e

WHERE hire\_date IN

(SELECT max(hire\_date)

FROM employees

WHERE e.dep\_id = dep\_id )

ORDER BY hire\_date DESC;

**53.** Write a query in SQL to list the name,salary, and department id for each employee who earns a salary greater than the average salary for their department and list the result in ascending order on department id.

SELECT e.emp\_name,

e.salary,

e.dep\_id

FROM employees e

WHERE salary >

(SELECT avg(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE e.dep\_id = dep\_id )

ORDER BY dep\_id;

**54.** Write a query in SQL to find the name and designation of the employees who earns a commission and salary is the maximum.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary =

(SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE commission IS NOT NULL);

**55.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, designation, and salary of the employees who does not work in the department 1001 but works in same designation and salary as the employees in department 3001

SELECT emp\_name,

job\_name,

salary

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id != 1001

AND job\_name IN

(SELECT job\_name

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id = 3001)

AND salary IN

(SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id = 3001);

**56.** Write a query in SQL to list the department id, name, designation, salary, and net salary (salary+commission) of the SALESMAN who are earning maximum net salary.

SELECT dep\_id,

emp\_name,

job\_name,

salary,

salary+commission "Net Salary"

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name = 'SALESMAN'

AND salary+commission IN

(SELECT max(salary+commission)

FROM employees

WHERE commission IS NOT NULL);

**57.** Write a query in SQL to list the department id, name, designation, salary, and net salary of the employees only who gets a commission and earn the second highest earnings.

SELECT dep\_id,

emp\_name,

salary,

job\_name,

salary+commission "Net Salary"

FROM employees e

WHERE 2-1 = (

SELECT count(DISTINCT emp.salary+emp.commission)

FROM employees emp WHERE emp.salary+emp.commission>e.salary+e.commission);

**58.** Write a query in SQL to list the name and salary of FRANK if his salary is equal to max\_sal of his grade.

SELECT dep\_id,

avg(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dep\_id

HAVING avg(salary) <

(SELECT avg(salary)

FROM employees);

**59.** Write a query in SQL to display the unique department of the employees.

SELECT \*

FROM department

WHERE dep\_id IN

(SELECT DISTINCT dep\_id

FROM employees);

**60.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the employees working at PERTH.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id IN

(SELECT dep\_id

FROM department

WHERE department.dep\_location = 'PERTH');

**61.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of grade 2 and 3 who belongs to the city PERTH.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade IN (2,

3))

AND dep\_id IN

(SELECT dep\_id

FROM department

WHERE dep\_LOCATION='PERTH');

**62.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose designation is same as either the designation of ADLYNE or the salary is more than salary of WADE.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name =

(SELECT job\_name

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'ADELYN')

OR salary >

(SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'WADE');

**63.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of department 1001 whose salary is more than the salary of ADELYN.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id = 1001

AND salary >

(SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'ADELYN');

**64.** Write a query in SQL to list the managers who are senior to KAYLING and who are junior to SANDRINE.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date<

(SELECT hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'KAYLING' )

AND hire\_date >

(SELECT hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'SANDRINE'))

AND manager\_id IS NOT NULL;

**65.**Write a query in SQL to list the ID, name,location,salary, and department of the all the employees belonging to the department where KAYLING works.

SELECT e.emp\_id,

e.emp\_name,

d.dep\_location,

e.salary,

d.dep\_name

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id

AND e.dep\_id IN

(SELECT dep\_id

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'KAYLING'

AND employees.emp\_id <> e.emp\_id);

**66.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salary grade are greater than the grade of MARKER.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade >

(SELECT s.grade

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND e.emp\_name = 'MARKER') ;

**67.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of the grade same as the grade of TUCKER or experience is more than SANDRINE and who are belonging to SYDNEY or PERTH.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e,

department d,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.dep\_id= d.dep\_id

AND d.dep\_location IN ('SYDNEY',

'PERTH')

AND e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND (s.grade IN

(SELECT s.grade

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND e.emp\_name = 'TUCKER')

OR age (CURRENT\_DATE,hire\_date) >

(SELECT age(CURRENT\_DATE,hire\_date)

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'SANDRINE')) ;

**68.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salary is same as any one of the employee.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e

WHERE salary+commission IN

(SELECT salary+commission

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id

AND d.dep\_name = 'MARKETING'

AND e.job\_name = 'SALESMAN');

**69.** Write a query in SQL to list the total remuneration (salary+commission) of all sales person of MARKETING department.

SELECT \*

FROM employees e

WHERE salary+commission IN

(SELECT salary+commission

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id

AND d.dep\_name = 'MARKETING'

AND e.job\_name = 'SALESMAN');

**70.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of most recently hired employees of department 3001.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date IN

(SELECT max(hire\_date)

FROM employees

WHERE dep\_id = 3001) AND dep\_id=3001;

**71.** Write a query in SQL to list the highest paid employees of PERTH who joined before the most recently hired employee of grade 2.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary =

(SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees e,

department d

WHERE e.dep\_id = d.dep\_id

AND d.dep\_location = 'PERTH'

AND hire\_date <

(SELECT max(hire\_date)

FROM employees e,

salary\_grade s

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN s.min\_sal AND s.max\_sal

AND s.grade = 2));

**72.** Write a query in SQL to list the highest paid employees working under KAYLING.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary IN

(SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id IN

(SELECT emp\_id

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_name = 'KAYLING'));

**73.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, salary, and commission for those employees whose net pay is greater than or equal to the salary of any other employee in the company.

SELECT e.emp\_name,

e.salary,

e.commission

FROM employees e

WHERE

(SELECT max(salary+commission)

FROM employees) >= ANY

(SELECT salary

FROM employees);

**74.** Write a query in SQL to find out the employees whose salaries are greater than the salaries of their managers.

SELECT \*

FROM employees w,

employees m

WHERE w.manager\_id = m.emp\_id

AND w.salary> m.salary;

**75.** Write a query in SQL to find the maximum average salary drawn for each job name except for PRESIDENT.

SELECT max(myavg)

FROM

(SELECT avg(salary) myavg

FROM employees

WHERE job\_name != 'PRESIDENT'

GROUP BY job\_name) a;

**76.** Write a query in SQL to find the number of employees are performing the duty of a manager.

SELECT count(\*)

FROM employees

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT manager\_id

FROM employees);

**77.** Write a query in SQL to list the department where there are no employees.

SELECT b.dep\_id,

count(a.dep\_id)

FROM department b

LEFT OUTER JOIN employees a ON a.dep\_id=b.dep\_id

GROUP BY b.dep\_id

HAVING count(a.dep\_id) = 0;

*Sample table*: department