1) Select the employee in department 30.

SELECT * From Employees where department_id = 30;

2) List the names, numbers and department of all clerks.

SELECT first_name, last_name, phone_number, department_id from Employees WHERE job_id like '%CLERK'

3) Find the depart numbers and the name of employee of all dept with Deptno greater or equal to 20.

SELECT first_name, last_name, department_id from Employees Where department_id >= '20'

4) Find the employees whose commission is greater than their salary.

select * from employees where (commission_pct*salary)>salary;

5) Find the employees whose commission is greater than 60 percent of their salary.

select * from employees where (commission_pct*salary)>(salary * 0.6);

6) Find the employee whose commission is greater than 50 percent of their salary.

select * from employees where (commission_pct*salary)>(salary * 0.5);

7) List the name, job and salary of all employees in dept 20 who earn more than 2000.

s**elect employee_id,first_name, last_name, job_id, salary**

from employees

where department_id = 20 and salary > 2000

8) Find all salesmen in dept 30 whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 1500.

SELECT first_name,last_name,job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id = '%SA_REP' and department_id = 30 and salary >= 1500

9) Find all the employees whose job is either a president or manager.
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE job_id like '%MGR' or job_id like '%MAN' or job_id like '%PRES'

10) Find all managers who are not in dept 30.
SELECT * From Employees WHERE job_id like '%MGR' and department_id!=30;

11) Find the details of all managers and clerks in dept 10.

SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE (job_id like '%MGR' or job_id like '%MAN' or job_id like '%CLERK') and department_id = 10;

12) Find the details of all manager (in any dept) and all clerks in dept 10

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (job_id LIKE '%MGR' or job_id LIKE '%MAN') OR (job_id LIKE '%CLERK' AND department_id=10);

13) Find the details of all managers in dept 10 and all clerks in dept 20.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (job_id LIKE '%MGR' or job_id LIKE '%MAN' and department_id = 10) OR (job_id LIKE '%CLERK' AND department_id=20);

14) Find the details of all the manager in dept 10, all clerk in dept 20
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (job_id LIKE '%MGR' or job_id LIKE '%MAN' and department_id = 10) OR (job_id LIKE '%CLERK' AND department_id=20);

15) And all employees who are neither clerks nor manager but whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 2000.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NOT (job_id like '%MGR' or job_id like'%MAN' or job_id != '%CLERK') AND salary >= 2000;

16) Find the names of everyone in deptno 20 who is neither a clerk nor a Manager.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NOT (job_id like '%MGR' or job_id like '%MAN' or job_id != '%CLERK') AND department_id = 20;

17) Find the employees who earns between Rs. 1200 and Rs.1400.

select * from employees where salary between 1200 and 1400;

18) Find the employees who are clerks, analysts or salesman.

SELECT * From employees WHERE (job_id like '%CLERK', or job_id like '%ANALYST' or job_id like 'SA%')

19) Find the employees who are not clerks, analyst or salesman.

SELECT * From employees WHERE NOT (job_id like '%CLERK', or job_id like '%ANALYST' or job_id like 'SA%')

20) Find the employees who do not receive a commission.

select * from employees where commission_pct is null

21) Find the employee whose commission is Rs. 0.

select * from employees where commission_pct is 0;

22) Find the different jobs of the employees receiving commission.

select job_id from employees where commission_pct is not null;

23) Find all employees who do not receive a commission or whose Commission is less than 0.1 .

If all employees not receiving commission are entailed to Rs. 250, Show the net earnings of all employees.

SELECT first_name||' '||last_name "Name", (salary+250) "net earning" FROM employees WHERE commission_pct IS NULL OR commission _pct < 0.1;

24) Find all employees whose total earnings are greater than Rs. 2000.

select * from employees where(nvl(commission_pct,0)*salary)+salary >2000;

25) Find all employees whose names begin with m.

SELECT * FROM employees where first_name like 'm%'

26) Find all employees whose names end with m.

SELECT * FROM employees where last_name like '%m'

27) Find all employees whose names contain the letter m in any case.

SELECT * FROM employees where Lower(first_name) like '%m%'

28) Find the employees whose names are 5 characters long and end with n.

SELECT * FROM employees where first_name like '____%n'

29) Find the employees who have the letter r as the third letter in their name.

select * from employees where first_name like'__r%';

30) Find all employees hired in month of February (of any year).

SELECT * from employees WHERE EXTRACT(Month from hire_date)=2

31) Find all employees who were hired on the last day of the month.

select * from employees where hire_date=last_day(hire_date);

32) Find the employees who were hired more than 12 years ago.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date)< EXTRACT(YEAR FROM add_months(SYSDATE,144));

-SELECT * FROM employees WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date)< EXTRACT(YEAR FROM add_months(TRUNC(SYSDATE),-12*12))

33) Find the managers hired in the year 1981.

select * from employees where employee_id in (select unique manager_id from employees) and to_char(hire_date,'YYYY')=1981;

SELECT last_name, employee_id, hire_date FROM employees WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM TO_DATE(hire_date, 'DD-MON-RR')) > 1998

SELECT * FROM employees JOIN jobs USING(job_id) WHERE (LOWER(jobs.job_title) LIKE '%manager') AND (EXTRACT(YEAR FROM TO_DATE(hire_date, 'DD-MON-RR')) = 1981);

34) Display the names and the jobs of all employees, separated by a','.

select first_name||','||job_id from employees;

SELECT first_name||', '||last_name||','||job_title "Employees" FROM employees JOIN jobs USING(job_id);

35) Display the names of all employees with the initial letter only in capitals.

select initcap(first_name) from employees;

select initcap(first_name||' '||last_name) from employees;

36) Display the length of the name of all employees.

select first_name, last_name, length(first_name)+length(last_name) from employees;

37) Show the first three characters of the names of all employees.

select substr(first_name,1,3) from employees;

38) Show the last three characters of the names of all employees.

Select reverse(substr(reverse(first_name),1,3)) from employees

39) Display the names of all employees with any 'a'.

SELECT first_name from employees where first_name like '%a%'

40) Display the names of all employees and the position at which the string 'ar' occurs in the name.

SELECT(first_name||' '||last_name), INSTR (first_name||' '||last_name,ar) "position of 'ar'" FROM employees WHERE (first_name||' '||last_name) LIKE '%ar' OR (first_name||' '||last_name) LIKE 'ar%' OR (first_name||' '||last_name) LIKE '%ar';

41) Show the salary of all employees rounding it to the nearest Rs. 1000.

select salary,ceil(salary/1000)*1000 from employees;

42) Show the salary of all employees ignoring fractions ,less than Rs.1000.
SELECT TRUNC(salary) FROM employees WHERE salary < 1000;

43) Display the details of all employees, sorted on the names.

select * from employees order by first_name;

44) Display the name of all employees, based on their tenure, with the oldest employee coming first.
SELECT first_name, hire_date from employees order by hire_date;

45) Display the names, job and salary of all employees sorted on jobs and Salary.

select first_name,job_id,salary from employees order by salary,job_id;

46) Display the names, job and salary of all employees, sorted on jobs and within job, sorted on the descending order of salary.
select first_name,job_id,salary from employees order by salary desc;