select \* from hr.employees;

-- Write a SQL query to  display the employees with employee\_id ,first\_name,job\_id and job\_id Display the only

-- the employee if gross\_salary is greater that $12000,where gross salary is by calculate the salary and

-- commission\_pct.Sort the record based on employee\_id.

select employee\_id , first\_name , job\_id , nvl(salary,0)\*commission\_pct + salary

as gross\_salary from hr.employees where  nvl(salary,0)\*commission\_pct + salary > 12000

order by employee\_id asc;

-- write a SQL query to find out which departments have at least 10 employees.

select distinct(d.department\_name),count(e.employee\_id) as no\_of\_emp from hr.employees e

join hr.departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

group by d.department\_name;

-- write a SQL query to find the department name, full name (first and last name) of the manager and their    city.

select d.department\_name, (e.first\_name || ' ' || e.last\_name) as full\_name  , l.city , e.manager\_id

from hr.employees e

join hr.departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

join hr.locations l on d.location\_id = l.location\_id

group by d.department\_name,(e.first\_name || ' ' || e.last\_name),l.city,e.manager\_id;

-- Write a SQL query to display the employees with employee\_id,first\_name, job\_id,salary and net\_salary  where calculated after tax deduction from salary if

--  I. salary is greater than 20000 then tax amount is 10% tax

--  II.salary between  15000 and 20000 then tax amount is 8% tax

--  III. salary between  10000 and 14999 then tax amount is 6% tax

--  IV.  salary between  8000 and 9999 then tax amount is 4 % tax

--  V. salary between  5000 and 7999 then tax amount is 2% tax

--  VI.if salary is less than 5000 is 0% tax

select employee\_id , first\_name, job\_id , salary ,

case

when salary > 20000 then (salary \* 0.10 + salary)

when salary between 15000 and 20000 then (salary \* 0.8 + salary)

when salary between 10000 and 14999 then (salary \* 0.6 + salary)

when salary between 8000 and 9999 then (salary \* 0.4 + salary)

when salary between 5000 and 7999 then (salary \* 0.2 + salary)

else (salary \* 0 + salary)

end as  net\_salary from hr.employees;

-- Write a SQL query to display employee\_id,first\_name&last\_name

-- as emp\_name,job\_id and department\_id-

-- department\_name as"Dept"(example:50-Shipping).

-- Sort the based department\_id and salary as decendingorder.

select e.employee\_id , (e.first\_name || ' ' || e.last\_name) as emp\_name , e.job\_id ,

(d.department\_id || '-' || d.department\_name) as dept  from hr.employees e join hr.departments d

on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

order by d.department\_id , e.salary asc;

-- write a SQL query to find those employees

-- whose first name contains the letter ‘z’.

-- Return first name, last    name, department, city,

-- and state province.Sort the employees based on firstname

select e.first\_name , e.last\_name , d.department\_name , l.city , l.state\_province from hr.employees e

join  hr.departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

join hr.locations l on d.location\_id = l.location\_id

where e.first\_name like '%z%'

order by e.first\_name ;

-- write a SQL query to find the employees and their managers. These managers do not work under any manager.    Return the first name of the employee and manager

-- select first\_name , employee\_id , manager\_id from hr.employees where manager\_id is null;

select e1.first\_name as emp\_name , e2.first\_name as manager

from hr.employees e1 join hr.employees e2 on e1.manager\_id = e2.employee\_id

and e2.manager\_id is null;

-- we can use where instead of and .

-- write a SQL query to find all employees who joined on 1st January 2005 to 31th 2006  Display the

--  employee\_id,first\_name, job title, department name and joining date of the job.

select employee\_id , first\_name , job\_title , department\_name , hire\_date as doj

from hr.jobs j join hr.employees e on j.job\_id= e.job\_id

join hr.departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

where e.hire\_date between to\_char('01/01/2005','MM/DD/YYYY') and to\_char('01/31/2006','MM/DD/YYYY');

-- write a SQL query to calculate the difference between

-- the maximum salary of the job and the employee's salary.

--  Disaplay the employee\_id, employee name(first\_name&last\_name)

-- and salary difference. Sort the record based on employee\_id.

select e.employee\_id , (e.first\_name || '-' || e.last\_name) as emp\_name ,

(select max(j.max\_salary) from hr.jobs j join hr.employees e on j.job\_id = e.job\_id)

- e.salary as sal\_diff from hr.employees e

order by employee\_id;

-- write a SQL query to calculate the average salary of employees

-- for each job title.

select j.job\_title , avg(e.salary) as avg\_sal from hr.employees e join hr.jobs j

on e.job\_id = j.job\_id group by j.job\_title;

-- write a SQL query to find all departments, including those without

-- employees. Return first name, last name, department ID, department name

select e.first\_name , e.last\_name , d.department\_id , d.department\_name

from hr.employees  e left join hr.departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id;

-- write a SQL query to find the employees and their managers.

-- Return the first name of the employee and manager's first\_name and

-- sort the record based on employee\_id.

select e1.first\_name as emp\_name , e2.first\_name as manager

from hr.employees e1 join hr.employees e2 on e1.manager\_id = e2.employee\_id

where e2.manager\_id is null;

-- -- 13) Write a SQL query to display the department name, city, and state province for each department.

select d.department\_name , l.city , l.state\_province from

hr.departments d join  hr.locations l on d.location\_id = l.location\_id

group by d.department\_name,l.city,l.state\_province;

-- write a SQL query to find out which employees have or do not have a department. Display employee\_id,first name, last name, department ID, department name.

select e.first\_name , e.last\_name , d.department\_id , d.department\_name

from hr.departments  d left join hr.employees e on d.department\_id = e.department\_id;

select \* from hr.employees;

-- Write a SQL query to display the employees with employee\_id ,first\_name job\_id and gross\_salary

-- by calculate the salary and commission\_pct.

select employee\_id , first\_name , job\_id , (nvl(salary,0)\*commission\_pct) + salary as gross\_salary from hr.employees;

-- write a SQL query to find the department name, full name (first and last name) of the manager and their city.

-- where manager is managing more than 10 employees

select d.department\_name , (e.first\_name || '' || e.last\_name) as full\_name , l.city from hr.employees e join hr.departments d on

e.department\_id = d.department\_id join hr.locations l on d.location\_id = l.location\_id where e.employee\_id = e.manager\_id

group by d.department\_name,l.city,

having count(e.employee\_id) > 10;

-- write a SQL query to find the department name and the full name (first and last name) of the manager.

select d.department\_name , (e.first\_name || '' || e.last\_name ) as full\_name from hr.employees e

join hr.employees e1 on e.manager\_id = e1.employee\_id

join hr.departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id;

-- Write a SQL query to display the job\_id and sum of salary as Total\_salary.

-- Display only the job\_id where sum of salary is greater than $50,000.

select job\_id , sum(salary) as total\_salary from hr.employees group by job\_id having sum(salary) > 50000;

-- Write a SQL query to find max sum of salary is given to job\_id.Display the job\_id and sum of salary as Total\_salary

select job\_id , sum(salary)as total\_salary from hr.employees group by job\_id order by total\_salary desc fetch next 1 row only;

-- write a SQL query to find the first name, last name, department, city, and state province for each employee.Sort based on employee\_id

select e.first\_name , e. last\_name , d.department\_name , l.city , l. state\_province from hr.employees e

join hr.departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

join hr.locations l on d.location\_id = l.location\_id order by employee\_id;

-- write a SQL query to calculate the average salary of employees for each job title and department\_name.Sort based on department\_id.

select avg(salary) , job\_title,department\_name from hr.departments d join hr.employees e on d.department\_id = e.department\_id

join hr.jobs j on e.job\_id = j.job\_id group by job\_title , department\_name order by department\_name ;

-- write a SQL query to find the employees who earn $12000 or more.Display the employee\_ID, first\_name, Hire\_date, job ID and department ID.

select employee\_id , first\_name , hire\_date , job\_id , department\_id from hr.employees where salary > 12000;

-- write a SQL query to find all those employees who work in department ID 90 or 50.

-- Display the employee\_id,first name, last name, department number and department name.

select e.employee\_id , e.first\_name , e.last\_name , e.department\_id , d.department\_name from hr.employees e join

hr.departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id where d.department\_id = 90 and d.department\_id = 50;