write a SQL query to find those employees who joined before or after the year 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')!='1991'

write a SQL query to find employees along with their department details. Return employee ID, employee name, job name, manager ID, hire date, salary, commission, department ID, and department name.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,e.manager\_id,e.hire\_date,e.salary,e.commission,e.dep\_id,d.dep\_name from employ e ,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id

write a SQL query to identify those employees who earn 60000 or more per year or do not work as ANALYST. Return employee name, job name, (12\*salary) as Annual Salary, department ID, and grade.

select e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,(12\*e.salary) as annual\_salary,d.dep\_id,s.grade from employ e join department1 d on e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id join salary\_grade s on e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal or e.job\_name!='Analyst' and (12\*e.salary)>=60000

write a SQL query to identify employees whose salaries are higher than their managers' salaries. Return employee name, job name, manager ID, salary, manager name, manager's salary.

select e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,e.salary,e.manager\_id,m.emp\_name as manager\_name,m.salary as manager\_salary from employ e ,employ m where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id and e.salary>m.salary

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is between 2000 and 5000 (Begin and end values are included.) and location is PERTH. Return employee name, department ID, salary, and commission.

select e.emp\_name,e.dep\_id,e.salary,e.commission from employ e ,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.salary between 2000 and 5000 and d.dep\_location='PERTH'

write a SQL query to find the employees whose department ID is 1001 or 3001 and whose salary grade is not 4. They joined the company before 1992-12-31. Return grade, employee name.

select s.grade,e.emp\_name from employ e ,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and e.dep\_id in (1001,3001) and s.grade!=4 and e.hire\_date<'1992-12-31'

write a SQL query to find those employees whose manager name is JONAS. Return employee id, employee name, job name, manager ID, hire date, salary, department ID, employee name.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,e.manager\_id,e.hire\_date,e.salary,e.dep\_id,m.emp\_name from employ e ,employ m where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id and m.emp\_name='Jonas'

write a SQL query to find the name and salary of the employee FRANK. Salary should be equal to the maximum salary within his or her salary group.

select e.emp\_name,e.salary from employ e ,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and e.emp\_name='Frank' and e.salary=s.max\_sal

write a SQL query to search for employees who are working either as a MANAGER or an ANALYST with a salary between 2000 and 5000 (Begin and end values are included.) without commissions. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary between 2000 and 5000 and job\_name in ('Manager','Analyst') and commission is null

write a SQL query to search for employees working in PERTH or MELBOURNE and month part of their achieved experience is more than 10. Return employee ID, employee name, department ID, salary, and department location.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.dep\_id,e.salary,d.dep\_location from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and d.dep\_location in ('PERTH','MELBOURNE') and extract(month from age(current\_date,hire\_date))>10

write a SQL query to find the employees who joined in 1991 and whose department location is SYDNEY or MELBOURNE with a salary range of 2000 to 5000 (Begin and end values are included.). Return employee ID, employee name, department ID, salary, and department location.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.dep\_id,e.salary,d.dep\_location from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.salary between 2000 and 5000 and d.dep\_location in ('SYDNEY','MELBOURNE') and to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')='1991'

write a SQL query to find the employees of MARKETING department come from MELBOURNE or PERTH, are in grades 3 ,4, and 5 and have at least 25 years of experience. Return department ID, employee ID, employee name, salary, department name, department location and grade.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.salary,e.dep\_id,d.dep\_location,d.dep\_name,s.grade from employ e,department1 d,salary\_grade s where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and d.dep\_name='Marketing' and d.dep\_location in ('PERTH','MELBOURNE') and e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade in (3,4,5) and extract(Year from age(current\_date,hire\_date))>25

write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to their manager. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ e,employ m where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id and e.hire\_date<m.hire\_date

write a SQL query to determine which employees have a grade of 4 and a salary between the minimum and maximum. Return all information of each employees and their grade and salary related details.

select e.\*,s.grade,s.min\_sal,s.max\_sal from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and s.grade =4

write a SQL query to find those employees who joined after 1991, excluding MARKER or ADELYN in the departments PRODUCTION or AUDIT. Return employee name.

select e.emp\_name from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and d.dep\_name in ('Production','Audit') and e.emp\_name not in ('ADELYN','MARKER') and to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')>'1991'

write a SQL query to find the employees and their salaries. Sort the result-set in ascending order by salaries. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ order by salary asc

write a SQL query to list employees in ascending order on department ID and descending order on jobs. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ order by dep\_id asc,job\_name desc

write a SQL query to sort the unique jobs in descending order. Return job name.

select distinct job\_name from employ order by job\_name desc

write a SQL query to rank the employees according to their annual salary in ascending order. Return employee ID, employee name, monthly salary, salary/30 as Daily\_Salary, and 12\*salary as Anual\_Salary.

select emp\_id,emp\_name,salary monthly\_salary,salary/30 Daily\_salary,12\*salary annual\_salary from employ order by annual\_salary asc

write a SQL query to find those employees who are either 'CLERK' or 'ANALYST’. Sort the result set in descending order on job\_name. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where job\_name in ('Clerk','Analyst')

write a SQL query to find the department location of employee ‘CLARE’.Return department location.

select d.dep\_location from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.emp\_name='Clare'

write a SQL query to find those employees who joined on 1-MAY-91, or 3-DEC-91, or 19-JAN-90. Sort the result-set in ascending order by hire date. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ where hire\_date in ('1991-05-01','1991-12-03','1990-01-19') order by hire\_date asc

write a SQL query to find those employees who earn less than 1000. Sort the result-set in ascending order by salary. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where salary<1000 order by salary asc

write a SQL query to list the employees in ascending order based on salary. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ order by salary asc

write a SQL query to list the employees in the ascending order by job title and in descending order by employee ID. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ order by job\_name asc,emp\_id desc

write a SQL query to list the unique jobs of department 2001 and 3001 in descending order. Return job name

select distinct job\_name from employ where dep\_id in (2001,3001)

write a SQL query to list all the employees except the PRESIDENT and the MANAGER in ascending order of salaries. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ where job\_name not in ('President','Manager') order by salary asc

write a SQL query to find the employees whose annual salary is less than $25,000 per year. Sort the result set in ascending order of the salary. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where (12\*salary)<25000 order by salary asc

write a SQL query to list the employees who works as a SALESMAN. Sort the result set in ascending order of annual salary. Return employee id, name, annual salary, daily salary of all the employees

select emp\_id,emp\_name,(12\*salary) Annual\_Salary,(12\*salary)/365 Daily\_Salary from employ where job\_name='Salesman' order by Annual\_Salary asc

write a SQL query to list the employee ID, name, hire date, current date and experience of the employees in ascending order on their experiences.

select emp\_id,emp\_name,hire\_date,current\_date,age(current\_date,hire\_date) exp from employ order by exp asc

write a SQL query to list the employees in ascending order of designations of those joined after the second half of 1991

select \* from employ where hire\_date>('1991-6-30') and to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')='1991' order by job\_name asc

write a SQL query to find the location of all the employees working in the FINANCE or AUDIT department. Sort the result-set in ascending order by department ID. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and d.dep\_name in ('Finance','Audit') order by e.dep\_id asc

write a SQL query to find the employees along with grades in ascending order. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal order by s.grade asc

write a SQL query to find the employees according to the department in ascending order. Return name, job name, department, salary, and grade.

select e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,d.dep\_name,e.salary,s.grade from employ e ,department1 d,salary\_grade s where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal order by e.dep\_id

write a SQL query to select all employees except CLERK and sort the results in descending order by salary. Return employee name, job name, salary, grade and department name

select e.emp\_name,e.job\_name,e.salary,s.grade,d.dep\_name from employ e, department1 d,salary\_grade s where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and e.job\_name!='Clerk' order by salary desc

write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the department 1001 or 2001. Return employee ID, name, salary, department, grade, experience, and annual salary.

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.salary,d.dep\_name,s.grade,age(current\_date,hire\_date) as experience,(12\*e.salary) as annual\_salary from employ e,department1 d,salary\_grade s where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and e.dep\_id in (1001,2001)

write a SQL query to list the details of the employees along with the details of their departments.

select \* from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id

write a SQL query to list the employees who are senior to their MANAGERS. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ e,employ m where e.manager\_id=m.emp\_id and m.hire\_date>e.hire\_date

write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the department 1001. Sort the result-set in ascending order by salary. Return employee ID, employee name, salary and department ID

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.salary,e.dep\_id from employ e where e.dep\_id in (1001) order by salary asc

write a SQL query to find the highest salary. Return highest salary

select max(salary) from employ

write a SQL query to calculate the average salary and average total remuneration (salary and commission) for each type of job. Return name, average salary and average total remuneration.

select job\_name,avg(salary),avg(salary+commission) from employ group by job\_name

write a SQL query to calculate the total annual salary distributed across each job in 1991. Return job name, total annual salary.

select job\_name,sum((12\*salary)) annual from employ where to\_char (hire\_date,'YYYY')='1991' group by job\_name

write a SQL query to list the employee id, name, department id, location of all the employees

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,d.dep\_id,d.dep\_location from employ e join department1 d on e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id

write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the department ID 1001 or 2001. Return employee ID, employee name, department ID, department location, and department name

select e.emp\_id,e.emp\_name,e.dep\_id,d.dep\_name,d.dep\_location from employ e join department1 d on e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id where e.dep\_id in (1001,2001)

write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is in the range of minimum and maximum salary (Begin and end values are included.). Return employee ID, name, salary and grade.

select emp\_id,emp\_name,salary,grade from employ e ,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal

write a SQL query to create a list of the managers and the number of employees they supervise. Sort the result set in ascending order on manager. Return manager ID and number of employees under them

select manager\_id,count(\*) as no\_employee from employ where manager\_id!=0 group by manager\_id

write a SQL query to count the number of employees in each designation of a department. Return department id, job name and number of employees.

select dep\_id,job\_name,count(\*) from employ group by job\_name,dep\_id

write a SQL query to identify the departments in which at least two employees are employed. Return department id, number of employees.

select dep\_id,count(\*) from employ group by dep\_id

write a SQL query to list the grade, number of employees, and maximum salary of each grade.

select grade,count(\*),max(salary) from employ e,salary\_grade s where e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal group by grade

write a SQL query to identify departments with at least two SALESMEN in each grade. Return department name, grade and number of employees

select d.dep\_name,s.grade, count(\*) from employ e ,department1 d,salary\_grade s where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id and e.salary between s.min\_sal and s.max\_sal and e.job\_name='Salesman' group by s.grade,d.dep\_name

write a SQL query to identify departments with fewer than four employees. Return department ID, number of employees.

select dep\_id,count(\*) from employ group by dep\_id having count(\*)<4

write a SQL query to find which departments have at least two employees. Return department name, number of employees.

select dep\_name,count(\*) from employ e,department1 d where e.dep\_id=d.dep\_id group by dep\_name having count(\*)>=2

write a SQL query to check whether the employees ID are unique or not. Return employee id, number of employees.

select emp\_id,count(\*) from employ group by emp\_id

write a SQL query to find number of employees and average salary. Group the result set on department id and job name. Return number of employees, average salary, department ID, and job name.

select count(\*),avg(salary),dep\_id,job\_name from employ group by dep\_id,job\_name

write a SQL query to identify those employees whose names begin with 'A' and are six characters long. Return employee name.

select emp\_name from employ where emp\_name like 'A%' and length(emp\_name)=6

write a SQL query to find those employees whose name is six characters in length and the third character must be 'R'. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where emp\_name like '\_\_r%' and length(emp\_name)=6

write a SQL query to find those employees whose name is six characters in length, starting with 'A' and ending with 'N'. Return number of employees.

select \* from employ where emp\_name like 'A%n' and length(emp\_name)=6

write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in the month of where the second letter is 'a'. Return number of employees

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'mon') like '\_a%'

write a SQL query to find those employees whose names contain the character set 'AR' together. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ where emp\_name like '%ar%'

write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in 90's. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'YY') like '9%'

write a SQL query to find those employees whose ID not start with the digit 68. Return employee ID, employee ID using trim function

select emp\_id,trim(to\_char(emp\_id,'99999')) from employ Where trim(to\_char(emp\_id,'99999')) NOT LIKE '68%'

write a SQL query to find those employees whose names contain the letter 'A’. Return complete information about the employees

select \* from employ where emp\_name like '%a%'

write a SQL query to find those employees whose name ends with 'S' and six characters long. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where emp\_name like '%s' and length(emp\_name)=6

write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in any month, but the month name contain the character ‘A’. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'MONTH') like '%A%'

write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in any month, but the name of the month contain the character ‘A’ in second position. Return complete information about the employees.

select \* from employ where to\_char(hire\_date,'MONTH') like '\_A%'