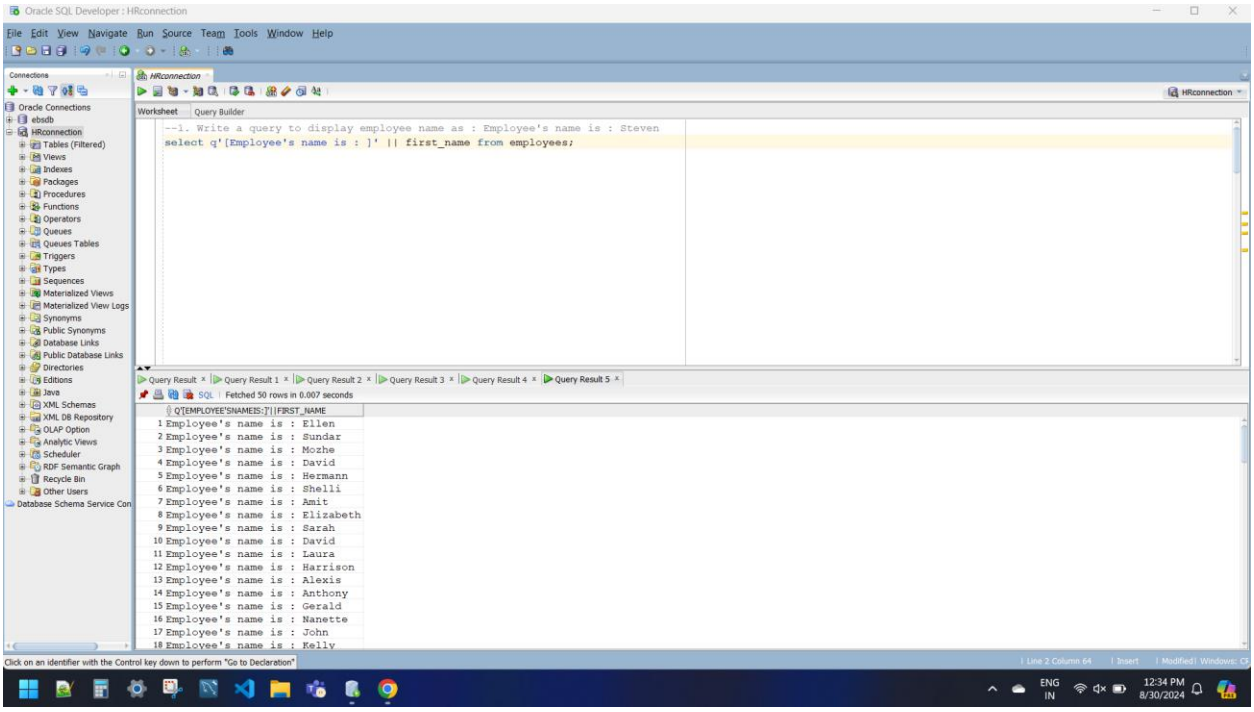
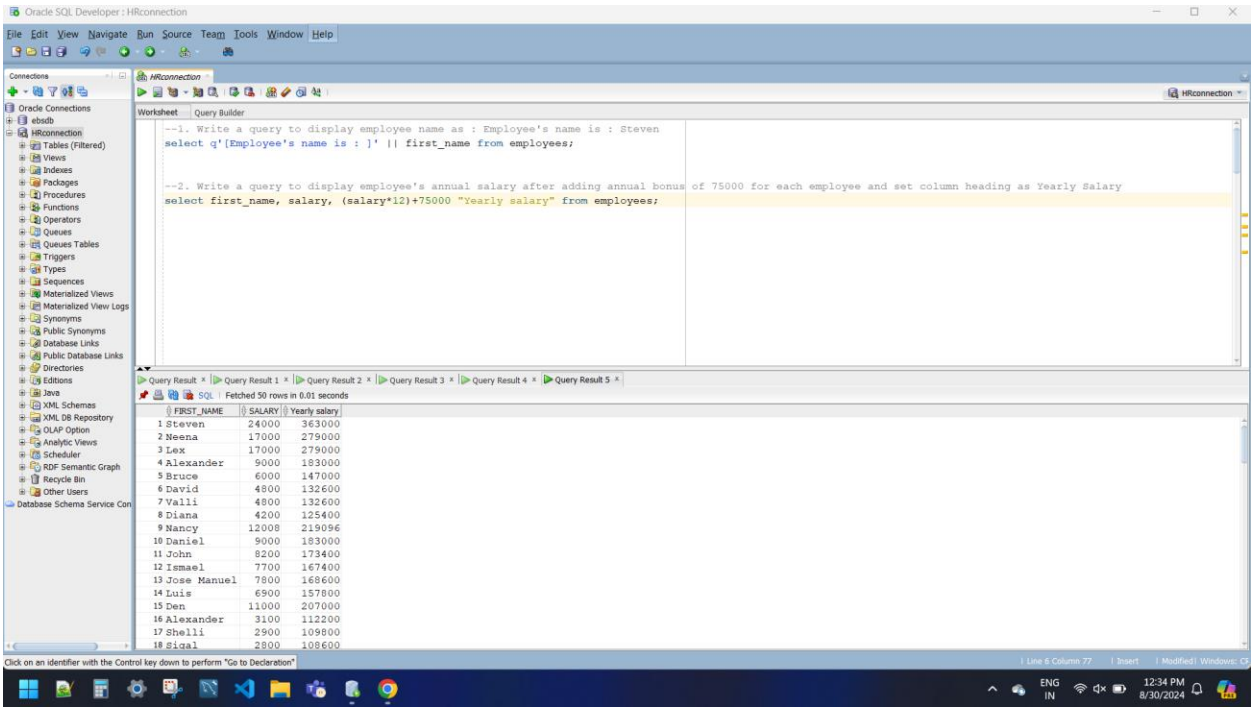
--1. Write a query to display employee name as : Employee's name is : Steven

select q'[Employee's name is :]' || first_name from employees;



--2. Write a query to display employee's annual salary after adding annual bonus of 75000 for each employee and set column heading as Yearly Salary

select first_name, salary, (salary*12)+75000 "Yearly salary" from employees;

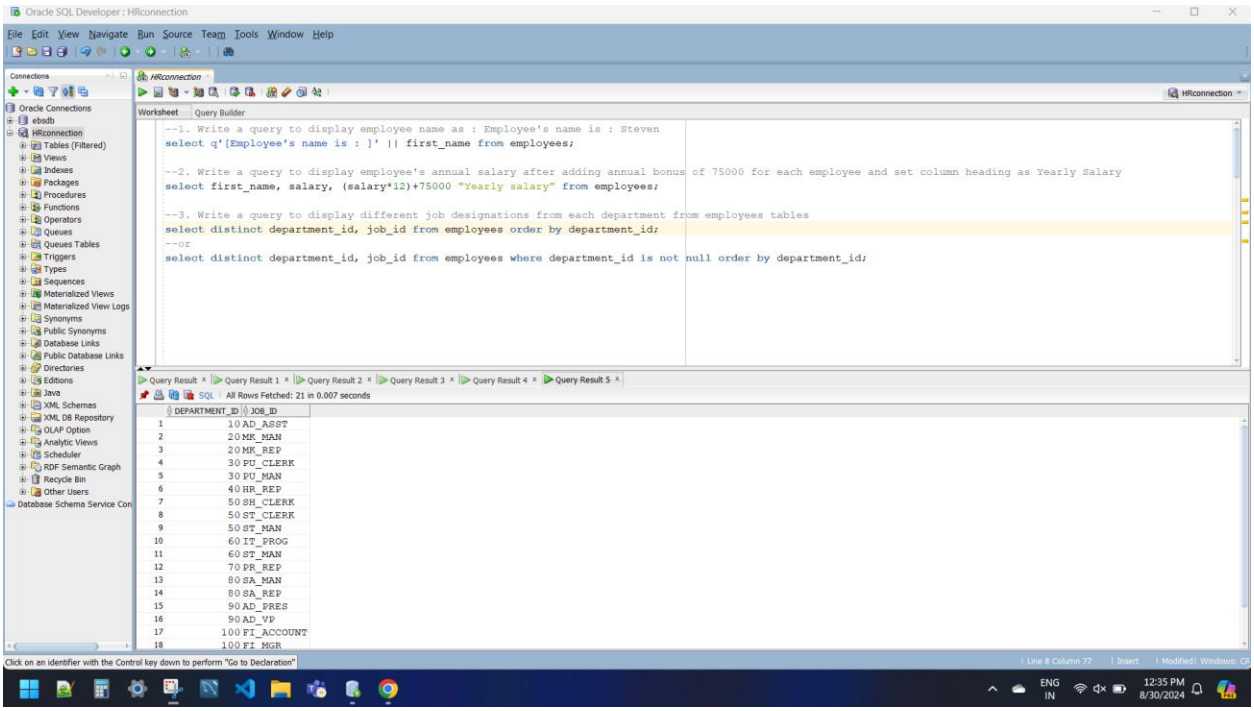


--3. Write a query to display different job designations from each department from employees tables

select distinct department_id, job_id from employees order by department_id;

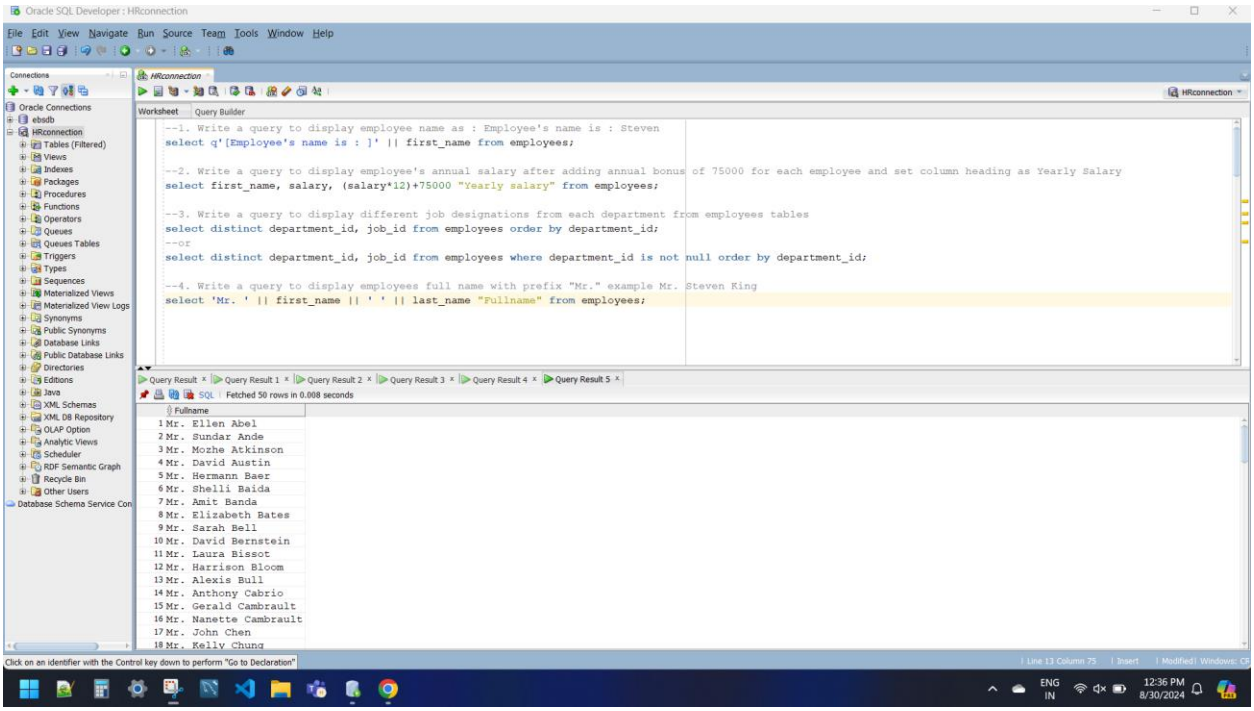
--or

select distinct department_id, job_id from employees where department_id is not null order by department_id;



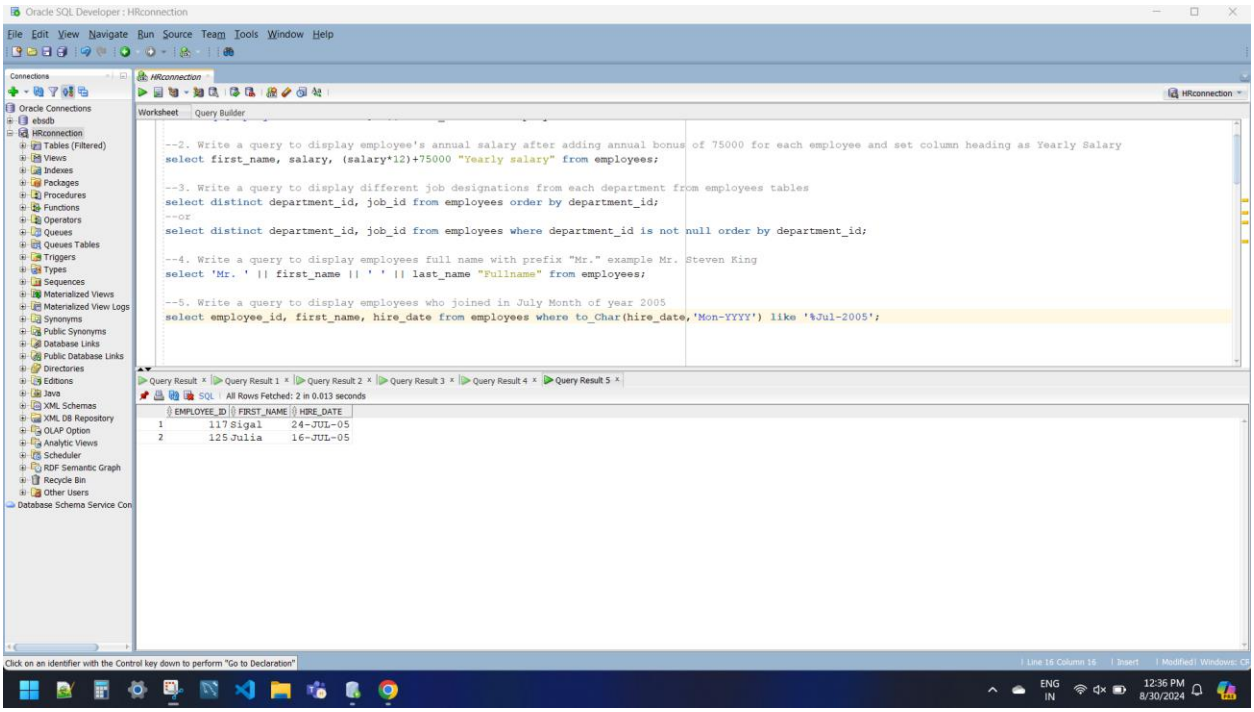
--4. Write a query to display employees full name with prefix "Mr." example Mr. Steven King

select 'Mr. ' || first_name || ' ' || last_name "Fullname" from employees;



--5. Write a query to display employees who joined in July Month of year 2005

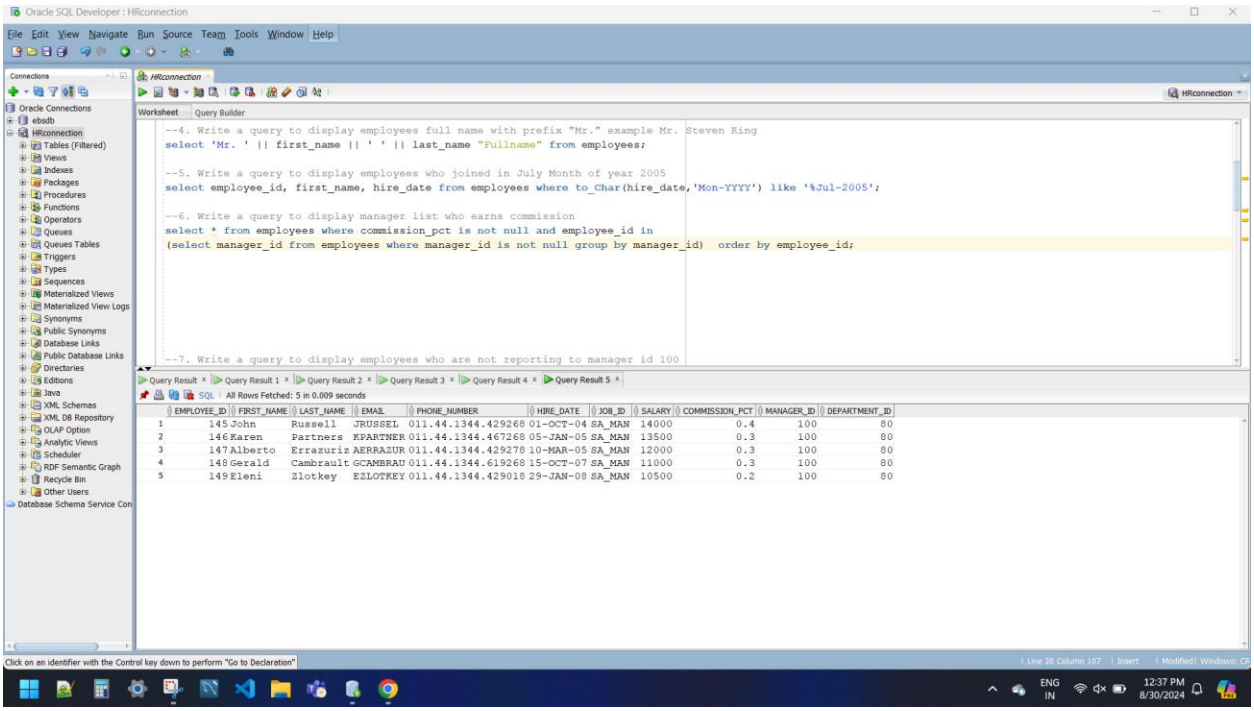
select employee_id, first_name, hire_date from employees where to_Char(hire_date,'Mon-YYYY') like '%Jul-2005';



--6. Write a query to display manager list who earns commission

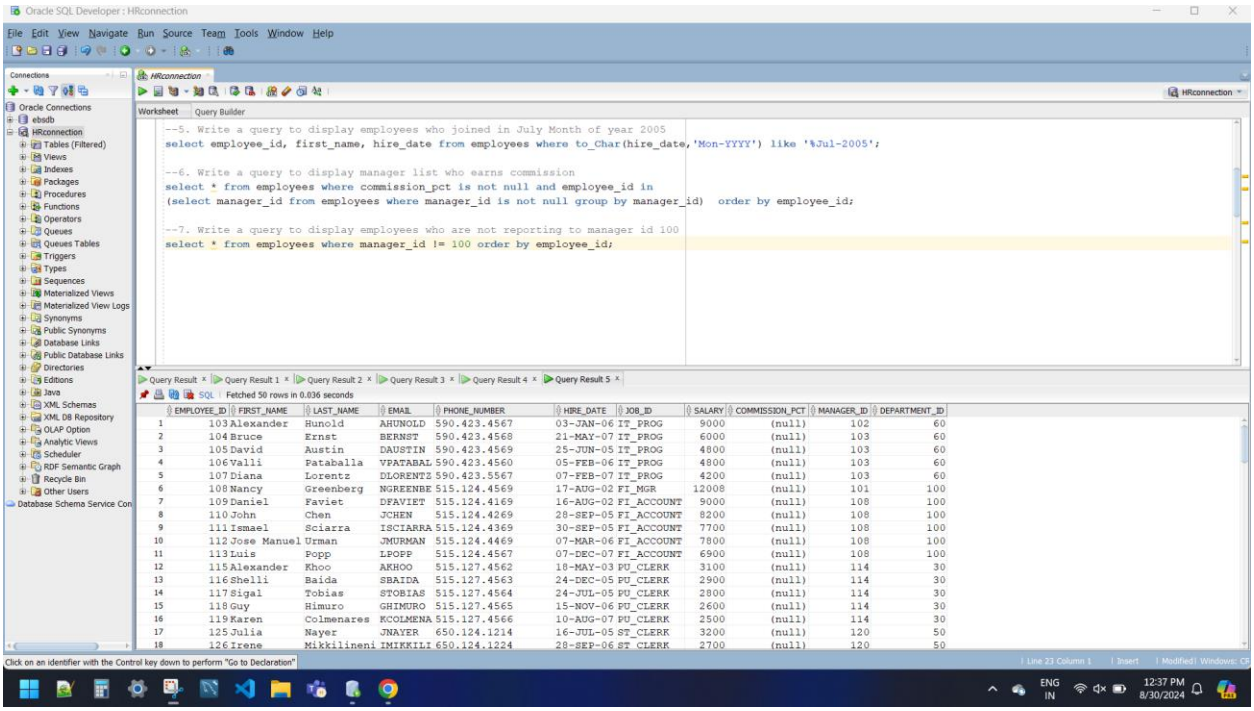
select * from employees where commission_pct is not null and employee_id in

(select manager_id from employees where manager_id is not null group by manager_id) order by employee_id;



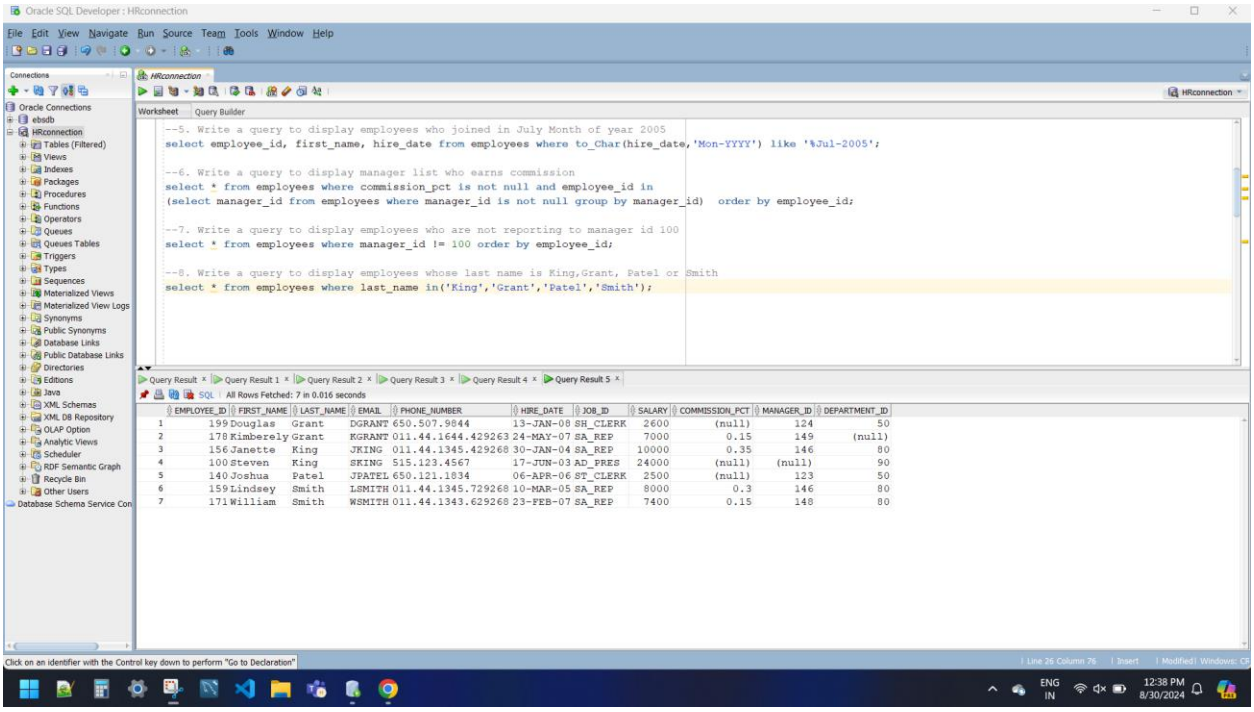
--7. Write a query to display employees who are not reporting to manager id 100

```
select * from employees where manager_id != 100 order by employee_id;
```



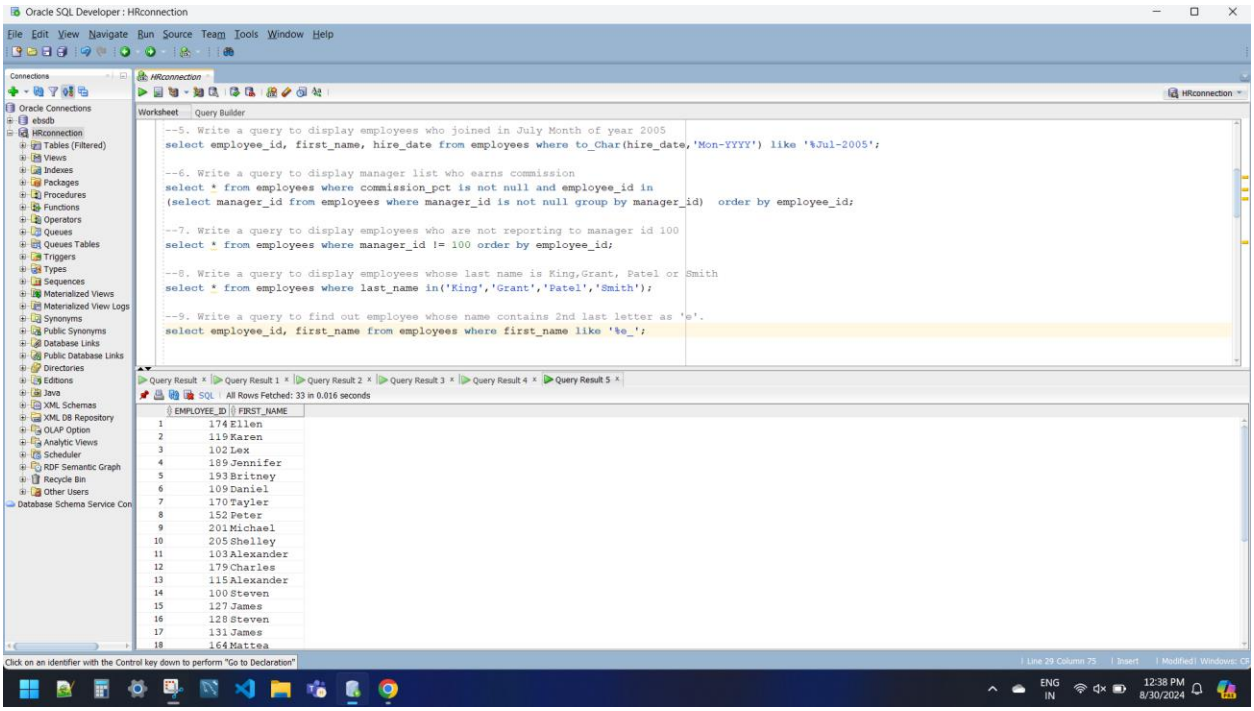
--8. Write a query to display employees whose last name is King,Grant, Patel or Smith

select * from employees where last_name in('King','Grant','Patel','Smith');



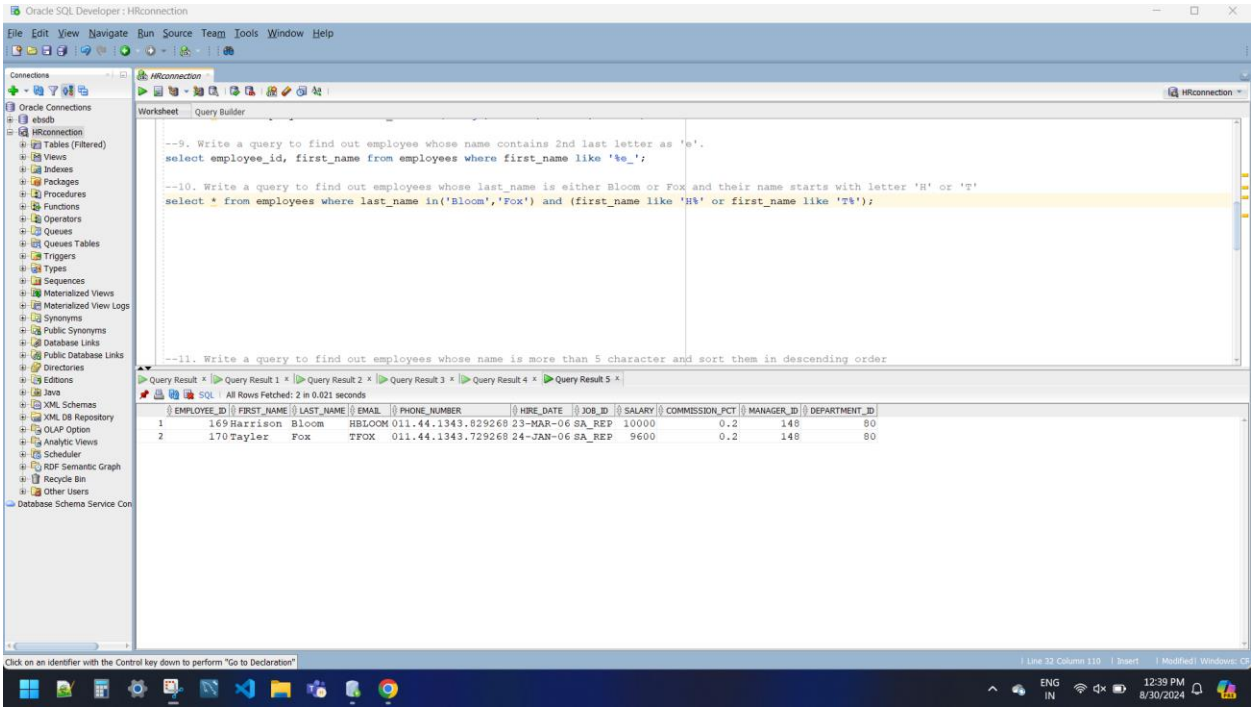
--9. Write a query to find out employee whose name contains 2nd last letter as 'e'.

select employee_id, first_name from employees where first_name like '%e_';



--10. Write a query to find out employees whose last_name is either Bloom or Fox and their name starts with letter 'H' or 'T'

select * from employees where last_name in('Bloom','Fox') and (first_name like 'H%' or first_name like 'T%');

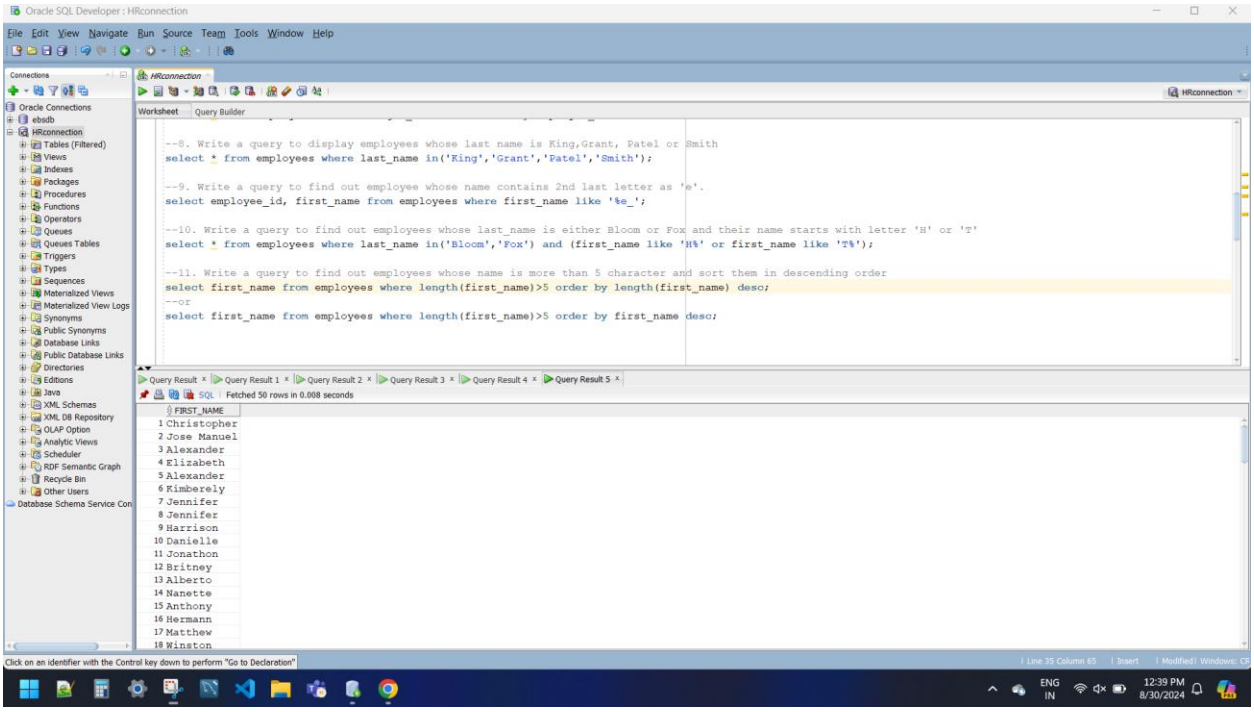


--11. Write a query to find out employees whose name is more than 5 character and sort them in descending order

select first_name from employees where length(first_name)>5 order by length(first_name) desc;

--or

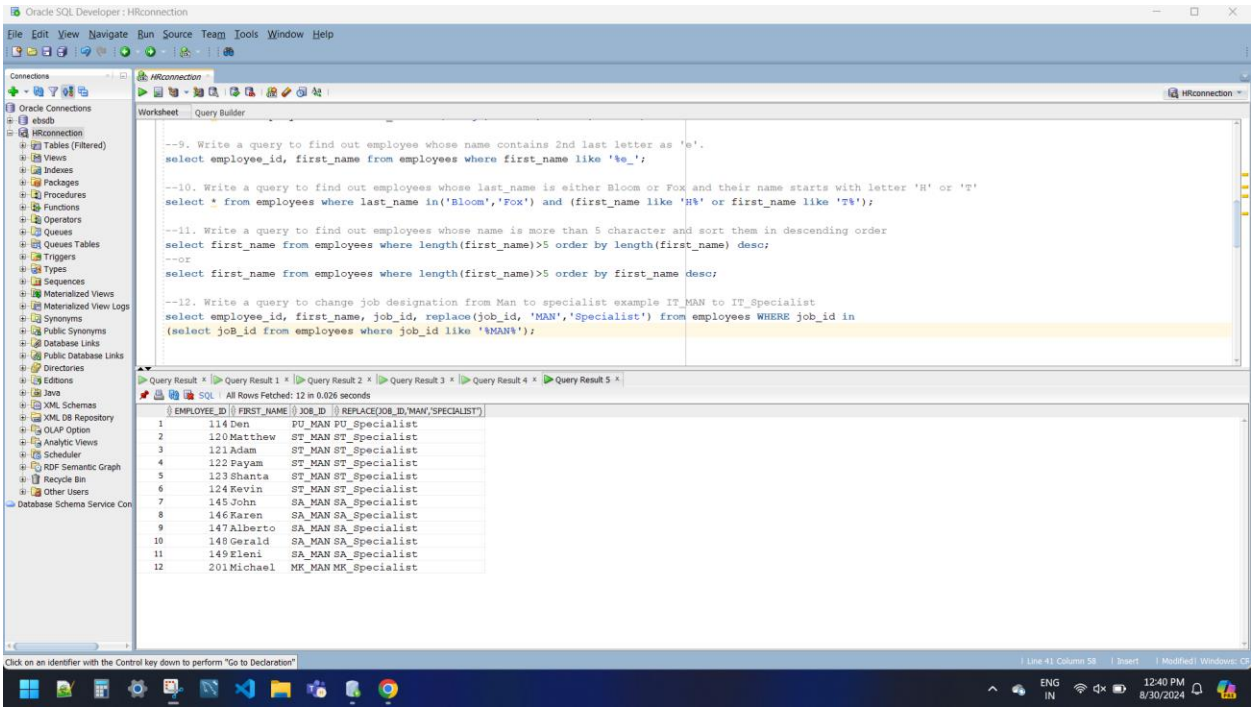
select first_name from employees where length(first_name)>5 order by first_name desc;



--12. Write a query to change job designation from Man to specialist example IT_MAN to IT_Specialist

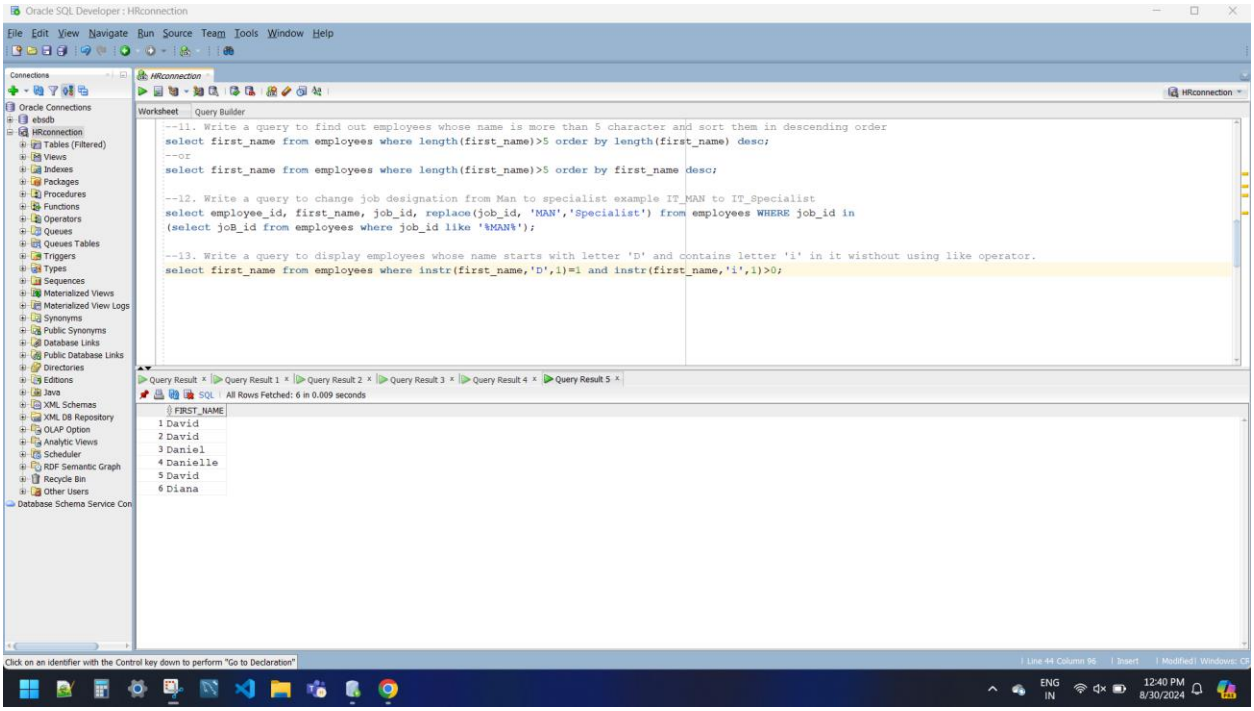
select employee_id, first_name, job_id, replace(job_id, 'MAN','Specialist') from employees WHERE job_id in

(select joB_id from employees where job_id like '%MAN%');



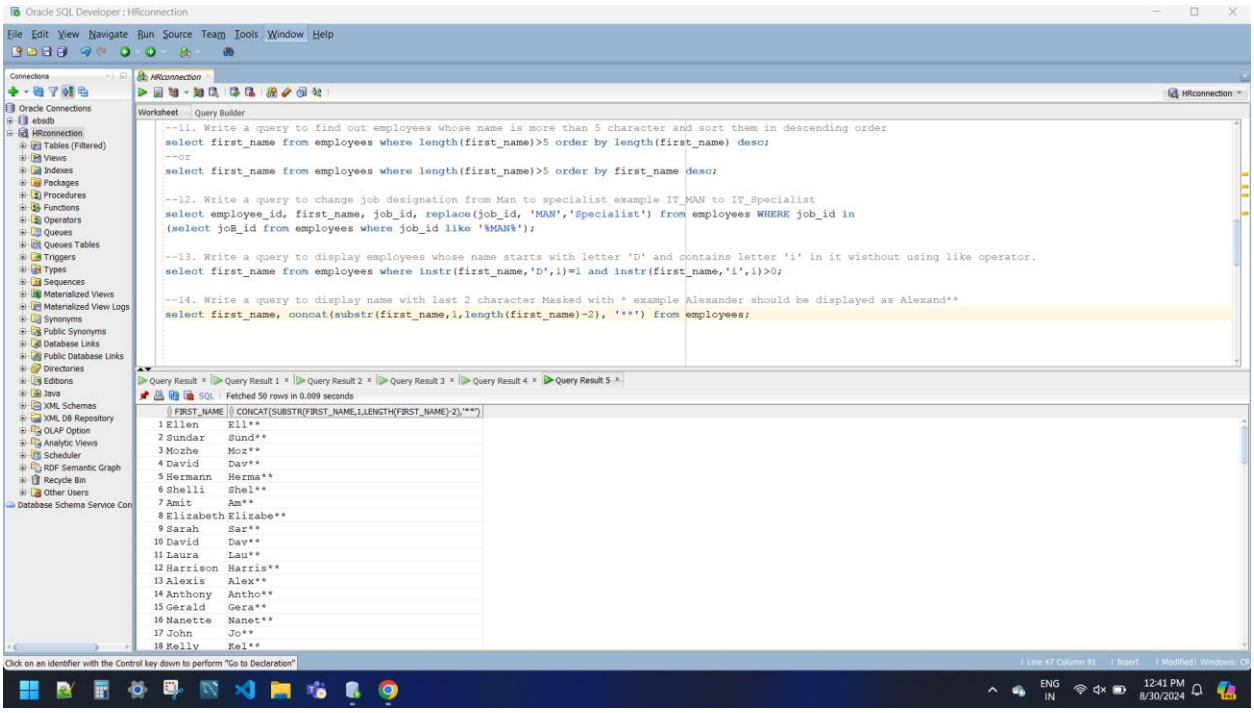
--13. Write a query to display employees whose name starts with letter 'D' and contains letter 'i' in it wisthout using like operator.

select first_name from employees where instr(first_name,'D',1)=1 and instr(first_name,'i',1)>0;



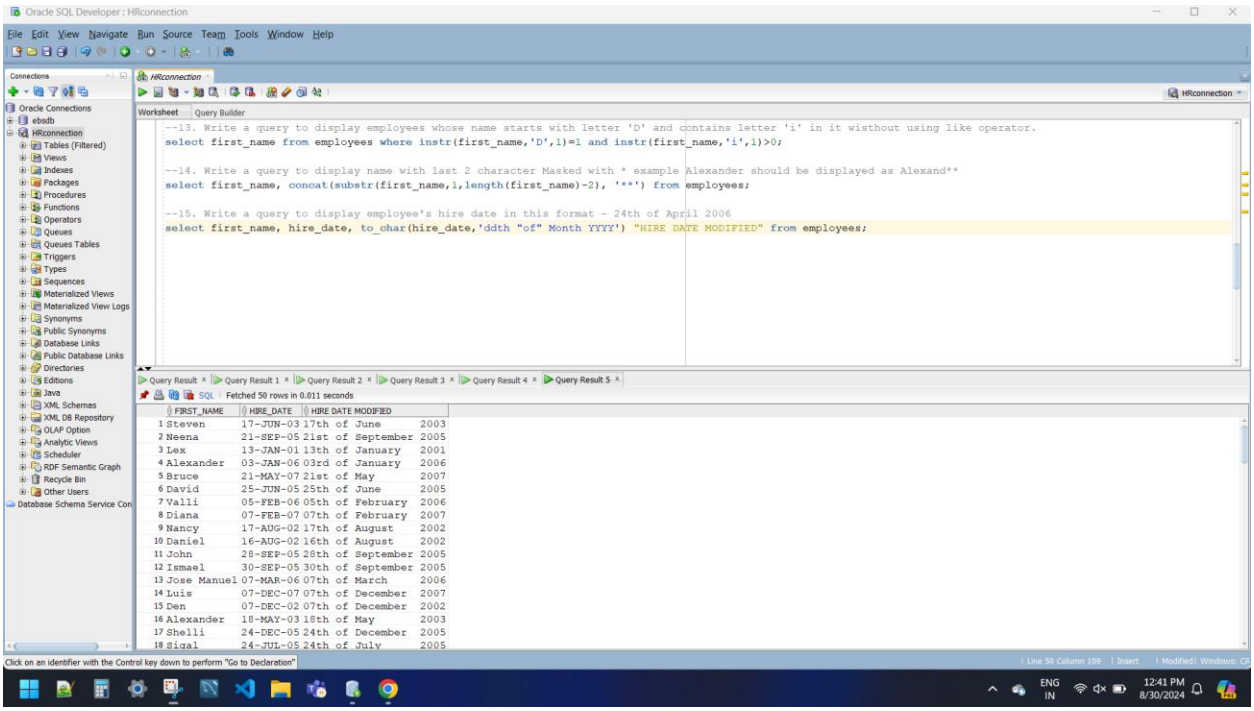
--14. Write a query to display name with last 2 character Masked with * example Alexander should be displayed as Alexand**

select first_name, concat(substr(first_name,1,length(first_name)-2), '**') from employees;



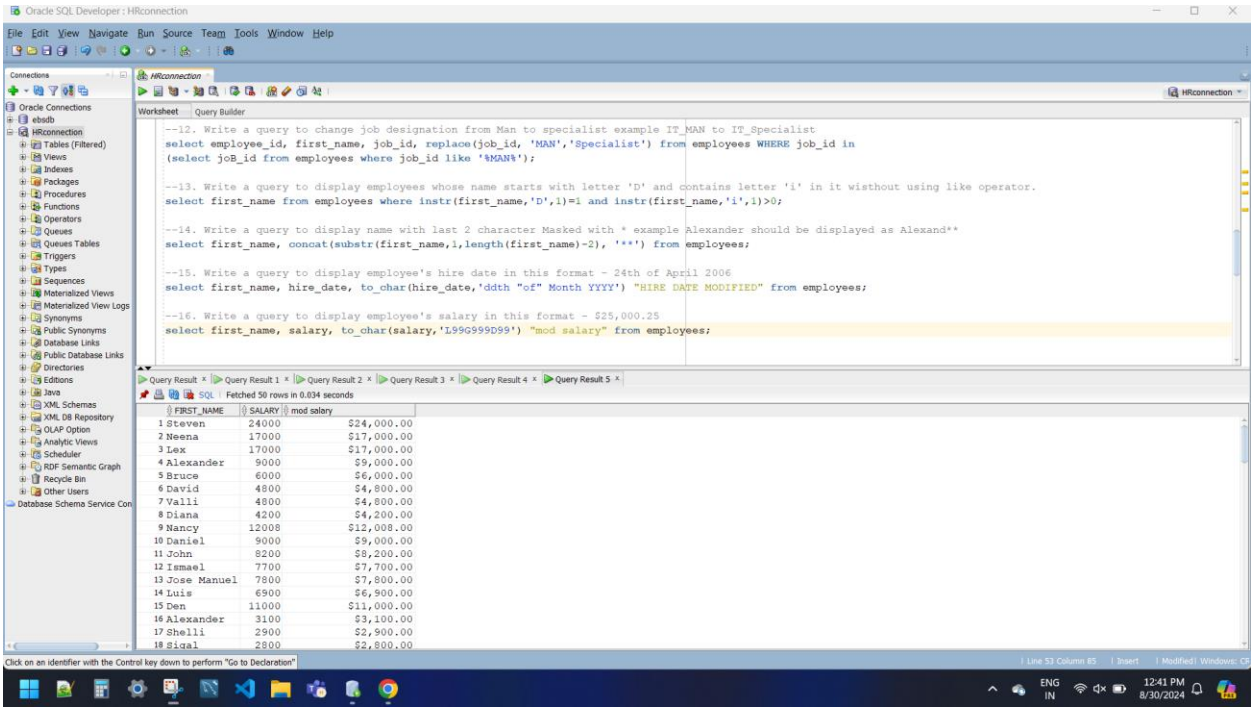
--15. Write a query to display employee's hire date in this format - 24th of April 2006

select first_name, hire_date, to_char(hire_date,'ddth "of" Month YYYY') "HIRE DATE MODIFIED" from employees;



--16. Write a query to display employee's salary in this format - $25,000.25

select first_name, salary, to_char(salary,'L99G999D99') "mod salary" from employees;

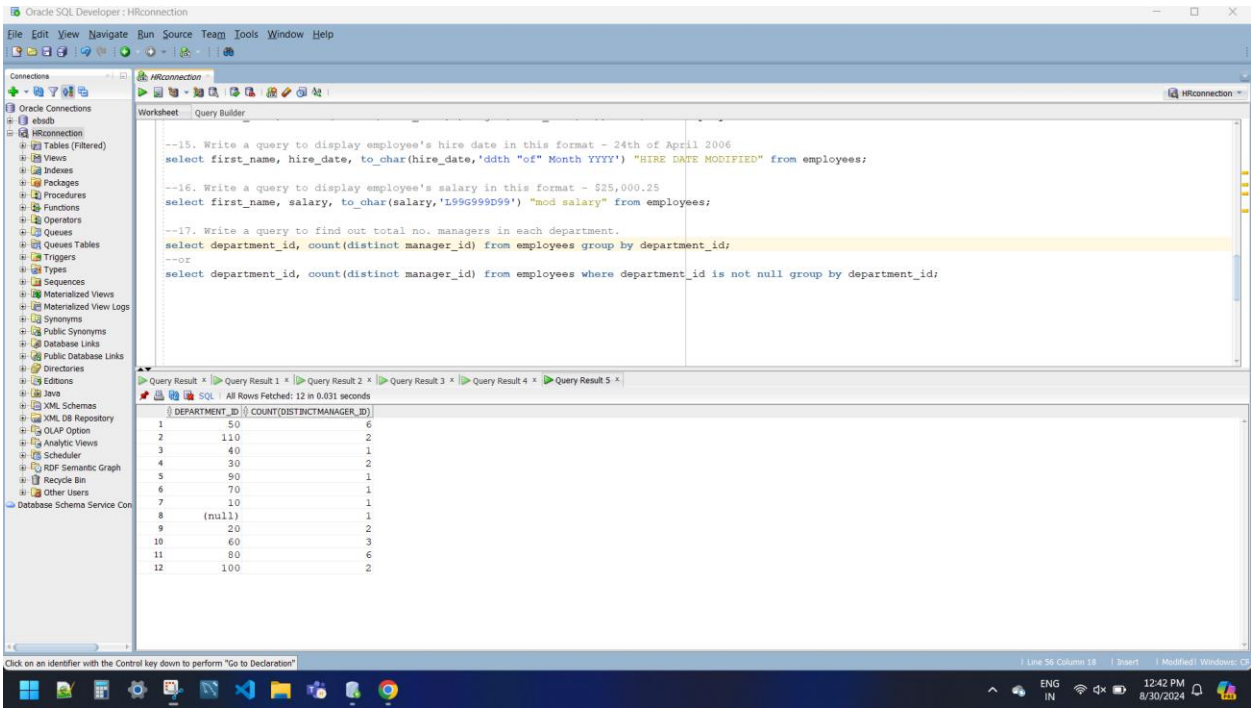


--17. Write a query to find out total no. managers in each department.

select department_id, count(distinct manager_id) from employees group by department_id;

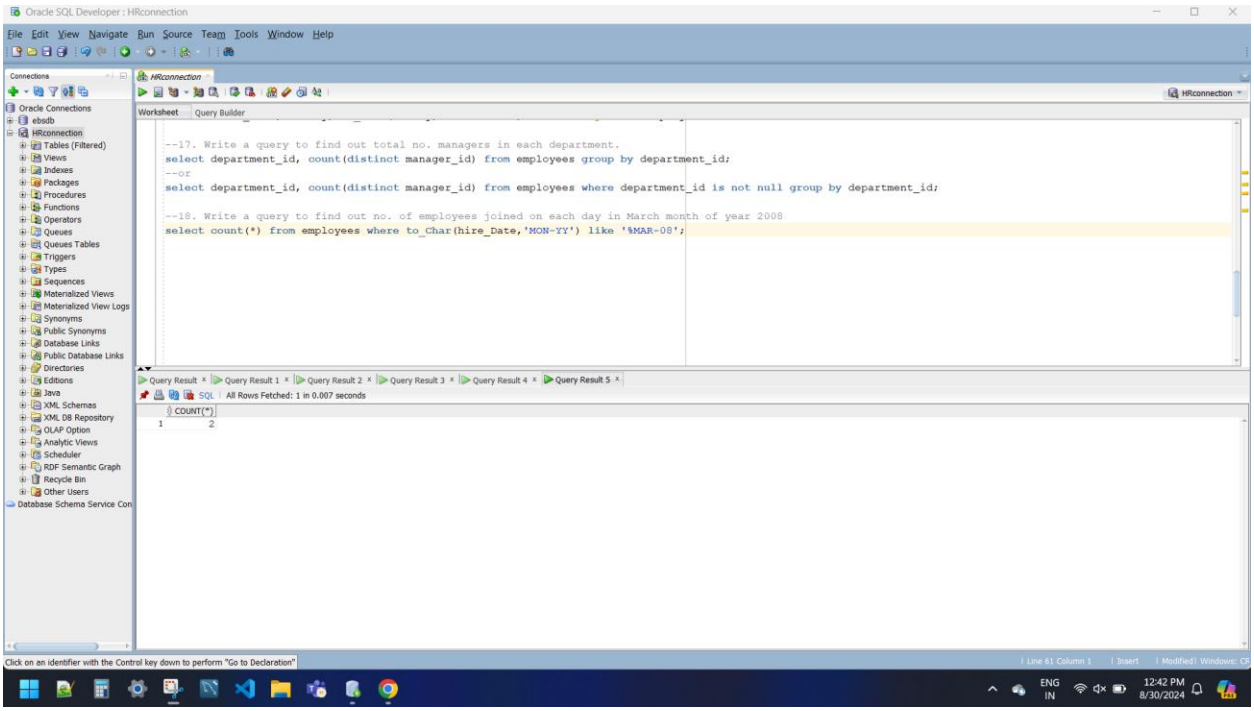
--or

select department_id, count(distinct manager_id) from employees where department_id is not null group by department_id;



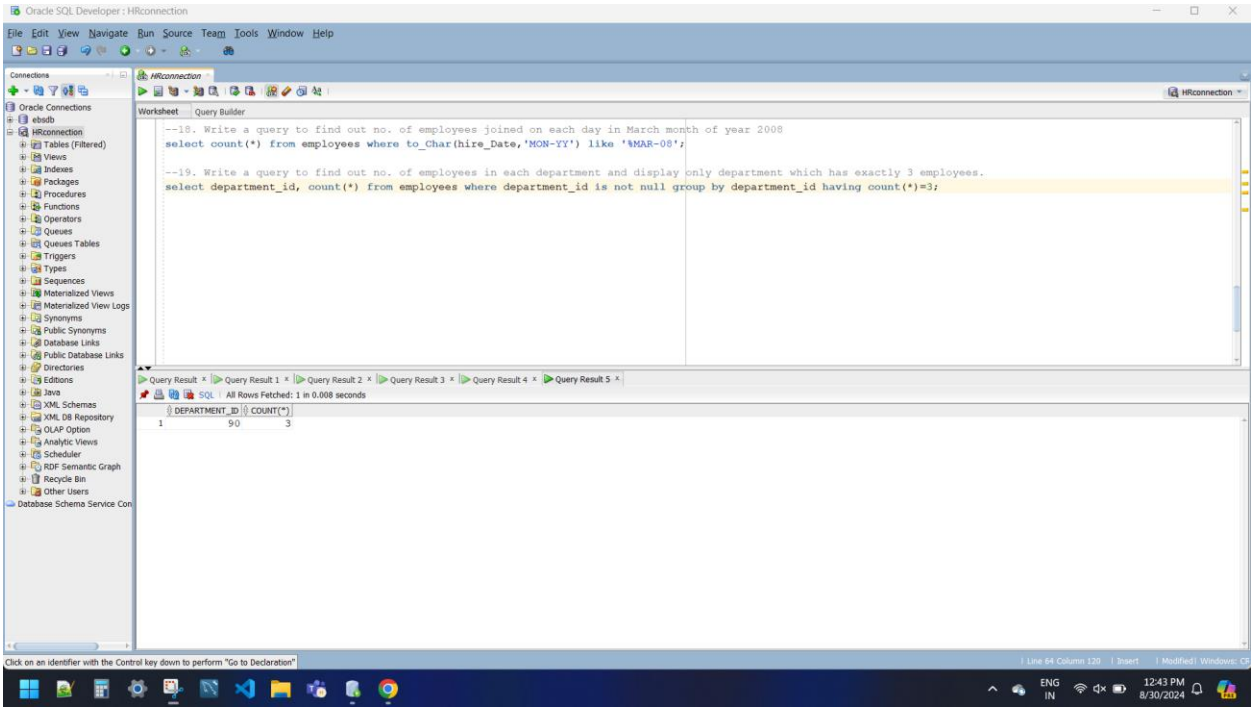
--18. Write a query to find out no. of employees joined on each day in March month of year 2008

select count(*) from employees where to_Char(hire_Date,'MON-YY') like '%MAR-08';



--19. Write a query to find out no. of employees in each department and display only department which has exactly 3 employees.

select department_id, count(*) from employees where department_id is not null group by department_id having count(*)=3;



--20. write a query display only managers whom more than 2 employees are reporting and display the no. of employees reporting count in the output.

select manager_id,count(*) as "No of employeees reporting" from employees where manager_id is not null group by manager_id having count(*)>2;