TODAYS QUESTION:

EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM DEPTNO

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7369 SMITH CLERK 7902 17-DEC-80 800 20

7499 ALLEN SALESMAN 7698 20-FEB-81 1600 300 30

7521 WARD SALESMAN 7698 22-FEB-81 1250 500 30

7566 JONES MANAGER 7839 02-APR-81 2975 20

7654 MARTIN SALESMAN 7698 28-SEP-81 1250 1400 30

7698 BLAKE MANAGER 7839 01-MAY-81 2850 30

7782 CLARK MANAGER 7839 09-JUN-81 2450 10

7788 SCOTT ANALYST 7566 19-APR-87 3000 20

7839 KING PRESIDENT 17-NOV-81 5000 10

7844 TURNER SALESMAN 7698 08-SEP-81 1500 0 30

7876 ADAMS CLERK 7788 23-MAY-87 1100 20

7900 JAMES CLERK 7698 03-DEC-81 950 30

7902 FORD ANALYST 7566 03-DEC-81 3000 20

7934 MILLER CLERK 7782 23-JAN-82 1300 10

1. WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY ALL THE DETAILS FROM THE EMPLOYEE TABLE;

SQL> SELECT \* FROM EMP;

1. WAQTD NAMES OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES;

SQL> SELECT ENAME FROM EMP;

1. WAQTD NAME AND SALARY GINVEN TO ALL THE EMPLOYEES.

SQL> SELECT ENAME,SAL FROM EMP;

1. WAQTD NAME AND COMMISSION GIVEN TO ALL THE EMPLOYEES;

SQL> SELECT ENAME,COMM FROM EMP;

1. WAQTD EMPLOYEE ID AND DEPARTMENT NUMBER OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES IN EMP TABLE;

SQL> SELECT EMPNO,DEPTNO FROM EMP;

1. WAQTD ENAME AND HIREDATE OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES

SQL> SELECT ENAME,HIREDATE FROM EMP;

1. WAQTD NAME AND DESIGNATION OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES;

SQL> SELECT ENAME,JOB FROM EMP;

1. WAQTD NAME, JOB AND SALARY GIVEN ALL THE EMPLOYEES.

SQL> SELECT ENAME,JOB,SAL FROM EMP;

1. WAQTD DNAMES PRESENT IN DEPARTMENT TABLE;

SQL> SELECT \* FROM DEPT;

DEPTNO DNAME LOC

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10 ACCOUNTING NEW YORK

20 RESEARCH DALLAS

30 SALES CHICAGO

40 OPERATIONS BOSTON

SQL> SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT;

1. WAQTD DNAME AND LOCATION PRESENT IN DEPT TABLE.

SQL> SELECT DNAME,LOC FROM DEPT;

ANOTHER 25 PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SQL> select \* from tab;

TNAME TABTYPE CLUSTERID

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COUNTRIES TABLE

DEPARTMENTS TABLE

EMPLOYEES TABLE

EMP\_DETAILS\_VIEW VIEW

JOBS TABLE

JOB\_HISTORY TABLE

LOCATIONS TABLE

REGIONS TABLE

8 rows selected.

SQL> desc employees;

Name Null? Type

EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)

EMAIL NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)

PHONE\_NUMBER VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE\_DATE NOT NULL DATE

JOB\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

COMMISSION\_PCT NUMBER(2,2)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(6)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(4)

SQL> --q1(1. Display the employee ID and first name of all employees.)

SQL> select employee\_id,first\_name from employees;

SQL> --(Q2. Show the last name and hire date of all employees.)

SQL> select last\_name,hire\_date from employees;

SQL> --(Q3. List the job ID and salary for all employees.)

SQL> select job\_id,salary from employees;

SQL> --(Q4. Display the email and phone number of all employees.)

SQL> select email,phone\_number from employees;

SQL> --(Q5. Show the department name and location ID of all departments)

SQL> desc departments; Name Null? Type

DEPARTMENT\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) DEPARTMENT\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30) MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(4) LOCATION\_ID NUMBER(4)

SQL> select department\_name,location\_id from departments;

SQL> --(Q6. Retrieve the employee ID, first name, and last name of all employees.)

SQL> select employee\_id,first\_name,last\_name from employees;

SQL> --(Q7. Show the job title and minimum salary from the jobs table.)

SQL> desc jobs;

Name Null? Type

JOB\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)

JOB\_TITLE NOT NULL VARCHAR2(35)

MIN\_SALARY NUMBER(6)

MAX\_SALARY NUMBER(6)

SQL> select job\_title,min\_salary from jobs;

SQL> --(Q8. List the commission percentage and salary of all employees)

SQL> select commission\_pct,salary from employees;

SQL> --(Q9. Display the department name and manager ID for all departments.)

SQL> select department\_name,manager\_id from departments;

SQL> --(Q10. Retrieve the first name and job ID of all employees.)

SQL> select first\_name,job\_id from employees;

SQL> Q11. Show the job ID and maximum salary from the jobs table.

SQL> select job\_id,max\_salary from jobs;

SQL> Q12. List the department ID and department name from the departments table.

SQL> select department\_id,department\_name from departments;

SQL> Q13. Display the employee ID and department ID for all employees.

SQL> select employee\_id,department\_id from employees;

SQL> --(Q14. Show the city and state province )

SQL> desc REGION;

Name Null? Type

REGION\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(2)

REGION\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SQL> desc locations; Name Null? Type

LOCATION\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) STREET\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(40) POSTAL\_CODE VARCHAR2(12) CITY NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30) STATE\_PROVINCE VARCHAR2(25) COUNTRY\_ID CHAR(2)

SQL> select city,state\_province from locations;

SQL> --(Q15. List the employee ID and start date )

SQL> select employee\_id,hire\_date from employees;

SQL> --(Q16. Retrieve the first name, last name, and email of all employees.)

SQL> select first\_name,last\_name,email from employees;

SQL> --(Q17. Display the job title and department ID of all employees.)

SQL> select job\_id,department\_id from employees;

18. Show the department ID and location ID

SQL> select department\_id,location\_id from departments;

1. List the job ID and job title

SQL> select job\_id,job\_title from jobs;

1. Retrieve the location ID and city name

SQL> select location\_id,city from locations;

1. Show the employee ID and salary from the employees table.

SQL> select employee\_id,salary from employees;

1. Display the country ID and region ID from the countries table.

SQL> select country\_id,region\_id from countries;

1. List the employee ID, start date, and end date of the job.

SQL> select employee\_id,start\_date,end\_date from job\_history;

1. Show the first name and last name from the employees table.

SQL> select first\_name,last\_name from employees;

1. Retrieve the location ID and postal code from the locations table.

SQL> select location\_id,postal\_code from locations;

**Question Related to Expression[Alias]:**

### ****1. WAQTD NAME OF THE EMPLOYEE ALONG WITH THEIR ANNUAL SALARY.****

SELECT ENAME, (SAL \* 12) AS ANNUAL\_SALARY FROM EMP;

### ****2. WAQTD ENAME AND JOB FOR ALL THE EMPLOYEES WITH THEIR HALF TERM SALARY.****

SELECT ENAME, JOB, (SAL \* 6) AS HALF\_SALARY FROM EMP;

### ****3. WAQTD ALL THE DETAILS OF THE EMPLOYEES ALONG WITH AN ANNUAL BONUS OF 2000.****

SELECT EMP.\*, (SAL + 2000) AS AFTER\_ANNUAL\_BONUS FROM EMP;

### ****4. WAQTD NAME, SALARY, AND SALARY WITH A HIKE OF 10%.****

SELECT ENAME, SAL, (SAL \* 1.1) AS SALARY\_AFTER\_HIKE FROM EMP;

### ****5. WAQTD NAME AND SALARY WITH A DEDUCTION OF 25%.****

SELECT ENAME, (SAL \* 12 \* 0.75) AS SALARY\_AFTER\_DEDUCT FROM EMP;

### ****6. WAQTD NAME AND SALARY WITH A MONTHLY HIKE OF 50.****

SELECT ENAME, (SAL + 12 \* 50) AS SALARY\_WITH\_MONTHLY\_HIKE FROM EMP;

### ****7. WAQTD NAME AND ANNUAL SALARY WITH A DEDUCTION OF 10%.****

SELECT ENAME, (SAL \* 12 \* 0.9) AS SALARY\_AFTER\_DEDUCT FROM EMP;

### ****8. WAQTD TOTAL SALARY GIVEN TO EACH EMPLOYEE (SAL + COMM).****

SELECT ENAME, (SAL + NVL(COMM, 0)) AS TOTAL\_SALARY FROM EMP;

### ****9. WAQTD DETAILS OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES ALONG WITH ANNUAL SALARY.****

SELECT EMP.\*, (SAL \* 12) AS ANNUAL\_SALARY FROM EMP;

### ****10. WAQTD NAME AND DESIGNATION ALONG WITH 100 PENALTY IN SALARY.****

SELECT ENAME, JOB, (SAL - 100) AS SALARY\_AFTER\_PENALTY FROM EMP;

### 1. Employee ID and salary after adding $1000 bonus.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, (SALARY + 1000) AS BONUS\_AFTER\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 2. Employee ID and annual salary (monthly salary \* 12).

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, (SALARY \* 12) AS ANNUAL\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 3. Employee ID and salary after a 10% hike.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, (SALARY \* 1.1) AS SALARY\_AFTER\_HIKE FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 4. Employee ID and salary after 5% tax deduction.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, (SALARY \* 0.95) AS SALARY\_AFTER\_TAX FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 5. Employee ID and salary after a 20% reduction.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, (SALARY \* 0.8) AS SALARY\_AFTER\_TEMPORARY\_CUT FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 6. Employee ID and salary after a 15% raise.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, (SALARY \* 1.15) AS SALARY\_RAISE FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 7. Employee ID and half-year salary (monthly salary \* 6).

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, (SALARY \* 6) AS HALF\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 8. Employee ID and salary divided by 2 (part-time role).

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, (SALARY / 2) AS PART\_TIME\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 9. Employee ID and salary after a 15% increase.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 1.15) AS INCREASED\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 10. Employee ID and salary after a 25% raise.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 1.25) AS INCREASED\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 11. Employee ID and salary after a $500 deduction.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY - 500) AS DEDUCTED\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 12. Employee ID and three-month salary.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 3) AS THREE\_MONTH\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 13. Employee ID and salary after a 30% reduction.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 0.7) AS REDUCED\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 14. Employee ID and salary after a 10% cut.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 0.9) AS CUT\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 15. Employee ID and difference between salary and $50,000.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (50000 - SALARY) AS DIFFERENCE\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 16. Employee ID and total salary over 18 months.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 18) AS TOTAL\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 17. Employee ID and monthly salary (salary / 12).

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY / 12) AS MONTHLY\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 18. Employee ID and salary after $2500 bonus and $500 deduction.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY + 2500 - 500) AS BONUS\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 19. Employee ID and salary after 10% hike and $200 deduction.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 1.1 - 200) AS CURRENT\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 20. Employee ID and weekly salary (salary / 52).

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY / 52) AS WEEKLY\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 21. Employee ID and salary after $2000 deduction.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY - 2000) AS DIFFERENCE\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 22. Employee ID and salary multiplied by 1.05, then divided by 2.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 1.05 / 2) AS DIFFERENCE\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 23. Employee ID and doubled salary.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 2) AS DOUBLE\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 24. Employee ID and quarterly salary (monthly salary \* 3).

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, (SALARY \* 3) AS THREE\_MONTH\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

### 25. Employee ID and salary after $5000 deduction and 15% raise.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, SALARY, ((SALARY - 5000) \* 1.15) AS ADJUSTED\_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;

## Where clause

-- 1. Retrieve employees from department 60

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 60;

-- 2. Find employees with a job ID 'SA\_REP'

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP';

-- 3. Get employees earning more than 80,000

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 80000;

-- 4. List employees hired after January 1, 2021

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date > TO\_DATE('2021-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD');

-- 5. Retrieve employees with the job ID 'FI\_ACCOUNT'

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id = 'FI\_ACCOUNT';

-- 6. Find employees who report to manager ID 100

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE manager\_id = 100;

-- 7. Get employees in department ID 80

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 80;

-- 8. Find employees with a salary equal to 10,000

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = 10000;

-- 9. List employees with a commission percentage equal to 0.10

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct = 0.10;

-- 10. Retrieve employees with department ID 90

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 90;

-- 11. Find jobs with a minimum salary greater than 5,000

SELECT \* FROM jobs WHERE min\_salary > 5000;

-- 12. Get employees whose name is William

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name = 'William';

-- 13. List departments with location ID 1700

SELECT \* FROM departments WHERE location\_id = 1700;

-- 14. Retrieve employees from department ID 100

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 100;

-- 15. Find jobs where the maximum salary is less than 20,000

SELECT \* FROM jobs WHERE max\_salary < 20000;

-- 16. Get employees hired on or after January 1, 2022

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date >= TO\_DATE('2022-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD');

-- 17. Find employees with job ID 'AD\_VP'

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id = 'AD\_VP';

-- 18. Retrieve departments with department ID 50

SELECT \* FROM departments WHERE department\_id = 50;

-- 19. Get employees with manager ID 102

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE manager\_id = 102;

-- 20. Find locations with country ID 'US'

SELECT \* FROM locations WHERE country\_id = 'US';

**1. Details of employees working as Clerk and earning less than 1500:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK' AND SAL < 1500;

**2. Name and hire date of employees working as Manager in Dept 30:**

SELECT ENAME, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'MANAGER' AND DEPTNO = 30;

**3. Details of employees along with annual salary in Dept 30 as Salesman with an annual salary > 14000:**

SELECT EMP.\*, SAL\*12 AS ANNUAL\_SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 30 AND JOB = 'SALESMAN' AND SAL\*12 > 14000;

**4. All details of employees in Dept 30 or as Analyst:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 30 OR JOB = 'ANALYST';

**5. Names of employees whose salary is < 1100 and designation is Clerk:**

SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL < 1100 AND JOB = 'CLERK';

**6. Name, salary, annual salary, and DeptNo if DeptNo is 20, salary > 1100, and annual salary > 12000:**

SELECT ENAME, SAL, SAL\*12 AS ANNUAL\_SAL, DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 20 AND SAL > 1100 AND SAL\*12 > 12000;

**7. EmpNo and names of employees working as Manager in Dept 20:**

SELECT EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'MANAGER' AND DEPTNO = 20;

**8. Details of employees working in Dept 20 or 30:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 20 OR DEPTNO = 30;

**9. Details of employees working as Analyst in Dept 10:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'ANALYST' AND DEPTNO = 10;

**10. Details of employees working as President with a salary of 4000:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'PRESIDENT' AND SAL = 4000;

**11. Names, DeptNo, and job of employees working as Clerk in Dept 10 or 20:**

SELECT ENAME, DEPTNO, JOB FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK' AND DEPTNO IN (10, 20);

**12. Details of employees working as Clerk or Manager in Dept 10:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB IN ('MANAGER', 'CLERK') AND DEPTNO = 10;

**13. Names of employees in Dept 10, 20, 30, or 40:**

SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10, 20, 30, 40);

**14. Details of employees with EmpNo 7902, 7839:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO IN (7902, 7839);

**15. Details of employees working as Manager, Salesman, or Clerk:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB IN ('MANAGER', 'SALESMAN', 'CLERK');

**16. Names of employees hired after 1981 and before 1987:**

SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE BETWEEN '31-DEC-81' AND '31-DEC-86';

**17. Details of employees earning > 1250 and < 3000:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 1251 AND 2999;

**18. Names of employees hired after 1981 in Dept 10 or 30:**

SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE > '31-DEC-81' AND (DEPTNO = 10 OR DEPTNO = 30);

**19. Names and annual salary of employees working as Manager or Clerk in Dept 10 or 30:**

SELECT ENAME, SAL\*12 AS ANNUAL\_SAL FROM EMP WHERE (JOB = 'MANAGER' OR JOB = 'CLERK') AND DEPTNO IN (10, 30);

**20. All details along with annual salary if salary is between 1000 and 4000 and annual salary > 15000:**

SELECT EMP.\*, SAL\*12 AS ANNUAL\_SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 1000 AND 4000 AND SAL\*12 > 15000;

**Special Operators:**

**1. Employees whose commission is NULL:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NULL;

**2. Employees without a reporting manager:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NULL;

**3. Salesmen in Dept 30:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'SALESMAN' AND DEPTNO = 30;

**4. Salesmen in Dept 30 earning > 1500:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'SALESMAN' AND DEPTNO = 30 AND SAL > 1500;

**5. Employees whose name starts with 'S' or 'A':**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'S%' OR ENAME LIKE 'A%';

**6. Employees not in Dept 10 and 20:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO NOT IN (10, 20);

**7. Employees whose name does not start with 'S':**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE ENAME NOT LIKE 'S%';

**8. Employees with reporting managers in Dept 10:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NOT NULL AND DEPTNO = 10;

**9. Employees whose commission is NULL and working as Clerk:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NULL AND JOB = 'CLERK';

**10. Employees without a reporting manager in Dept 10 or 30:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NULL AND DEPTNO IN (10, 30);

**11. Salesmen in Dept 30 earning > 2450:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'SALESMAN' AND DEPTNO = 30 AND SAL > 2450;

**12. Analysts in Dept 20 earning > 2500:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'ANALYST' AND DEPTNO = 20 AND SAL > 2500;

**13. Employees whose name starts with 'M' or 'J':**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'M%' OR ENAME LIKE 'J%';

**14. Employees with annual salary except those in Dept 30:**

SELECT EMP.\*, SAL\*12 AS ANNUAL\_SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO <> 30;

**15. Employees whose name does not end with 'ES' or 'R':**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE ENAME NOT LIKE '%ES' AND ENAME NOT LIKE '%R';

**16. Employees with a 10% hike in salary if they have reporting managers:**

SELECT EMP.\*, SAL+SAL\*0.1 AS HIKE\_SAL FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NOT NULL;

**17. Salesmen with 'E' as the last but one character and 4-character salary:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'SALESMAN' AND ENAME LIKE '%E\_' AND SAL LIKE '\_\_\_\_';

**18. Employees hired after 1981:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE > '31-DEC-81';

**19. Employees hired in February:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE LIKE '%FEB%';

**20. Employees not working as Managers and Clerks in Dept 10 and 20 with salary between 1000 and 3000:**

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB NOT IN ('MANAGER', 'CLERK') AND DEPTNO IN (10, 20) AND SAL BETWEEN 1000 AND 3000;

SQL> select max(sal), min(sal), count(\*), avg(sal) from emp where job = 'PRESIDENT';

SQL> //WAQTD NO OF EMP TOTAL SAL TO EMP AND WHOSE NAME IS CONSECUTIVE 'L' IN THEIR NAME

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*), SUM(SAL) AS TOTAL\_SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE '%LL%';

SQL> //WAQTD TOTAL SAL AND AVG SAL WHO ARE HIRED IN MONTH OF DEC

SQL> SELECT AVG(SAL), SUM(SAL) AS TOTAL\_SAL FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE LIKE '%DEC%';

SQL> / WAQTD MAX SAL AND MIN SAL GIVE TO EMP WHO WORK AS 'MANAGER'

SQL> SELECT MIN(SAL), MAX(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'MANAGER';

SQL> /WAQTD NO OF DISTINCT JOB PRESENT IN EMP TABLE

SQL> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT JOB) FROM EMP;

SQL> //WAQTD NO OF EMP WHO HIRE AFTER 1981 IN DEPT NO 20 OR 30

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE > '31-DEC-81' AND DEPTNO IN(20,30);

SQL> SELECT \* FROM EMP;

SQL> SELECT \* FROM EMP;

SQL> SELECT SUM(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK' AND DEPTNO = 30;

SQL> SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'ANALYST';

SQL> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT SAL) FROM EMP;

SQL> SELECT AVG(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK';

SQL> SELECT MIN(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 10 AND JOB IN ('MANAGER', 'CLERK');

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*), JOB FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB;

SQL> //DISPLAY MAX,MIN SAL GIVEN TO EACH JOB IF THE ANNUAL SALARY OF EMP IS MORE THAN 12000;

SQL> SELECT MAX(SAL),MIN(SAL), JOB FROM EMP WHERE SAL\*12>12000 GROUP BY JOB;

SQL> SELECT MAX(SAL) AS MAX\_SAL,MIN(SAL) AS MIN\_SAL, JOB FROM EMP WHERE SAL\*12>12000 GROUP BY JOB;

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*),DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE JOB NOT IN 'PRESIDENT' GROUP BY DEPTNO;

SQL> SELECT SUM(SAL),JOB FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB;

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*), DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'MANAGER' GROUP BY DEPTNO;

SQL> SELECT AVG(SAL),DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO NOT IN(20) GROUP BY DEPTNO;

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*),JOB FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE '%A%' GROUP BY JOB;

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*),AVG(SAL),DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE SAL > 2000 GROUP BY DEPTNO;

SQL> SELECT SUM(SAL), JOB FROM EMP WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' GROUP BY JOB;

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*),MAX(SAL),JOB FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB;

SQL> SELECT MAX(SAL),DEPTNO FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;

SQL> SELECT COUNT(\*),SAL FROM EMP GROUP BY SAL;

SELECT DEPTNO, COUNT(\*) AS NUM\_OF\_EMPLOYEES FROM EMPLOYEE\_TABLE WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMPLOYEE\_TABLE WHERE JOB = 'CLERK’ GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT(\*) >= 2) GROUP BY DEPTNO;

1. Find the position of '@' in email addresses from the CUSTOMER table.

Select instr(email,’@’,1) from customers;

2. Identify customers whose emails contain 'gmail'.

Select full\_name from customers where instr(email, ‘gmail’, 1) != 0;

3. Find the position of the last occurrence of 'a' in customer names.

Select instr(full\_name, ‘a’, 1, length(full\_name) - length(replace(fullname,’a’))) from customers;

4. Check if phone numbers contain a specific digit sequence (e.g., '123').

Select \* from customer where instr(phno,’123’, 1) != 0;

5. Find customers whose first names contain the letter 'e'.

X -> Select full\_name from customers where substr(full\_name,1,instr(full\_name,’e’,1)) != 0;

Select instr(substr(full\_name, 1, instr(full\_name,’ ‘, 1)-1), ‘e’, 1) != 0;

6. Extract the domain name from email addresses.

Select substr(email,instr(email,’@’,1)+1, instr(email,’com’,1)-1) from customers;

7. Get the first 3 characters of customer names.

Select substr(full\_name, 1, 3) from customers;

8. Extract the last 4 digits of phone numbers.

Select substr(phone,instr(phno,’ ‘,1,2)+1 from customers;

Select substr(phno,instr(phno,’-’, 1,2)+1) from customers;

9. Extract the first name from the full name.

Select substr(full\_name, 1, instr(full\_name, ‘ ‘, 1) - 1) from customers;

10. Extract the last name from the full name.

Select substr(full\_name, instr(full\_name, ‘ ‘, 1)+1) from customers;

11. Extract text before '@' from email addresses.

Select substr(email\_id, 1, instr(email\_id, [‘@’,](mailto:‘@gmail.com’,) 1)-1) from customers;

12. Extract the middle name from full names (if it exists).

Select substr(full\_name,instr(full\_name, ‘ ’, 1)+1, instr(full\_name,’ ’, 1,2)-instr(full\_name,’’, 1,1)) from customers;

13. Swap first and last names in the full name.

Select substr(full\_name, instr(full\_name, ‘’, 1)+1) || ‘ ‘ || substr(full\_name, 1, instr(full\_name, ‘ ‘, 1) - 1) from customers;

14. Extract the area code from phone numbers (assuming format '123-456-7890').

15. Extract the second-level domain from email addresses.

16. Find customers with .com domains in their email.

Select full\_name from customers where instr(email,’.com,1) != 0;

17. Extract the initials of customer names.

Select upper(substr(full\_name,1,1)) || ‘ ‘ || upper(substr(full\_name, instr(full\_name,’ ‘, 1)+1) from customers;

1. Check if the last name contains 'son'.

Select full\_name from customers where substr(full\_name,instr(full\_name,’son, 1)+1) != 0;

1. Extract email usernames shorter than 6 characters.

Select email from customers where length(substr(email,1,(instr(email,’@’,1)-1) < 6;

1. Find customers whose phone numbers end with '999'.

Select full\_name from customers where instr(phno, ‘999’, 1) != 0;

-- 1. Display full names in uppercase and their email in lowercase.

select upper(first\_name) || ' ' || upper(last\_name), lower(email) from employees;

-- 2. Format hire dates as "Month, Year" and show the day of the week.

SELECT TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE, 'Month, YYYY') AS HIRE\_MONTH\_YEAR, TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE, 'Day') AS HIRE\_DAY

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 3. Combine employee ID and last name into a string, padded with leading zeros for the ID.

SELECT LPAD(EMPLOYEE\_ID, 6, '0') || '\_' || LAST\_NAME AS ID\_LASTNAME

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 4. Calculate the yearly salary of employees and round it to the nearest thousand.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, ROUND(SALARY \* 12, -3) AS YEARLY\_SALARY

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 5. Find employees whose email addresses contain the letter "A" (case-insensitive).

SELECT \*

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE LOWER(EMAIL) LIKE '%a%';

-- 6. Extract the first three letters of the first name and concatenate them with the department ID.

SELECT SUBSTR(FIRST\_NAME, 1, 3) || DEPARTMENT\_ID AS FIRST3NAME\_DEPTID

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 7. Display the number of years and months an employee has worked (from hire date).

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, TRUNC(MONTHS\_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, HIRE\_DATE) / 12) AS YEARS\_WORKED,TRUNC(MONTHS\_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, HIRE\_DATE) ) AS MONTH\_WORKED, FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 8. Replace any digits in the phone number with 'X'.

-- 9. Format the salary to include commas as thousand separators and a dollar sign.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, TO\_CHAR(SALARY, '$99,999.99') AS FORMATTED\_SALARY

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 10. Calculate the date 100 days after hire and format it as "Day, DD-Month-YYYY".

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE + 100, 'Day, DD-Month-YYYY') AS FUTURE\_DATE

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 11. Convert last names to uppercase and calculate the length of each.

SELECT UPPER(LAST\_NAME) AS LAST\_NAME\_UPPER, LENGTH(LAST\_NAME) AS LAST\_NAME\_LENGTH

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 12. Extract the first five characters from email and pad it with asterisks.

SELECT RPAD(SUBSTR(EMAIL, 1, 5), 8, '\*') AS PADDED\_EMAIL

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 13. Round the commission percentage to two decimal places.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, ROUND(SALARY+COMMISSION\_PCT, 2) AS ROUNDED\_COMMISSION FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NOT NULL;

-- 14. Calculate the difference between the current date and the hire date in months.

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, MONTHS\_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, HIRE\_DATE) AS MONTHS\_WORKED

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 15. Replace all vowels in first names with asterisks.

-- 16. Display the first and last names concatenated, separated by a comma.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME || ', ' || LAST\_NAME AS FULL\_NAME

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 17. Format phone numbers to remove special characters and spaces.

-- 18. Display hire dates in the format "YYYY/MM/DD".

SELECT TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE, 'YYYY/MM/DD') AS FORMATTED\_HIRE\_DATE

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 19. Replace spaces in job IDs with underscores and convert them to lowercase.

SELECT LOWER(REPLACE(JOB\_ID, ' ', '\_')) AS FORMATTED\_JOB\_ID

FROM EMPLOYEES;

-- 20. Extract the numeric portion of the department ID and double its value.

SUBQUERY:

SQL> select \* from emp where deptno = 20 and job = (select job from emp where ename = 'SMITH');

SQL> select \* from emp where job = 'MANAGER' and deptno = (select deptno from emp where ename = 'TURNER');

SQL> SELECT ENAME,SAL\*12 AS ANNUAL\_SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL\*12>(SELECT SAL\*12 FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'SMITH') AND SAL\*12 < (SELECT SAL\*12 FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'KING');

SQL> SELECT ENAME,COMM FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL AND DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'TURNER');

SQL> SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'A%' AND DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'BLAKE');

SQL> SELECT ENAME,JOB FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK' AND DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'TURNER');

SQL> SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE EMANE = 'SCOTT') AND SAL < (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'KING);

SQL> SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE EMANE = 'SCOTT') AND SAL < (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'KING');

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE EMANE = 'SCOTT') AND SAL < (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'KING')

SQL> SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'SCOTT') AND SAL < (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'KING');

no rows selected

SQL> SELECT ENAME,HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE < '31-DEC-1980' AND HIREDATE > (SELECT HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'KING');

no rows selected

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1. Find employees earning more than the average salary.

select \* from employees where salary > (select avg(salary) from employees);

2. Get employees from the same department as 'John'.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID IN (SELECT DEPARTMENT\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE FIRST\_NAME = 'John');

1. List employees who have the same job as 'Alice'.

select \* from employees where job\_id in (select job\_id from employees where first\_name = 'Alice');

1. Get employees whose salary is equal to the highest salary.

select \* from employees where salary = (select max(salary) from employees);

1. Find employees working in department 10 with the highest salary.

select \* from employees where department\_id = 10 and salary = (select max(salary) from employees where department\_id = 10);

7. List employees working in a department with at least 5 employees.

select \* from employees where department\_id in (select department\_id from employees group by department\_id having count(\*) >= 5);

9. Get jobs where employees earn more than 10,000.

select job\_id from employees where salary > 10000;

10. Find employees who have worked in at least 2 jobs.

select \* from employees where employee\_id in (select employee\_id from job\_history group by employee\_id having count(\*)>=2);

1. List employees earning more than anyone in department 50.

select \* from employees where salary > (select max(salary) from employees where department\_id = 50);

1. Retrieve employees from departments where the average salary is above 6000

select \* from employees where department\_id in (select department\_id from employees group by department\_id having avg(salary) > 6000);

14. Find employees whose job title is similar to 'Developer'.

select \* from employees where job\_id in (select job\_id from jobs where job\_title = 'Programmer');

15. Get employees who have worked in different departments.

Right ans- select \* from employees where employee\_id in (select employee\_id from job\_history group by employee\_id having count(distinct department\_id) > 1);

Wrong ans- select \* from employees where department\_id in (select department\_id from employees group by department\_id having count(\*) > 1);

retrieves all employees who work in departments where there is more than one employee

16. List employees whose salary is higher than the highest salary in department 30.

select \* from employees where salary > (select max(salary) from employees where department\_id = 30);

1. Find employees who have the highest salary in their job role.

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE (job\_id, salary) IN (

SELECT job\_id, MAX(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY job\_id

);

select \* from employees where salary in (select max(salary) from employees where job\_id in (select job\_id from jobs));

1. List employees working in the same department as an employee earning more than 12,000.

select \* from employees where department\_id in (select department\_id from employees where salary > 12000);

1. WAQTD NAME OF THE EMPLOYEES EARNING S MORE THAN THE SALESMAN

select ename from emp where sal >ALL(select sal from emp where job = 'SALESMAN');

1. WAQTD DETAILS OF THE EMPLOYEES HIRED AFT THE CLERKS

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE >ALL(SELECT HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK') AND JOB != 'CLERK';

1. WAQTD NAME AND SALARY FOR ALL THE EMPLOYEES IF THEY ARE EARNING LESS THAN AT LEAST A MANAGER

SELECT ENAME,SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL <ANY(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'MANAGER');

1. WAQTD NAME AND HIREDATE OF EMPLOYEES HIRED BEFORE ALL THE MANAGERS

SELECT ENAME,HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE <ALL(SELECT HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'MANAGER');

1. WAQTD NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES HIRED AFTER ALL THE MANAGERS AND EARNING SALARY MORE THAN ALL THE CLERKS

SELECT ENAME,HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE >ALL(SELECT HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'MANAGER') AND SAL >ALL(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK');

1. WAQTD DETAILS OF THE EMPLOYEES WORKING AS CLERK AND HIRED BEFORE AT LEAST A SALESMAN

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK' AND HIREDATE >ANY(SELECT HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'SALESMAN');

1. WAQTD DETAILS OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN ACCOUTING OR SALES DEPT

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME IN ('ACCOUNTING','SALES'));

1. WAQTD DNAME OF THE EMPLOYEES WITH NAME SMITH,KING,MILLER.

SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME IN('SMITH','KING','MILLER'));

1. WAQTD DETAIS OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN NEWYORK OR CHICHGO

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC IN ('NEW YORK','CHICAGO'));

1. WAQTD EMP NAMES IF EMPLOYEES ARE HIRED AFTER ALL THE EMPLOYEES OF DEPT 10.

SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE >ALL(SELECT HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DEPTNO = 10));