SQL> Create table employee1(eid varchar(10) primary key,ename varchar(20),salary number(10),doj date,age number(10),dept varchar(10));

Table created.

SQL> insert into employee1 values('1','Suraj',50000,'05-april-2012',27,'Finance');

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employee1 values('2','Bhaviya',70000,'03-dec-2013',29,'Finance');

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employee1 values('3','Saijal',90000,'23-june-2014',30,'Marketing');

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employee1 values('4','Ronak',35000,'22-oct-2011',42,'Marketing');

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employee1 values('5','Aniket',60000,'20-feb-2011',52,'HR');

1 row created.

SQL> Select \* from employee1;

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT

---------- -------------------- ---------- --------- ---------- ----------

1 Suraj 50000 05-APR-12 27 Finance

2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing

4 Ronak 35000 22-OCT-11 42 Marketing

5 Aniket 60000 20-FEB-11 52 HR

**EXERCISE 1**

**1.Find all employee names that have salary greater than 50000.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where salary>50000;

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT

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2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing

5 Aniket 60000 20-FEB-11 52 HR

**2. Give 10% raise in salary of each employee**

SQL> select salary\*1.1 from employee1;

SALARY\*1.1

----------

55000

77000

99000

38500

66000

**3. Give the details of employee joined from 05-april-2012 to 23-june-2014.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where doj between '05-april-2012' and '23-june-2014';

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT

---------- -------------------- ---------- --------- ---------- ----------

1 Suraj 50000 05-APR-12 27 Finance

2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing

**4. Find all employees who are having salary greater than 70000 and have joined after 3 dec**

2013.

SQL> select \* from employee1 where salary>70000 and doj>'03-dec-2013';

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT

---------- -------------------- ---------- --------- ---------- ----------

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing

**5. Find all employees with name starting with s.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where ename like 'S%';

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT

---------- -------------------- ---------- --------- ---------- ----------

1 Suraj 50000 05-APR-12 27 Finance

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing

**6. Find all employees who have at least one 'e' in their names.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where ename like '%e%';

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT

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5 Aniket 60000 20-FEB-11 52 HR

**7. Find all employees with age either 29 or 30.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where age=29 or age=30;

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT

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2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing

**8. Find all employees who have not joined on 05-april-2012.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where doj!='05-april-2012';

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT

---------- -------------------- ---------- --------- ---------- ----------

2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing

4 Ronak 35000 22-OCT-11 42 Marketing

5 Aniket 60000 20-FEB-11 52 HR

**9. Alter the table by adding new column as amount deducted from salary towards tax. Update**

**the value of tax in the table as 20% of salary.**

SQL> alter table employee1 add tax number(20);

Table altered.

SQL> update employee1 set tax=0.2\*salary;

5 rows updated.

SQL> select \* from employee1;

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT TAX

---------- -------------------- ---------- --------- ---------- ---------- ----------

1 Suraj 50000 05-APR-12 27 Finance 10000

2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance 14000

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing 18000

4 Ronak 35000 22-OCT-11 42 Marketing 7000

5 Aniket 60000 20-FEB-11 52 HR 12000

**10. Calculate the net salary for each employee.**

SQL> select salary-tax as “net-salary” from employee1;

net-salary

----------

40000

56000

72000

28000

48000

**11. Find all employees whose age is greater than 25 and earns salary. (use exists clause)**

SQL> Select \* from employee1 where exists (select \* from employee where age>25);

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT TAX

---------- -------------------- ---------- --------- ---------- ---------- ----------

1 Suraj 50000 05-APR-12 27 Finance 10000

2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance 14000

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing 18000

4 Ronak 35000 22-OCT-11 42 Marketing 7000

5 Aniket 60000 20-FEB-11 52 HR 12000

**12. Find all employee names whose age is from the list given ‘25, 30, 24, 29’.**

SQL> Select ename from employee1 where age in (25,30,24,29);

ENAME

--------------------

Bhaviya

Saijal

**13. Find all employee names who has not joined on these dates {22-oct-201, 20-feb-2011, 03-**

**dec-2013}.**

SQL> select ename from employee1 where doj not in ('22-oct-2011','20-feb-2011','03-dec-2013');

ENAME

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Suraj

Saijal

**14. List all employees in descending order of their salary.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 order by salary desc;

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT TAX

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3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing 18000

2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance 14000

5 Aniket 60000 20-FEB-11 52 HR 12000

1 Suraj 50000 05-APR-12 27 Finance 10000

4 Ronak 35000 22-OCT-11 42 Marketing 7000

**15. List all employees name in ascending order with joining date ’05-april-2012’ or after this**

**date.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where doj>='05-apr-2012' order by doj asc;

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT TAX

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1 Suraj 50000 05-APR-12 27 Finance 10000

2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance 14000

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing 18000

**16. List the employees whose age is not null.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where age is not null;

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT TAX

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1 Suraj 50000 05-APR-12 27 Finance 10000

2 Bhaviya 70000 03-DEC-13 29 Finance 14000

3 Saijal 90000 23-JUN-14 30 Marketing 18000

4 Ronak 35000 22-OCT-11 42 Marketing 7000

5 Aniket 60000 20-FEB-11 52 HR 12000

**17. List the employees whose age is greater than the age of all the employees having salary**

**greater than 5000.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 e,employee1 p where e.age>p.age and e.salary>5000 and e.eid=p.eid;

no rows selected

SQL> select age from employee1 where age > all(select age from employee1 where salary>5000);

no rows selected

**EXERCISE 2**

1. **Find average salary of all employees for a particular department.**

SQL> select dept,avg(salary) as avg\_salary from employee group by dept;

DEPT AVG\_SALARY

---------- ----------

HR 60000

Finance 60000

Marketing 62500

1. **Find the details of that employee who has maximum salary in all departments.**

SQL> select max(salary) from employee1 group by(dept);

MAX(SALARY)

-----------

60000

70000

90000

**3. Find the details of employee who has minimum salary and who has joined after 23-oct-2011.**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where salary in(select min(salary) from employee1 where doj>'23 oct 2011');

EMP\_ID ENAME SALARY AGE DOJ DEPT TAX

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1 Suraj 50000 27 05-APR-12 Finance 10000

**4. What are the total numbers of rows in the Employee table?**

SQL>select count(salary) from employee1;

COUNT(SALARY)

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5

**5. For all of the employees in computer department, what is the joining date of an employee with**

**lowest salary in that department?(instead of comps dept took finance)**

SQL> select \* from employee1 where salary in (select min(salary) from employee1 where dept='Finance');

EID ENAME SALARY DOJ AGE DEPT TAX

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1 Suraj 50000 05-APR-12 27 Finance 10000

**6. Display the name of each employee department wise and order it in descending order.**

SQL> select ename,dept from employee1 where dept in(select dept from employee1 group by dept) order by ename desc;

ENAME DEPT

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Suraj Finance

Saijal Marketing

Ronak Marketing

Bhaviya Finance

Aniket HR

**7. Find the total salary of all employees for each department.**

SQL>select sum(salary),dept from employee1 group by dept;

SUM(SALARY) DEPT

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60000 HR

120000 Finance

125000 Marketing

**8. Find the names of all departments where the average salary of employee is more than 30,000.**

SQL>select dept from employee1 group by dept having avg(salary)>30000;

DEPT

----------

HR

Finance

Marketing

**9. Sort Employee name in ascending order, and if Employee name is same, then it is sorted**

**Department wise in descending order.**

SQL> select ename,dept from employee1 order by ename asc,dept desc;

ENAME DEPT

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Aniket HR

Bhaviya Finance

Ronak Marketing

Saijal Marketing

Suraj Finance

**10. Count the number of Employees in each department.**

SQL>select count(ename),dept from employee1 group by dept;

COUNT(ENAME) DEPT

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1 HR

2 Finance

2 Marketing

**11. Display the name of Employees who have joined on the same date.**

SQL> select e.ename,e.doj from employee1 e,employee1 f where e.doj=f.doj and e.eid!=f.eid;

ENAME DOJ

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Aniket 20-FEB-11

Aaron 20-FEB-11

**12. Display the name of employees who have less than 2 employees in a particular department.**

SQL> select ename from employee1 where dept in(select dept from employee1 group by dept having count(ename)<2);

ENAME

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Aniket