Select first\_name || '-'|| salary as "empsalary" from hr.employees;

Select first\_name,last\_name ,salary,job\_id from hr.employees where job\_id='IT\_PROG' and salary>6000;

Select length(first\_name || ' ' ||last\_name) as "Lengthoffullname" from hr.employees;

select \* from hr.employees order by employee\_id;

select \* from hr.employees order by salary , manager\_id desc;

select first\_name,last\_name from hr.employees where last\_name like '%es';

select min(salary) from hr.employees group by department\_id;

select max(salary) from hr.employees group by department\_id;

select employee\_id,salary,salary+10/100 "newsalary" from hr.employees ;

update hr.employees set hire\_date='yyyy-mm-dd';

select first\_name,last\_name,salary,hire\_date from hr.employees where hire\_date >'12-nov-05';

select count(\*) from hr.employees where department\_id=50;

select max(salary), department\_id from hr.e,ployees group by department\_id;

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS total FROM hr.employees WHERE salary > 5000;

SELECT \* FROM hr. Employee WHERE review\_id IS NULL;

SELECT \* FROM hr. Employee WHERE terminationdate IS NOT NULL;

select first\_name,last\_name from hr.employees where last\_name like 'smith%';

select last\_name,first\_name from hr.employees order by last\_name || ' '|| first\_name;

select first\_name from hr.employees where last\_name like ‘%bob’;

select first\_name,last\_name,address from customer table where emp\_id=(select emp \_id,products from orders where odrer\_date<jan 2017);

select name from salesperson where id=(select id from customer group by id);

Fetch the last\_name,first\_name and commision\_pct of employees whose commision\_pct is not null

Select last\_name,first\_name,commission\_pct from hr.employees where commission\_pct is null;

Get unique details w.r.to last\_name details from employees table

select distinct last\_name from hr.employees;

get last\_name,salary and salary with an increment of 300

SELECT last\_name, salary, salary+300 "IncrementedSalary" FROM hr.employees;

get full name of the employee

select first\_name || ' ' || last\_name as "FullName" from hr.employees;

select first\_name || ' email is ' || email EmployeeEmail from hr.employees

select first\_name,salary, (salary+500)\*2 as NewSalary from hr.employees;

get all employees who have salary greater than 5000 and less than 30000

select \* from hr.employees where salary >= 5000 and salary <= 30000

select \* from hr.employees where salary between 5000 and 30000;

get all emplyers who joined before 2005 - date default format is dd-mon-rr

select \* from hr.employees where hire\_date < '1-Jan-05'

select \* from hr.employees where hire\_date between '1-Jan-05' and '1-Jan-07'

get all employers who belong to departments 90,60 and 100

select \* from hr.employees where department\_id in (90,60,100);

Get all employees whose last\_name ends with ng

select \* from hr.employees where last\_name like '%in%'

and/or condition

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id, salary FROM hr.employees WHERE salary >=10000 oR job\_id LIKE '%MAN%' ;

select upper(first\_name),initcap(last\_name) from hr.employees;

get all employers whose last name is grant

select \* from hr.employees where upper(last\_name)='GRANT';

select concat(first\_name,last\_name) as fullname from hr.employees;

select substr(first\_name, 2) from hr.employees;

select first\_name, instr(first\_name, 'E') from hr.employees;

select trim('E' from first\_name) from hr.employees

select length(trim(' ' from ' helllo ')) from dual;

select length('helloworld') from dual;

select \* from hr.employees order by salary , manager\_id desc

find max salaried employee details from employees table

3000,4000,5000 - max is 5000- group functions- act on group of rows and give single result for multiple

select max(salary) from hr.employees;

select \* from hr.employees where salary in (select max(salary) from hr.employees);

no of employers in department 50

select count(\*) from hr.employees where department\_id=50;

get max salary according to each job id

select max(salary),department\_id from hr.employees group by department\_id;

write a query to find all departmnets based out of location us?

using joins

select distinct(a.department\_name),country\_id from hr.departments a, hr.locations b where a.location\_id =b.location\_id and country\_id='us';

3.write a to find second highest salary from employees?

select max(salary) from hr.employees where salary <> (select max(salary) from hr.employees);

4. write a find the 3 rd highest salary?

select max(salary) from hr.employess where salary not in (select salary from hr.employees where rownum<=2) order by salary;

5.write the to find employees whose salary is same as employess id 141 and whose job id is same as employee id is 143?

select \* from hr.employess where salary =( seelect salary from hr.empyoees where employee\_id =141 and (select job\_id from hr.employees where employee\_id\_143);

6.write a the query min salary under each job category in sprcific departmrent?

select min(salary), department\_id,job\_id from hr.emplyees gruop by department\_id ,job\_id order by department\_id desc;

7.write a query top salary employee details in each department?

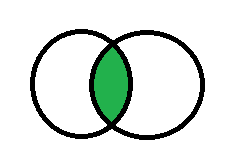
select \* from hr.employees where (salary, department\_id)in (select max(salary),department\_id from hr.employees gruop by department\_id);

**. Select first 3 characters of FIRST\_NAME from EMPLOYEE**

**Oracle Equivalent of SQL Server SUBSTRING is SUBSTR**, Query : select substr(FIRST\_NAME,0,3) from employee

**4. Get employee details from employee table whose first name ends with 'n' and name contains 4 letters**

Select \* from EMPLOYEE where FIRST\_NAME like '\_\_\_n' (Underscores)



Inner join it select only match data in common

A={1,2,3,4,5,6}

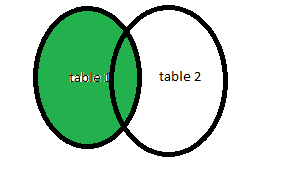
B={2,3,6}

Ans={2,3,6}

Select column name from table 1 inner join table 2 on table1.column name=table.coulumn name;

Outer join

Left join-



A={1,2,3,4,6,7}

B={4,5,6,7}

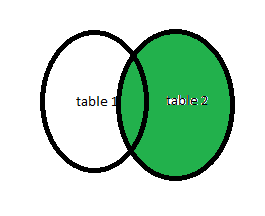
|  |
| --- |
|  |

Ans={1,2,3,4,6,7}

Select column name from table 1 left join table 2 on table1.column=table2.column name;

Note:left join always table 1 only

Right join:

A={1,2,3,4,6,7}

B={4,5,6,7}

Ans={4,5,6,7}

Select column name from table 1 right join table 2 on table1.column=table2.column name;

Note: right table is table2

Cross join

A={1,2,3,4}

B={3,4,5}

Ans={(1,3),(1,4),(1,5),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(3,3),(3,4),(3,5),(4,3),(4,4),(4,)}

UNION: combine the results of two queries together while removing duplicates.

A={1,2,3,4,5}

B={3,4,5}

aUb={3,4,5}

UNION ALL:  combine the results of two queries together without removing any duplicates.

**SELECT Txn\_Date FROM Store\_Information  
INTERSECT  
SELECT Txn\_Date FROM Internet\_Sales;**

**INTERSECT:** returns only data that are present in both SQL statements.

Same data present in both tables

Insert into tablename(name,id,hiredate,salsry)values(‘gomathy’,1,09-02-2017,3000)values(‘hanshika’,2,07-03-2017,10000);

Update:

**UPDATE "table\_name"  
SET "column\_1" = [new value]  
WHERE "condition";**

**DELETE:**

**DELETE FROM Store\_Information  
WHERE Store\_Name = 'Los Angeles';**

**VIEW:**

**CREATE VIEW V\_Customer  
AS SELECT First\_Name, Last\_Name, Country  
FROM Customer;**

**CREATE TABLE:**

**CREATE TABLE Customer  
(First\_Name char(50),  
Last\_Name char(50),  
Address char(50),  
City char(50),  
Country char(25),  
Birth\_Date datetime);**