

--1. Write a query to create below tables with given structure details.

--Master Table: User\_Details

--column\_name data type constraint

--user\_id number pk

--user\_name varchar2 not null, unique

--password varchar2 check (password should contain at least one "@" character)

--Master Table: Application\_Details

--Column\_name data type Constraint

--Application\_id number pk

--application\_name varchar2 not null

--Child table: user\_application\_responsibility table

--Column\_name data type Constraint

--resposibility\_id number PK

--responsibility\_name varchar2 Not Null

--created\_by\_user\_id number FK to User\_Details table(user\_id) on delete set null

--created\_By\_name varchar2 not null

--created\_date date check constraint (created\_date >'31-dec-2000')

--application\_id number FK to Application Details (Application\_id) on delete

--

--cascade rule

--Master Table: User\_Details

create table user\_details\_onkar(

user\_id number(8) constraint pk\_user\_onkar primary key,

user\_name varchar2(40) constraint nn\_user\_name\_onkar not null constraint

unique\_user\_name\_onkar unique,

```
user_password varchar2(10) constraint check_user_pass_onkar
check(instr(user_password,'@',1)>0)

);
```

```
desc user_details_onkar;
```

```
--select * from user_constraints where table_name='USER_DETAILS_ONKAR';
```

```
--Master Table: Application_Details
```

```
create table application_details_onkar(
application_id number(8) constraint pk_application_details_onkar primary key,
application_name varchar2(40) constraint nn_application_name_onkar not null
);
```

```
desc application_details_onkar;
```

```
--child Table: user_application_responsibility
```

```
create table user_application_responsibility_onkar(
responsibility_id number(8) constraint pk_resposibility_id_onkar primary key,
responsibility_name varchar2(40) constraint nn_responsibility_name_onkar Not Null,
user_id number(8) constraint fk_user_id_onkar REFERENCES user_details_onkar(user_id)
on delete set null,
created_by_name varchar2(40) constraint nn_respsnsibility_name_desc_onkar not null,
created_date date constraint check_created_date_onkar check(created_date
>to_date('31-dec-2000','DD-MON-YY')),
application_id number(8) constraint fk_application_id_onkar references
application_details_onkar(application_id) on delete cascade
```

);

insert into user\_details\_onkar values(1,'Onkar','onkar@111');

insert into user\_details\_onkar values(2,'Ram','ram@111');

insert into user\_details\_onkar values(3,'Max','max@123');

insert into application\_details\_onkar values(500,'Insta');

insert into application\_details\_onkar values(501,'Fb');

insert into application\_details\_onkar values(502,'Snap');

insert into user\_application\_responsibility\_onkar values(1000,'Software devloper',1,'Henry','01-FEB-24',500);

insert into user\_application\_responsibility\_onkar values(1001,'Ui devloper',1,'Henry','16-MAR-22',500);

insert into user\_application\_responsibility\_onkar values(1002,'System devloper',2,'Harry','20-JUN-20',501);

insert into user\_application\_responsibility\_onkar values(1003,'Social media manager',3,'Steven','11-DEC-24',502);

select \* from user\_details\_onkar;

select \* from application\_details\_onkar;

select \* from user\_application\_responsibility\_onkar;

desc user\_details\_onkar;

desc application\_details\_onkar;

desc user\_application\_responsibility\_onkar;

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1002,'System developer',2,'Harry','20-JUN-20',501);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1003,'Social media manager',3,'Steven','11-DEC-24',502);

select * from user_details_onkar;
select * from application_details_onkar;
select * from user_application_responsibility_onkar;

desc user_details_onkar;
desc application_details_onkar;
desc user_application_responsibility_onkar;

--2. Write a query to find out User_name, application_name and responsibility_name from above created 3 tables.
select user_name,application_name,responsibility_name from user_details_onkar join user_application_responsibility_onkar using(user_id)
join application_details_onkar using(application_id);

--3. Write a query to display employees who haven't changed their job ever. (Use job_history table for previous job details)
select employee_id, job_id from employees
intersect
select employee_id, job_id from job_history;
--or employee who never change their dept_id + job_id
select employee_id, job_id,department_id from employees
intersect

```

Script Output:

Task completed in 0.01 seconds

Name	Type
APPLICATION_NAME	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
RESPONSIBILITY_ID	NOT NULL NUMBER(8)
RESPONSIBILITY_NAME	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
USER_ID	NUMBER(8)
CREATED_BY_NAME	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
CREATED_DATE	DATE
APPLICATION_ID	NUMBER(8)

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Line 70 Column 44 | Insert | Modified | Windows | 1:49 PM 9/5/2024

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Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

--Master Table: User_details
create table user_details_onkar(
user_id number(8) constraint pk_user_onkar primary key,
user_name varchar2(40) constraint nn_user_name_onkar not null constraint unique_user_name_onkar unique,
user_password varchar2(10) constraint check_user_pass_onkar check(instr(user_password,'@',1)>0)
);

desc user_details_onkar;

--select * from user_constraints where table_name='USER_DETAILS_ONKAR';

--Master Table: Application_Details
create table application_details_onkar(
application_id number(8) constraint pk_application_details_onkar primary key,
application_name varchar2(40) constraint nn_application_name_onkar not null
);

desc application_details_onkar;

--child Table: user_application_responsibility
create table user_application_responsibility_onkar(
responsibility_id number(8) constraint pk_responsibility_id_onkar primary key,
responsibility_name varchar2(40) constraint nn_responsibility_name_onkar Not Null,

```

Query Result 1 | Query Result 2 | Query Result 3 | Query Result 4 | Query Result 5

All Rows Fetched: 11 in 0.012 seconds

EMPLOYEE_ID	START_DATE	END_DATE	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	10213-JAN-01	24-JUL-06	IT_PROG	60
2	10121-SEP-97	27-OCT-01	AC_ACCOUNT	110
3	10128-OCT-01	15-MAR-05	AC_MGR	110
4	20117-FEB-04	19-DEC-07	MK_REP	20
5	11424-APR-05	07-JUN-07	ST_CLERK	50
6	12210-APR-07	31-DEC-07	ST_CLERK	50
7	20017-SEP-95	17-JUN-01	AD_ASST	90
8	17624-MAR-06	31-DEC-06	SA REP	80
9	17601-JAN-07	31-DEC-07	SA MAN	80
10	20001-JUL-02	31-DEC-06	AC_ACCOUNT	90
11	15018-MAR-04	04-AUG-24	CM_MGR	50

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

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Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```
--child Table: user_application_responsibility_onkar
create table user_application_responsibility_onkar(
responsibility_id number(8) constraint pk_responsibility_id_onkar primary key,
responsibility_name varchar2(40) constraint nn_responsibility_name_onkar Not Null,
user_id number(8) constraint fk_user_id_onkar REFERENCES user_details_onkar(user_id) on delete set null,
created_by_name varchar2(40) constraint nn_responsibility_name_desc_onkar not null,
created_date date constraint check_created_date_onkar check(created_date >= date('31-dec-2000','DD-MON-YY')),
application_id number(8) constraint fk_application_id_onkar references application_details_onkar(application_id) on delete cascade
);

insert into user_details_onkar values(1,'Onkar','onkar@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(2,'Ram','ram@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(3,'Max','max@123');

insert into application_details_onkar values(500,'Insta');
insert into application_details_onkar values(501,'FB');
insert into application_details_onkar values(502,'Snap');

insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1000,'Software developer',1,'Henry','01-FEB-24',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1001,'UI developer',1,'Henry','16-MAR-22',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1002,'System developer',2,'Harry','20-JUN-20',501);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1003,'Social media manager',3,'Steven','11-DEC-24',502);
```

Query Result 1 | Query Result 2 | Query Result 3 | Query Result 4 | Query Result 5 | SQL All Rows Fetched: 11 in 0.012 seconds

EMPLOYEE_ID	START_DATE	END_DATE	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	10213-JAN-01	24-JUL-06	IT_PROG	60
2	10121-SEP-97	27-OCT-01	AC_ACCOUNT	110
3	10128-OCT-01	15-MAR-05	AC_MGR	110
4	20117-FEB-04	19-DEC-07	MK_REP	20
5	11424-MAR-06	31-DEC-07	ST_CLERK	50
6	12201-JAN-07	31-DEC-07	ST_CLERK	50
7	20017-SEP-95	17-JUN-01	AD_ASST	90
8	17624-MAR-06	31-DEC-06	SA_REP	80
9	17601-JAN-07	31-DEC-07	SA_MAN	80
10	20001-JUL-02	31-DEC-06	AC_ACCOUNT	90
11	17019-JUN-04	04-MAR-24	CM_MGR	50

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

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Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```
);

insert into user_details_onkar values(1,'Onkar','onkar@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(2,'Ram','ram@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(3,'Max','max@123');

insert into application_details_onkar values(500,'Insta');
insert into application_details_onkar values(501,'FB');
insert into application_details_onkar values(502,'Snap');

insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1000,'Software developer',1,'Henry','01-FEB-24',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1001,'UI developer',1,'Henry','16-MAR-22',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1002,'System developer',2,'Harry','20-JUN-20',501);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1003,'Social media manager',3,'Steven','11-DEC-24',502);

select * from user_details_onkar;
select * from application_details_onkar;
select * from user_application_responsibility_onkar;

--2. Write a query to find out User_name, application_name and responsibility_name from above created 3 tables.
select user_name,application_name,responsibility_name from user_details_onkar join user_application_responsibility_onkar using(user_id)
join application_details_onkar using(application_id);
```

Query Result 1 | Query Result 2 | Query Result 3 | Query Result 4 | Query Result 5 | SQL All Rows Fetched: 11 in 0.012 seconds

EMPLOYEE_ID	START_DATE	END_DATE	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	10213-JAN-01	24-JUL-06	IT_PROG	60
2	10121-SEP-97	27-OCT-01	AC_ACCOUNT	110
3	10128-OCT-01	15-MAR-05	AC_MGR	110
4	20117-FEB-04	19-DEC-07	MK_REP	20
5	11424-MAR-06	31-DEC-07	ST_CLERK	50
6	12201-JAN-07	31-DEC-07	ST_CLERK	50
7	20017-SEP-95	17-JUN-01	AD_ASST	90
8	17624-MAR-06	31-DEC-06	SA_REP	80
9	17601-JAN-07	31-DEC-07	SA_MAN	80
10	20001-JUL-02	31-DEC-06	AC_ACCOUNT	90
11	17019-JUN-04	04-MAR-24	CM_MGR	50

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Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection

Worksheet Query Builder

```
insert into user_details_onkar values(1,'Onkar','onkar@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(2,'Ram','ram@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(3,'Max','max@123');

insert into application_details_onkar values(500,'Insta');
insert into application_details_onkar values(501,'Fb');
insert into application_details_onkar values(502,'Snap');

insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1000,'Software developer',1,'Henry','01-FEB-24',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1001,'Ui developer',1,'Henry','16-MAR-22',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1002,'System developer',2,'Harry','20-JUN-20',501);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1003,'Social media manager',3,'Steven','11-DEC-24',502);

select * from user_details_onkar;
select * from application_details_onkar;
select * from user_application_responsibility_onkar;

--2. Write a query to find out User_name, application_name and responsibility_name from above created 3 tables.
select user_name,application_name,responsibility_name from user_details_onkar join user_application_responsibility_onkar using(user_id)
join application_details_onkar using(application_id);
```

Query Result 1 All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.015 seconds

USER_ID	USER_NAME	USER_PASSWORD
1	Onkar	onkar@111
2	Ram	ram@111
3	Max	max@123

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

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Connections

HRconnection

Worksheet Query Builder

```
insert into user_details_onkar values(1,'Onkar','onkar@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(2,'Ram','ram@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(3,'Max','max@123');

insert into application_details_onkar values(500,'Insta');
insert into application_details_onkar values(501,'Fb');
insert into application_details_onkar values(502,'Snap');

insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1000,'Software developer',1,'Henry','01-FEB-24',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1001,'Ui developer',1,'Henry','16-MAR-22',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1002,'System developer',2,'Harry','20-JUN-20',501);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1003,'Social media manager',3,'Steven','11-DEC-24',502);

select * from user_details_onkar;
select * from application_details_onkar;
select * from user_application_responsibility_onkar;

--2. Write a query to find out User_name, application_name and responsibility_name from above created 3 tables.
select user_name,application_name,responsibility_name from user_details_onkar join user_application_responsibility_onkar using(user_id)
join application_details_onkar using(application_id);
```

Query Result 1 SQL All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.007 seconds

APPLICATION_ID	APPLICATION_NAME
1	500Insta
2	501Fb
3	502Snap

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

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Line 66 Column 53 | Insert | Modified | Windows | 1:47 PM  
ENG IN 9/5/2024

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection

Worksheet Query Builder

```
insert into user_details_onkar values(1,'Omkar','onkar@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(2,'Ram','ram@111');
insert into user_details_onkar values(3,'Max','max@123');

insert into application_details_onkar values(500,'Insta');
insert into application_details_onkar values(501,'Fb');
insert into application_details_onkar values(502,'Snap');

insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1000,'Software developer',1,'Henry','01-FEB-24',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1001,'UI developer',1,'Henry','16-MAR-22',500);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1002,'System developer',2,'Harry','20-JUN-20',501);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1003,'Social media manager',3,'Steven','11-DEC-24',502);

select * from user_details_onkar;
select * from application_details_onkar;
select * from user_application_responsibility_onkar;

--2. Write a query to find out User_name, application_name and responsibility_name from above created 3 tables.
select user_name,application_name,responsibility_name from user_details_onkar join user_application_responsibility_onkar using(user_id)
join application_details_onkar using(application_id);
```

Query Result 1 All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0.007 seconds

RESPONSIBILITY_ID	RESPONSIBILITY_NAME	USER_ID	CREATED_BY_NAME	CREATED_DATE	APPLICATION_ID
1	1000 Software developer	1Henry	01-FEB-24	500	
2	1001 UI developer	1Henry	16-MAR-22	500	
3	1002 System developer	2Harry	20-JUN-20	501	
4	1003 Social media manager	3Steven	11-DEC-24	502	

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Worksheet' tab contains the following SQL code:

```

insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1002,'System developer',2,'Harry','20-JUN-20',501);
insert into user_application_responsibility_onkar values(1003,'Social media manager',3,'Steven','11-DEC-24',502);

select * from user_details_onkar;
select * from application_details_onkar;
select * from user_application_responsibility_onkar;

desc user_details_onkar;
desc application_details_onkar;
desc user_application_responsibility_onkar;

--2. Write a query to find out User_name, application_name and responsibility_name from above created 3 tables.
select user_name,application_name,responsibility_name from user_details_onkar join user_application_responsibility_onkar using(user_id)
join application_details_onkar using(application_id);

--3. Write a query to display employees who haven't changed their job ever. (Use job_history table for previous job details)
select employee_id, job_id from employees
intersect
select employee_id, job_id from job_history;
--or employee who never change their dept_id + job_id
select employee_id, job_id,department_id from employees
intersect

```

The 'Script Output' tab shows the results of the query execution:

Name	Null?	Type
USER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
USER_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
USER_PASSWORD		VARCHAR2(10)
APPLICATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
APPLICATION_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)

--2. Write a query to find out User\_name, application\_name and responsibility\_name from above created 3 tables.

```
select user_name,application_name,responsibility_name from user_details_onkar join
user_application_responsibility_onkar using(user_id)
```

```
join application_details_onkar using(application_id);
```

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

desc user_details_onkar;
desc application_details_onkar;
desc user_application_responsibility_onkar;

--2. Write a query to find out User_name, application_name and responsibility_name from above created 3 tables.
select user_name,application_name,responsibility_name from user_details_onkar join user_application_responsibility_onkar using(user_id)
join application_details_onkar using(application_id);

--3. Write a query to display employees who haven't changed their job ever. (Use job_history table for previous job details)
select employee_id, job_id from employees
intersect
select employee_id, job_id from job_history;
--or employee who never change their dept_id + job_id
select employee_id, job_id,department_id from employees
intersect
select employee_id, job_id, department_id from job_history;

--4. Write a query to fetch only employees whose name contains special character % in it.
update emp_onkar
set first_name = 'Steten'
where employee_id=100;

```

Script Output \* Query Result \*

USER_NAME	APPLICATION_NAME	RESPONSIBILITY_NAME
1 Onkar	Insta	Software developer
2 Onkar	Insta	Ui developer
3 Ram	Fb	System developer
4 Max	Snap	Social media manager

All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0.016 seconds

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Line 75 Column 48 | Insert | Modified Windows C ENG IN 14:49 PM 9/5/2024

--3. Write a query to display employees who haven't changed their job ever. (Use job\_history table for previous job details)

select employee\_id, job\_id from employees

intersect

select employee\_id, job\_id from job\_history;

--or employee who never change their dept\_id + job\_id

select employee\_id, job\_id,department\_id from employees

intersect

select employee\_id, job\_id, department\_id from job\_history;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The Worksheet tab contains a query script with several numbered comments and their corresponding SQL statements. The Script Output tab shows the results of the query, which retrieves three rows of employee information.

```

desc user_application_responsibility_onkar;
--2. Write a query to find out User_name, application_name and responsibility_name from above created 3 tables.
select user_name,application_name,responsibility_name from user_details_onkar join user_application_responsibility_onkar using(user_id)
join application_details_onkar using(application_id);

--3. Write a query to display employees who haven't changed their job ever. (Use job_history table for previous job details)
select employee_id, job_id from employees
intersect
select employee_id, job_id from job_history;
--or employee who never change their dept_id + job_id
select employee_id, job_id,department_id from employees
intersect
select employee_id, job_id,department_id from job_history;

--4. Write a query to fetch only employees whose name contains special character % in it.
update emp_onkar
set first_name = 'Ste%en'
where employee_id=100;

select * from emp_onkar where first_name like '%/%%' escape '/';
--or

```

EMPLOYEE_ID	JOB_ID
1	120 ST_MAN
2	176 SA_REP
3	200 AD_ASST

--4. Write a query to fetch only employees whose name contains special character % in it.

update emp\_onkar

set first\_name = 'Ste%en'

where employee\_id=100;

select \* from emp\_onkar where first\_name like '%/%%' escape '/';

--or

select \* from employees where first\_name like '%/%%' escape '/';

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the following details:

- Connections:** HRconnection
- Worksheet - Query Builder:** Contains several SQL queries:
  - Query 1: Fetches employee\_id, job\_id, and department\_id from employees and job\_history.
  - Query 2: A comment block for question 4, asking to fetch employees whose name contains a special character %.
  - Query 3: Updates emp\_onkar's first\_name to 'Steven' where employee\_id=100.
  - Query 4: Two ways to select all columns from emp\_onkar where first\_name like '%%%' escape '/'.
  - Query 5: A complex query to find maximum and average salary by department for United States of America.
  - Query 6: A comment block for question 6, asking to find all employees with their manager\_id and manager\_name.
  - Query 7: Selects employee\_id, first\_name, manager\_id from employees joining employees on manager\_id.
- Script Output:** Shows the results of the last query:

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
100	Steven	King	stevens	515.123.4567	17-JUN-03	AD_PRES	50000	(null)	(null)	90
- Bottom Status Bar:** Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration". Line 91 Column 30 Insert Modified Windows: CR
- Taskbar:** Shows various application icons including File Explorer, Microsoft Edge, and Google Chrome.

--5. Write a query to find maximum and average salary of each department who are from country United states of America

```
select e.department_id,max(e.salary) "Max salary", round(avg(e.salary),2) "Avg salary",
c.country_name from employees e
join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id
join locations l on l.location_id= d.location_id join countries c on c.country_id=l.country_id
where c.country_name='United States of America'
group by e.department_id, c.country_name order by 1;
```

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

set first_name = 'Steten'
where employee_id=100;
--or
select * from employees where first_name like '%%%' escape '/';

--5. Write a query to find maximum and average salary of each department who are from country United states of America
Select e.department_id,max(e.salary) "Max salary", round(avg(e.salary),2) "Avg salary", c.country_name from employees e
join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id
join locations l on l.location_id= d.location_id join countries c on c.country_id=d.country_id
where c.country_name='United States of America'
group by e.department_id, c.country_name order by 1;

--6. Write a query to find all Employees with their manager_id and manager_name details (Consider there is manager_id column in Employees table)
select e.employee_id, e.first_name,e.manager_id from employees em join employees e on e.manager_id=em.employee_id;

--7. Display the name of employees who are from city Southlake and department 'IT' and joined
--in year 2007
select e.first_name,d.department_name,l.city from employees e join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id join locations l on
l.location_id = d.location_id where d.department_name='IT' and l.city='Southlake';

--8. Write a query to display the employee hire date in "Second Jan,2023 13:25:10" Date format.
+

```

Script Output SQL All Rows Fetched: 7 in 0.022 seconds

DEPARTMENT_ID	Max salary	Avg salary	COUNTRY_NAME
1	10	4000	United States of America
2	30	11000	United States of America
3	50	9200	United States of America
4	60	9000	United States of America
5	90	24000	United States of America
6	100	12000	United States of America
7	110	12000	United States of America

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Line 98 Column 40 Insert Modified Windows

11:51 PM 9/5/2024

--6. Write a query to find all Employees with their manager\_id and manager\_name details  
 (Consider there is manager\_id column in Employees table)

```

select e.employee_id,e.first_name "Employee name", em.first_name "Manager
name",e.manager_id from employees e
join employees em on e.manager_id=em.employee_id order by 1;

```

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

File Edit View Navigate Run Source Team Tools Window Help

Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```
--5. Write a query to find maximum and average salary of each department who are from country United states of America
select e.department_id,max(e.salary), round(avg(e.salary),2) "Avg salary", c.country_name from employees e
join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id
join locations l on l.location_id=d.location_id join countries c on c.country_id=l.country_id
where c.country_name='United States of America'
group by e.department_id, c.country_name order by 1;

--6. Write a query to find all Employees with their manager_id and manager_name details (Consider there is manager_id column in Employees table)
select e.employee_id,e.first_name "Employee name", em.first_name "Manager name",e.manager_id from employees e
join employees em on e.manager_id=em.employee_id order by 1;

--7. Display the name of employees who are from city Southlake and department 'IT' and joined
--in year 2007
select e.first_name,d.department_name,l.city from employees e join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id join locations l on
l.location_id = d.location_id where d.department_name='IT' and l.city='Southlake';

--8. Write a query to display the employee hire date in "Second Jan,2023 13:25:10" Date format.
select first_name, hire_date, to_Char(hire_date, 'Ddsp Mon,YYYY HH:MI:SS') "formatted hire date" from employees;

--9. Write a query to generate sequence numbers from 1 to the specified number 1000 and number
--should be generated like 1..3..5...?
create sequence onkar_1000
```

Script Output \* Query Result \*

EMPLOYEE_ID	Employee name	Manager name	MANAGER_ID
1	101Lenna	Steven	100
2	102Lep	Steven	100
3	103Alexander	Lex	102
4	104Bruce	Alexander	103
5	105David	Alexander	103
6	106Valli	Alexander	103
7	107Diana	Alexander	103
8	108Nancy	Neena	101
9	109Daniel	Nancy	108
10	110John	Nancy	108

All Rows Fetched: 106 in 0.035 seconds

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Line 104 Column 1 Insert Modified Windows C:

ENG IN 152 PM 9/5/2024

--7. Display the name of employees who are from city Southlake and department 'IT' and joined

--in year 2007

```
select e.first_name,d.department_name,l.city, e.hire_date from employees e join
departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id join locations l on
l.location_id = d.location_id where d.department_name='IT' and l.city='Southlake' and
to_char(hire_date,'YYYY')=2007;
```

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

File Edit View Navigate Run Source Team Tools Window Help

Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id
join locations l on l.location_id=d.location_id join countries c on c.country_id=l.country_id
where c.country_name='United States of America'
group by e.department_id, c.country_name order by 1;

--6. Write a query to find all Employees with their manager_id and manager_name details (Consider there is manager_id column in Employees table)
select e.employee_id,e.first_name "Employee name", em.first_name "Manager name",e.manager_id from employees e
join employees em on e.manager_id=em.employee_id order by 1;

--7. Display the name of employees who are from city Southlake and department 'IT' and joined
--in year 2007
select e.first_name,d.department_name,l.city, e.hire_date from employees e join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id join locations l on
l.location_id = d.location_id where d.department_name='IT' and l.city='Southlake' and to_char(hire_date,'YYYY')=2007;

--8. Write a query to display the employee hire date in "Second Jan,2023 13:25:10" Date format.
select first_name, hire_date, to_Char(hire_date, 'Ddsp Mon,YYYY HH:MI:SS') "formatted hire date" from employees;

--9. Write a query to generate sequence numbers from 1 to the specified number 1000 and number
--should be generated like 1..3..5...7...
create sequence cnkar_1000
INCREMENT by 2
start with 1
minvalue 1
maxvalue 1000

```

Script Output \* Query Result \*

All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.01 seconds

FIRST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME	CITY	HIRE_DATE
Bruce	IT	Southlake	21-MAY-07
Diana	IT	Southlake	07-FEB-07

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Line 108 Column 58 | Insert | Modified | Windows: C

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--8. Write a query to display the employee hire date in "Second Jan,2023 13:25:10" Date format.

select first\_name, hire\_date, to\_Char(hire\_date, 'Ddsp Mon,YYYY HH:MI:SS') "formatted hire date" from employees;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. In the top navigation bar, the connection is set to 'HRconnection'. The main area displays a 'Worksheet - Query Builder' tab with the following SQL code:

```

select e.employee_id,e.first_name "Employee name", em.first_name "Manager name",e.manager_id from employees e
join employees em on e.manager_id=em.employee_id order by 1;
--7. Display the name of employees who are from city Southlake and department 'IT' and joined
--in year 2007
select e.first_name,d.department_name,l.city, e.hire_date from employees e join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id join locations l on
l.location_id = d.location_id where d.department_name='IT' and l.city='Southlake' and to_char(hire_date,'YYYY')=2007;
--8. Write a query to display the employee hire date in "Second Jan,2023 13:25:10" Date format.
select first_name, hire_date, to_Char(hire_date, 'Ddsp Mon,YYYY HH:MI:SS') "formatted hire date" from employees;
--9. Write a query to generate sequence numbers from 1 to the specified number 1000 and number
--should be generated like 1..3..5..7..
create sequence onkar_1000
INCREMENT by 2
start with 1
minvalue 1
maxvalue 1000
cycle
cache 10;

select onkar_1000.nextval from dual;

```

Below the code, there are two tabs: 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is selected and shows the output of the last query:

FIRST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	formatted hire date
Steven	17-JUN-03	Seventeen Jun, 2003 12:00:00
Neena	21-SEP-05	Twenty-One Sep, 2005 12:00:00
Lex	13-JAN-01	Thirteen Jan, 2001 12:00:00
Alexander	29-DEC-04	Nineteen Dec, 2004 12:00:00
Bruce	21-MAY-07	Twenty-One May, 2007 12:00:00
David	25-JUN-05	Twenty-Five Jun, 2005 12:00:00
Valli	05-FEB-06	Five Feb, 2006 12:00:00
Diana	07-FEB-07	Seven Feb, 2007 12:00:00
Nancy	17-AUG-02	Seventeen Aug, 2002 12:00:00
Daniel	16-ADG-02	Sixteen Aug, 2002 12:00:00

--9. Write a query to generate sequence numbers from 1 to the specified number 1000 and number

--should be generated like 1..3..5..7..

create sequence onkar\_1000

INCREMENT by 2

start with 1

minvalue 1

maxvalue 1000

cycle

cache 10;

select onkar\_1000.nextval from dual;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the following details:

- Connections:** A tree view showing multiple database connections, with "HRconnection" selected.
- Worksheet:** The main workspace titled "Query Builder" containing the following SQL code:

```
--7. Display the name of employees who are from city Southlake and department 'IT' and joined
--in year 2007
select e.first_name,d.department_name,l.city, e.hire_date from employees e join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id join locations l on
l.location_id = d.location_id where d.department_name='IT' and l.city='Southlake' and to_char(hire_date,'YYYY')=2007;

--8. Write a query to display the employee hire date in "Second Jan,2023 13:25:10" Date format.
select first_name, hire_date, to_char(hire_date, 'Ddd Mon, YYYY HH:MI:SS') "formatted hire date" from employees;

--9. Write a query to generate sequence numbers from 1 to the specified number 1000 and number
--should be generated like 1..3..5..7..
create sequence onkar_1000
INCREMENT by 2
start with 1
minvalue 1
maxvalue 1000
cycle
cache 10;
:
select onkar_1000.nextval from dual;

--10. create a force view to store employee name, date of joining, salary and create a relevant table and
--insert the data and try to retrieve data from view.
create force view f_view as select * from force_onkar;
```
- Script Output:** Shows the result of the sequence creation command:

```
1      15
```
- Bottom Status Bar:** Includes text like "Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"" and "Line 124 Column 13 Insert Modified Windows: C".
- System Icons:** Standard Windows taskbar icons for file operations, network, and system status.
- Bottom Right:** Displays the system language ("ENG IN"), battery level, signal strength, and the current time ("155 PM 9/5/2024").

--10. create a force view to store employee name, date of joining, salary and create a relevant table and

--insert the data and try to retrieve data from view.

```
create force view f_view as select * from force_onkar;
```

```
create table force_onkar(  
    name varchar2(20),  
    date_of_joining date,  
    salary number(8,2)  
);
```

```
insert into force_onkar values('onkar', sysdate, 25000);  
insert into force_onkar values('rakesh', sysdate, 5000);  
insert into force_onkar values('ram', sysdate, 15000);
```

```
select * from f_view;
```

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

start_with_1
minvalue 1
maxvalue 1000
cycle
cache 10;

select onkar_1000.nextval from dual;

--10. create a force view to store employee name, date of joining, salary and create a relevant table and
--insert the data and try to retrieve data from view.
create force view f_view as select * from force_onkar;

--11. create a table force_onkar(
--name varchar2(20),
--date_of_joining date,
--salary number(5,2)
--);

--12. create a view to store minsal, maxsal, avgsal of departments whose avgsal is greater than 10000.
--13. Write a query to generate employee name and appraisal date which is first Monday after 18 months
--of their joining date.

Sequence ONKAR_1000 created.

View F_VIEW created.

```

Query Result \* | Query Result 1 \* | Query Result 2 \* | Query Result 3 \* | Query Result 4 \* | Query Result 5 \* | Script Output \* | Query Result 6 \*

Task completed in 0.053 seconds

Line 117 Column 55 | Insert | Modified | Windows | ENG IN 12:16 PM 9/5/2024

  

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

select onkar_1000.nextval from dual;

--10. create a force view to store employee name, date of joining, salary and create a relevant table and
--insert the data and try to retrieve data from view.
create force view f_view as select * from force_onkar;

--create table force_onkar(
--name varchar2(20),
--date_of_joining date,
--salary number(5,2)
--);

--11. create a view to store minsal, maxsal, avgsal of departments whose avgsal is greater than 10000.
--12. Write a query to generate employee name and appraisal date which is first Monday after 18 months
--of their joining date.

insert into force_onkar values('onkar', sysdate, 25000);
insert into force_onkar values('rakesh', sysdate, 5000);
insert into force_onkar values('ram', sysdate, 15000);

select * from f_view;


```

Query Result \* | Query Result 1 \* | Query Result 2 \* | Query Result 3 \* | Query Result 4 \* | Query Result 5 \* | Script Output \* | Query Result 6 \*

NAME	DATE_OF_JOINING	SALARY
1 onkar	05-SEP-24	25000
2 rakesh	05-SEP-24	5000
3 ram	05-SEP-24	15000

All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.022 seconds

Line 129 Column 22 | Insert | Modified | Windows | ENG IN 12:18 PM 9/5/2024

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the following details:

- Connections:** HRconnection
- Worksheet:** Query Builder
- SQL Code:**

```
select onkar_1000.nextval from dual;

--10. create a force view to store employee name, date of joining, salary and create a relevant table and
--insert the data and try to retrieve data from view.
create force view f_view as select * from force_onkar;

--create table force_onkar(
--name varchar2(20),
--date_of_joining date,
--salary number(8,2)
--);

insert into force_onkar values('onkar', sysdate, 25000);
insert into force_onkar values('rakesh', sysdate, 5000);
insert into force_onkar values('ram', sysdate, 15000);

select * from f_view;

--11. create a view to store minsal, maxsal, avgsal of departments whose avgsal is greater than 10000.
--12. Write a query to generate employee name and appraisal date which is first Monday after 18 months
```
- Output:** Shows the results of the query execution.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration". Line 129 Column 22 | Insert | Modified | Windows: CR
- System Icons:** Taskbar icons for File Explorer, Edge, File Manager, Task View, and Start.
- System Status:** ENG IN, 12:59 PM, 9/5/2024, battery level.

--11. create a view to store minsal, maxsal, avgsal of departments whose avgsal is greater than 10000.

```
create view v_avgsal_onkar as select distinct department_id,min(salary) minsal,max(salary) maxsal,round(avg(salary),2) "Avg salary"
```

```
from employees where department_id is not null group by department_id
```

```
having round(avg(salary),2)>10000;
```

```
select * from v_avgsal_onkar;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The Worksheet window contains several SQL statements labeled --11 through --16. The Query Result window shows the output of the query --12, which retrieves department details including department ID, minimum salary (MINSAL), maximum salary (MAXSAL), and average salary (Avg salary). The output is as follows:

DEPARTMENT_ID	MINSAL	MAXSAL	Avg salary	
1	110	8300	12008	
2	90	17000	24000	19333.33

--12. Write a query to generate employee name and appraisal date which is first Monday after 18 months

--of their joining date.

```
select first_name, hire_date, next_day(add_months(hire_date,18),'Monday') "Appraisal date" from employees;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. In the Worksheet tab, there is a block of SQL code. In the Script Output tab, the results of the query are displayed in a table.

```

--11. create a view to store minsal, maxsal, avgsal of departments whose avgsal is greater than 10000.
create view v_avgsal_onkar as select distinct department_id,min(salary) minsal,max(salary) maxsal, round(avg(salary),2) "Avg salary"
from employees where department_id is not null group by department_id
having round(avg(salary),2)>10000;

select * from v_avgsal_onkar;

--12. Write a query to generate employee name and appraisal date which is first Monday after 18 months
--of their joining date.
select first_name, hire_date, next_day(add_months(hire_date,18),'Monday') "Appraisal date" from employees;

--13. Write a query to grant privileges like select, insert, update on user details table to demo user.
create user demo_user identified by user123;
grant select,insert,update on user_details to user;

--14. Write a query to find out employee details whose name contains letter "R" without using Like Operator from emp_details table
select * from emp_details where instr(lower(first_name), 'r', 1)>0;
--or
select * from employees where instr(lower(first_name), 'r', 1)>0;

```

FIRST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
Steven	20-JUN-03 20-DEC-04
Nicole	21-SEP-05 26-MAR-07
Lex	13-JAN-01 15-JUL-02
Alexander	03-JAN-06 09-JUL-07
Bruce	21-MAY-07 24-NOV-08
David	25-JUN-05 01-JAN-07
Valli	05-FEB-06 06-AUG-07
Diana	07-FEB-07 11-AUG-08
Nancy	17-AUG-02 23-FEB-04
Daniel	16-AUG-02 23-FEB-04

--13. Write a query to grant privileges like select, insert, update on user details table to demo user.

```
create user demo_user identified by user123;
```

```
grant select,insert,update on user_details to demo_user;
```

--14. Write a query to find out employee details whose name contains letter “R” without using Like Operator from emp\_details table

```
select * from emp_details where instr(lower(first_name), 'r', 1)>0;
```

--OR

```
select * from employees where instr(lower(first_name), 'r', 1)>0;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. In the Worksheet tab, there is a block of SQL code. In the Script Output tab, the results of the query are displayed in a table.

```

having round(avg(salary),2)>10000;

select * from v_avgsal_onkar;

--12. Write a query to generate employee name and appraisal date which is first Monday after 18 months
--of their joining date.
select first_name, hire_date, next_day(add_months(hire_date,18),'Monday') "Appraisal date" from employees;

--13. Write a query to grant privileges like select, insert, update on user_details table to demo user.
create user demo identified by user123;
grant select,insert,update on user_details to user;

--14. Write a query to find out employee details whose name contains letter "R" without using Like Operator from emp_details table
select * from emp_details where instr(lower(first_name), 'r', 1)>0;
--or
select * from employees where instr(lower(first_name), 'r', 1)>0;

--15. Write a query to find out emp details whose email id contains “_” character twice or more than that without using Like Operator from emp_details table
update emp_onkar
set email = 'ste_ven'
where employee_id=100;

update emp_onkar

```

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	103Alexander	Hunold	APPLIQLD	570.423.4572	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
2	104Martie	Erbert	BERNIE@	570.423.4566	21-MAY-07	SA_REP	6000	(null)	103	60
3	115Alfredo	Knoc	AKNOX	515.127.4562	10-MAY-03	PU_CLERK	3100	(null)	114	30
4	119Karen	Colmenara	KCOLMENA	515.127.4566	10-AUG-07	PU_CLERK	2500	(null)	114	30
5	126Irene	Mikkilineni	IMIKKIL	650.124.1224	28-SEP-05	ST_CLERK	2700	(null)	120	50
6	129Laura	Bissot	LBISSOT	650.124.5234	20-AUG-05	ST_CLERK	3300	(null)	121	50
7	137Renke	Ladwig	RLAOWIG	650.121.1234	14-JUL-03	ST_CLERK	3600	(null)	123	50
8	141Trenna	Rajs	TRAVJS	650.121.8009	17-OCT-03	ST_CLERK	3500	(null)	124	50
9	142Curtis	Davies	CDAVIES	650.121.2994	29-JAN-05	ST_CLERK	3100	(null)	124	50
10	143Randall	Matos	RMATOS	650.121.2874	15-MAR-06	ST_CLERK	2600	(null)	124	50

--15. Write a query to find out emp details whose email id contains “\_” character twice or more than that without using Like Operator from emp\_details table

update emp\_onkar

set email = 'ste\_ven'

where employee\_id=100;

update emp\_onkar

set email = 'neena\_\_'

where employee\_id=101;

select \* from emp\_onkar where instr(email, '\_',1,1)>0 and instr(email, '\_',1,2)>0;

--OR

select \* from emp\_details where instr(email, '\_',1,1)>0 and instr(email, '\_',1,2)>0;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Run, Source, Team, Tools, Window, Help. The left sidebar displays a tree view of database connections and schemas, including PROD, PRODUCT, and REGIONS. The main workspace has a 'Worksheet' tab with a 'Query Builder' section containing several SQL queries. One query is highlighted in yellow:

```
select * from emp_details where instr(lower(first_name), 'r', 1)>0;  
--or  
select * from employees where instr(lower(first_name), 'r', 1)>0;  
  
--15. Write a query to find out emp details whose email id contains "_" character twice or more than that without using Like Operator from emp_details table  
update emp_onkar  
set email = 'ste_ven'  
where employee_id=100;  
  
update emp_onkar  
set email = 'neena__'  
where employee_id=101;  
  
select * from emp_onkar where instr(email, '_',1,1)>0 and instr(email, '_',1,2)>0;  
  
--16. Write a query to find out department and their manager names which are of exactly of 7 characters  
--or more.  
--17. Write a query to find employees whose salary is greater than salary of "Shane" and works in the same  
--department in which "Brian" works  
--18. Write a single query to insert records into multiple tables like table A, Table B and Table C.
```

The bottom of the screen shows a toolbar with icons for Query Result, SQL, All Rows Fetched, Script Output, and Query Result 6. The status bar at the bottom right indicates the line and column numbers (Line 160 Column 83), and the date and time (9/5/2024 12:43 PM). The taskbar at the very bottom shows various application icons.

--16. Write a query to find out department and their manager names which are exactly of 7 characters or more.

```
select department_id, first_name from employees o where employee_id in
```

```
(select manager_id from departments i where i.department_id = o.department_id and length(department_name)>=7) order by 1;
```

--or on the basis of length first name

```
select department_id, first_name from employees o where length(first_name)>=7 and employee_id in
```

(select manager\_id from department)

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

update emp_onkar
set email = 'neena_'
where employee_id=101;

select * from emp_onkar where instr(email, '_',1,1)>0 and instr(email, '_',1,2)>0;
--or
select * from emp_details where instr(email, '_',1,1)>0 and instr(email, '_',1,2)>0;

--16. Write a query to find out department and their manager names which are exactly of 7 characters or more.
select department_id, first_name from employees o where employee_id in
(select manager_id from departments i where i.department_id = o.department_id and length(department_name)>=7) order by 1;
--or on the basis of length first name
select department_id, first_name from employees o where length(first_name)>=7 and employee_id in
(select manager_id from departments i where i.department_id = o.department_id and length(department_name)>=7) order by 1;

--17. Write a query to find employees whose salary is greater than salary of "Shane" and works in the same
--department in which "Brian" works
select * from employees where salary>(select salary from employees where first_name='Shane')
and department_id in (select department_id from employees where first_name='Brian');

--18. Write a single query to insert records into multiple tables like table A, Table B and Table C.

```

Script Output > SQL All Rows Fetched: 9 in 0.009 seconds

DEPARTMENT_ID	FIRST_NAME
1	10 Jennifer
2	20 Michael
3	30 Den
4	40 Susan
5	50 Adam
6	70 Hermann
7	90 Steven
8	100 Nancy
9	110 Shelley

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Line 177 Column 25 | Insert | Modified | Windows | C:\

--17. Write a query to find employees whose salary is greater than salary of “Shane” and works in the same

--department in which “Brian” works

```
select * from employees where salary>(select salary from employees where
first_name='Shane')
```

```
and department_id in (select department_id from employees where first_name='Brian');
```

```

--17. Write a query to find employees whose salary is greater than salary of "Shane" and works in the same
--department in which "Brian" works
select * from employees where salary > (select salary from employees where first_name='Shane')
and department_id in (select department_id from employees where first_name='Brian');

--18. Write a single query to insert records into multiple tables like table A, Table B and Table C.
create table onkara as select first_name from employees where 2=3;
create table onkarb as select first_name,salary from employees where 2=3;
create table onkarc as select first_name, commission_pct from employees where 2=3;

drop table onkarc;

insert all
into onkara
values(first_name)
into onkarb
values(first_name,salary)
into onkarc;

```

Script Output x | Query Result x | EMPLOY... | FIRST... | LAST\_N... | EMAIL... | PHONE... | HIRE\_D... | JOB\_ID | SALARY | COMMISS... | MANAG... | DEPART...

--18. Write a single query to insert records into multiple tables like table A, Table B and Table C.

`create table onkara as select first_name from employees where 2=3;`

`create table onkarb as select first_name,salary from employees where 2=3;`

`create table onkarc as select first_name, commission_pct from employees where 2=3;`

`drop table onkarc;`

`insert all`

`into onkara`

`values(first_name)`

`into onkarb`

`values(first_name,salary)`

`into onkarc`

```
values(first_name, commission_pct)  
select first_name, salary, commission_pct from employees;
```

```
select * from onkara;  
select * from onkarb;  
select * from onkarc;
```

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

select * from employees where salary > (select salary from employees where first_name='Shane')
and department_id in (select department_id from employees where first_name='Brian');

--18. Write a single query to insert records into multiple tables like table A, Table B and Table C.
create table onkara as select first_name from employees where 2=3;
create table onkarb as select first_name,salary from employees where 2=3;
create table onkarc as select first_name, commission_pct from employees where 2=3;

drop table onkarc;

insert all
into onkara
values(first_name)
into onkarb
values(first_name,salary)
into onkarc
values(first_name, commission_pct)
select first_name, salary, commission_pct from employees;

--19. Write a query to update emp_bkp table to match it with Employees master table for periodic update.

```

Query Result 1 | Query Result 2 | Query Result 3 | Query Result 4 | Query Result 5 | Script Output

Table ONKARA created.

Table ONKARB created.

Table ONKARC created.

321 rows inserted.

Task completed in 0.046 seconds

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Line 188 Column 58 | Insert | Modified | Windows | ENG IN 103 PM 9/5/2024

Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

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Connections HRconnection Worksheet Query Builder

```

select * from emp_details where instr(email, '_',1,1)>0 and instr(email, '_',1,2)>0;

--16. Write a query to find out department and their manager names which are of exactly of 7 characters or more.
--select first_name from employees where employee_id in (select manager_id from departments where length(department_name)>=7);
--select manager_id, department_name from departments where length(department_name)>=7 and manager_id is not null;

--17. Write a query to find employees whose salary is greater than salary of "Shane" and works in the same
--department in which "Brian" works
select * from employees where salary > (select salary from employees where first_name='Shane')
and department_id in (select department_id from employees where first_name='Brian');

--18. Write a single query to insert records into multiple tables like table A, Table B and Table C.
create table onkara as select * from employees where 2=3;
create table onkarb as select * from employees where 2=3;
create table onkarc as select * from employees where 2=3;

insert all
into onkara
values(first_name)


```

Query Result 1 | Query Result 2 | Query Result 3 | Query Result 4 | Query Result 5 | Script Output

Table ONKARA created.

Table ONKARB created.

Table ONKARC created.

Task completed in 0.041 seconds

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Line 177 Column 58 | Insert | Modified | Windows | ENG IN 100 PM 9/5/2024

--19. Write a query to update emp\_bkp table to match it with Employees master table for periodic update.

`create table emp_bkp_onkar as select * from employees where 2=3;`

```
merge into emp_bkp_onkar i
using employees o
on(i.employee_id = o.employee_id)
when matched then
update set
i.first_name = o.first_name
when not matched then
insert(i.employee_id,i.first_name,i.last_name,i.email,i.phone_number,i.hire_date,i.job_id,i
.salary,i.commission_pct,i.manager_id,i.department_id)
values(o.employee_id,o.first_name,o.last_name,o.email,o.phone_number,o.hire_date,o.j
ob_id,o.salary,o.commission_pct,o.manager_id,o.department_id);

select * from emp_bkp_onkar;
```

--19. Write a query to update emp\_bkp table to match it with Employees master table for periodic update.  
create table emp\_bkp\_onkar as select \* from employees where 2=3;

```
merge into emp_bkp_onkar i
using employees o
on(i.employee_id = o.employee_id)
when matched then
update set
i.first_name = o.first_name
when not matched then
insert(i.employee_id,i.first_name,i.last_name,i.email,i.phone_number,i.hire_date,i.job_id,i.salary,i.commission_pct,i.manager_id,i.department_id)
values(o.employee_id,o.first_name,o.last_name,o.email,o.phone_number,o.hire_date,o.job_id,o.salary,o.commission_pct,o.manager_id,o.department_id);
```

select \* from emp\_bkp\_onkar;

--20. Write a query to display department\_id, department\_name, dept\_total\_sal, dept\_total\_emp\_count  
--from employees and departments table.

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-03	AD_PRES	24000	(null)	(null)	90
2	Neena	Kochhar	nfg@yahoo.com	515.123.4568	21-SEP-05	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
3	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-01	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
4	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
5	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-07	IT_PROG	6000	(null)	103	60
6	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-05	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
7	Walli	Fataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-06	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
8	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-07	IT_PROG	4200	(null)	103	60
9	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-02	FI_MSR	12008	(null)	101	100
10	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	16-AUG-02	FI_ACCOUNT	9000	(null)	100	100
11	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	8200	(null)	109	100
12	Manuel	Sciarras	MSCARRA	515.124.4369	30-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	7700	(null)	108	100
13	Jose	Urman	JURMAN	515.124.4469	07-MAR-06	FI_ACCOUNT	7800	(null)	108	100

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration".

Line 210 Column 29 | Insert | Modified! Windows: CR

-- Oracle SQL Developer : HRconnection

--19. Write a query to update emp\_bkp table to match it with Employees master table for periodic update.  
create table emp\_bkp\_onkar as select \* from employees where 2=3;

```
merge into emp_bkp i
using employees o
on(i.employee_id = o.employee_id)
when matched then
update set
i.first_name = o.first_name
when not matched then
insert(i.employee_id,i.first_name,i.last_name,i.email,i.phone_number,i.hire_date,i.job_id,i.salary,i.commission_pct,i.manager_id,i.department_id)
values(o.employee_id,o.first_name,o.last_name,o.email,o.phone_number,o.hire_date,o.job_id,o.salary,o.commission_pct,o.manager_id,o.department_id);
```

--20. Write a query to display department\_id, department\_name, dept\_total\_sal, dept\_total\_emp\_count  
--from employees and departments table.

Task completed in 0.936 seconds

When not matched then  
insert into(i.employee\_id,i.first\_name,i.last\_name,i.email,i.phone\_number,i.hire\_date,i.job\_id,i.salary,i.commission\_pct,i.manager\_id,i.department\_id)  
values(o.employee\_id,o.first\_name,o.last\_name,o.email,o.phone\_number,o.hire\_date,o.job\_id,o.salary,o.commission\_pct,o.manager\_id,o.department\_id)

Error at Command Line : 206 Column : 6  
Error report -  
SQL Error: ORA-00926: missing VALUES keyword  
0926. 00000 - "missing VALUES keyword"  
\*Cause:  
\*Action:

107 rows merged.

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration".

Line 206 Column 7 | Insert | Modified! Windows: CR

11:13 PM 9/5/2024 ENG IN

--20. Write a query to display department\_id, department\_name, dept\_total\_sal, dept total emp count

--from employees and departments table.

```

select d.department_id, d.department_name, sum(e.salary) "total sal",count(*) "employee count"
from employees e join departments d on d.department_id = e.department_id
group by d.department_id, d.department_name;

```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Worksheet' tab contains the following SQL code:

```

on(i.employee_id = o.employee_id)
when matched then
update set
i.first_name = o.first_name
when not matched then
insert(i.employee_id,i.first_name,i.last_name,i.email,i.phone_number,i.hire_date,i.job_id,i.salary,i.commission_pct,i.manager_id,i.department_id)
values(o.employee_id,o.first_name,o.last_name,o.email,o.phone_number,o.hire_date,o.job_id,o.salary,o.commission_pct,o.manager_id,o.department_id);

select * from emp_bkp_onkar
;

--20. Write a query to display department_id, department_name, dept_total_sal, dept_total_emp_count
--from employees and departments table.

select d.department_id, d.department_name, sum(e.salary) "total sal",count(*) "employee count" from employees e join departments d on d.department_id = e.department
group by d.department_id, d.department_name;

```

The 'Query Result' tab displays the output of the last query:

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	total sal	employee count
1	10 Administration	4400	1
2	20 Marketing	19000	2
3	30 Purchasing	24900	6
4	40 Human Resources	6500	1
5	50 Shipping	148400	44
6	60 IT	36800	6
7	70 Public Relations	10000	1
8	80 Sales	304500	34
9	90 Executive	58000	3
10	100 Finance	51608	6
11	110 Accounting	20308	2