Database Name: **HR**

1. Write a query that displays the employee’s last names only from the string's 2-5th position with the first letter capitalized and all other letters lowercase, Give each column an appropriate label.

select concat( upper (substring(first\_name,2,1)),

lower (substring(first\_name,3,5))) from hr.employees

1. Write a query that displays the employee’s first name and last name along with a '-' in between for e.g.: first name : Ram ; last name : Kumar then Ram-Kumar. Also displays the month on which the employee has joined.

select concat\_ws('-',first\_name,last\_name),datename(month,hire\_date) as joined\_month

from [HR].[employees]

1. Write a query to display the employee’s last name and if half of the salary is greater than ten thousand then increase the salary by 10% else by 11.5% along with the bonus amount of 1500 each. Provide each column an appropriate label.

SELECT LAST\_NAME,CASE WHEN SALARY/2 >10000 THEN SALARY\*110/100

ELSE SALARY\*115/1000+1500 end as salary\_new

FROM HR.EMPLOYEES

select salary from hr.employees

1. Display the employee ID by Appending two zeros after 2nd digit and '-E' in the end, department id, salary and the manager name all in Upper case, if the Manager name consists of 'z' replace it with '$'.

select concat(

substring(cast (employee\_id as varchar),1,2

) ,

'00',

substring(cast ([employee\_id]as varchar),3,

len(employee\_id))

+'-E') as employee\_id ,salary,

upper(replace(concat\_ws(' ',first\_name,last\_name),'z','$')) as manager\_name

from [HR].[employees]

1. Write a query that displays the employee’s last names with the first letter capitalized and all other letters lowercase, and the length of the names, for all employees whose name starts with J, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the employees’ last names

select CONCAT

(UPPER (SUBSTRING(last\_name,1,1)),

LOWER (SUBSTRING(last\_name,2,LEN(last\_name))) ) as name\_l,len(last\_name)as length

from [HR].[employees]

where [last\_name] LIKE 'J%' OR

[last\_name] LIKE 'A%' OR

[last\_name] LIKE 'M%'

order by name\_l

1. Create a query to display the last name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 15 characters long, left-padded with $. Label the column SALARY

select

last\_name,concat('$',format(salary,'000000000000000'))

from [HR].[employees]

1. Display the employee’s name if it is a palindrome

select concat(lower(first\_name),

lower(last\_name))

from [HR].[employees]

where concat(lower(first\_name),

lower(last\_name))=reverse(concat(lower(first\_name),

lower(last\_name)))

1. Display First names of all employees with initcaps.

select concat( upper(left(first\_name,1)),

lower (substring(first\_name,2,5))) from hr.employees

1. From LOCATIONS table, extract the word between first and second space from the STREET\_ADDRESS colum

select street\_address,

substring(street\_address,charindex(' ',street\_address),charindex(' ',street\_address,charindex(' ',street\_address)))

from hr.locations

1. Extract first letter from First\_Name column and append it with the Last\_Name. Also add “@systechusa.com” at the end. Name the column as e-mail address. All characters should be in lower case. Display this along with their First\_Name.

select

lower(concat

(substring(first\_name,1,1),

(last\_name),'@systechusa.com') )as 'e-mail address'

from [HR].[employees]

1. Display the names and job titles of all employees with the same job as Trenna.

select

e.first\_name,j.job\_title

from [HR].[employees] e left join

[HR].[jobs] j on e.job\_id=j.job\_id

where job\_title=( select job\_title

from [HR].[employees] e left join

[HR].[jobs] j on e.job\_id=j.job\_id

where first\_name='Trenna')

1. Display the names and department name of all employees working in the same city as Trenna.

select e.first\_name,d. [department\_name]

from [HR].[employees] e

left join [HR].[departments] d on

e.department\_id=d.[department\_id] left join

[HR].[locations] l on l.location\_id=d.location\_id

where city=(select city

from [HR].[employees] e

left join [HR].[departments] d on

e.department\_id=d.[department\_id] left join

[HR].[locations] l on l.location\_id=d.location\_id where first\_name='Trenna')

1. Display the name of the employee whose salary is the lowest

Using orderby and top…………

select top 1

concat(first\_name,last\_name) as name

from [HR].[employees]

order by salary

using sub\_query:..

select

concat(first\_name,last\_name) as name

from [HR].[employees]

where salary in

(select min(salary) from [HR].[employees])

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select \* from( select job\_id,salary ,row\_number() over (order by salary desc)as k\_a

from [HR].[employees] )e

where k\_a=1

1. Display the names of all employees except the lowest paid.

select

concat(first\_name,last\_name) as name,salary

from [HR].[employees]

except

select top 1

concat(first\_name,last\_name) as name,salary

from [HR].[employees]

order by salary

----------------------------------------any way we can approach----------------------

select

concat(first\_name,last\_name) as name

from [HR].[employees]

except

select

concat(first\_name,last\_name) as name

from [HR].[employees]

where salary in

(select min(salary) from [HR].[employees])