### **Day 2**

**Assignments**

1. **Create a query that will display the name, job, department name, salary and salary grade for all employees.**

select ename, job, dname, sal, grade

from dept natural join emp

join salgrade

on sal between losal and hisal

1. **Write a query that displays the grade of all employees based on the value of the column JOB, as per the table shown below:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **JOB** | **GRADE** |
| **PRESIDENT** | **A** |
| **MANAGER** | **B** |
| **ANALYST** | **C** |
| **SALESMAN** | **D** |
| **CLERK** | **E** |
| **None of above** | **O** |

select ename, job, decode(job,'PRESIDENT','A',

'MANAGER','B',

'ANALYST','C',

'SALESMAN','D',

'CLERK', 'E',

'O') from emp

1. **Display the employees names and commissions for all employees, if no commission, displays (no commission).**

SQL> select ename, nvl(to\_char(comm), 'no comm') from emp

1. **Write a query that will display the difference between the highest and lowest salaries in each department.**

SQL> select deptno, min(sal), max(sal), max(sal)-min(sal) "Diff" from emp group by deptno;

1. **write a query that will display the department name, location name, number of employees and the average salary for all employee in that department, round the average salary to two decimal places.**

SQL> select dname, loc, count(empno), round(avg(sal),2) from emp natural join dept group by dname,loc;

1. **Display the employee number, name and salary for all employee who earn more than the average salary.**

SQL> select empno, ename, sal from emp where sal > (select avg(sal) from emp);

1. **Display the employee name and employee number along with their manager’s name and manager number .Label the columns Employee, Emp #, Manager, and Mgr #, respectively.**

SQL> select e.ename "Emp", e.empno "Emp#", m.ename "MGR", e.empno "MGR #"

2 from emp e inner join emp m

3 on e.mgr = m.empno;

1. **Display the manager number and the salary of the lowest paid employee for the manager. Exclude any one whose manager is not known. Exclude any groups where the minimum salary is less than $1000. Sort the output in descending order of salary.**

SQL> select m.empno, min(e.sal) from emp e inner join emp m on e.mgr=m.empno group by m.empno having min(e.sal)>=1000 order by min(e.sal) desc;

1. **Display the minimum salary in each department excluding the (minimum salary in the company).**

SQL> select deptno, min(sal) from emp group by deptno having min(sal) > (select min(sal)from emp);

1. **Create a query to display the employees that earn salary that is higher than the salary of all the clerks. Sort results on salary from highest to lowest.**

**Note: use Multi-row sub query.**

SQL> select \* from emp where sal > all(select sal from emp where job='CLERK');

1. **Write a script file to display the employee name in a given department name the department name given is case insensitive , after executing the script , the commands are not displayed .**

SQL> select ename from emp natural join dept where dname=&deptname;

1. **Write a script file to display the employee name, job, and hire date for all employees who started between a given ranges. Concatenate the name and job together .separated by a space and comma, and label the column Employees. Use the format MM/DD/YYYY.**

SQL> select ename, to\_char(hiredate,'DD/MM/YYYY'), ename||', '||job "Employees" from emp where hiredate between to\_date('&rangestart','DD/MM/YYYY') and to\_date('&rangeend','DD/MM/YYYY');

1. **In table emp increase the salary by 10% for employees whose salary is below 3000.**

SQL> update emp set sal= sal\*1.1 where sal<3000;