

## ASSORTED

1. Create Emp table containing a Sal column with the following sample data:-

```
EMP
-----
SAL
-----
8000
7000
6000
5000
10000
9000
4000
8000
7000
```

Write a SELECT statement to display the Overall 5<sup>th</sup> largest Sal.

Assuming the above data, the Overall 5<sup>th</sup> largest Sal would be 6000. Do not make use of Rownum.

2. For the above table, write a SELECT statement to display the Largest and Second largest Sals (next to each other). Your output should be as below:-

FIRST	SECOND
-----	-----
10000	9000

3. Create Emp table containing an Empno column with the following sample data:-

```
EMP
-----
EMPNO
-----
1
1
2
3
3
4
4
4
5
6
```

Write a DELETE statement to delete the duplicate rows. After running your Delete statement, one occurrence of each value of Empno should remain in the table.

4. Create Emp table containing an Empno column with the following sample data:-

```
EMP
-----
EMPNO
-----
5
9
1
14
25
20
```

Write a SELECT statement to display the range of missing numbers. Your output should be as follows:-

```
MISSING
-----
2 – 4
6 – 8
10 – 13
15 – 19
21 – 24
```

Don't assume that the existing data in the table is sorted.

5. Create Bank table containing Deposit and Withdrawal columns with the following sample data:-

BANK	
DEPO	WITHD
5000	3000
6000	5000
4000	2000

Write a SELECT statement to display the cumulative running Balance (Deposit – Withdrawal). Your output should be as below:-

Balance
2000
3000
5000

6. Write a SELECT statement to display the experience of all the employees (Sysdate – Hiredate). Your output should be as follows:-

5 years 7 months 11 days  
9 years 3 months 16 days  
etc.

Don't assume that there are 365 days in a year or that there are 30 days in a month. Your solution should even take care of leap years.

7. Write a `SELECT` statement to achieve Number to Word conversion. You have to spell out the Salaries of all the employees. Your solution should work up to Rs. 5 million. Ignore paise.