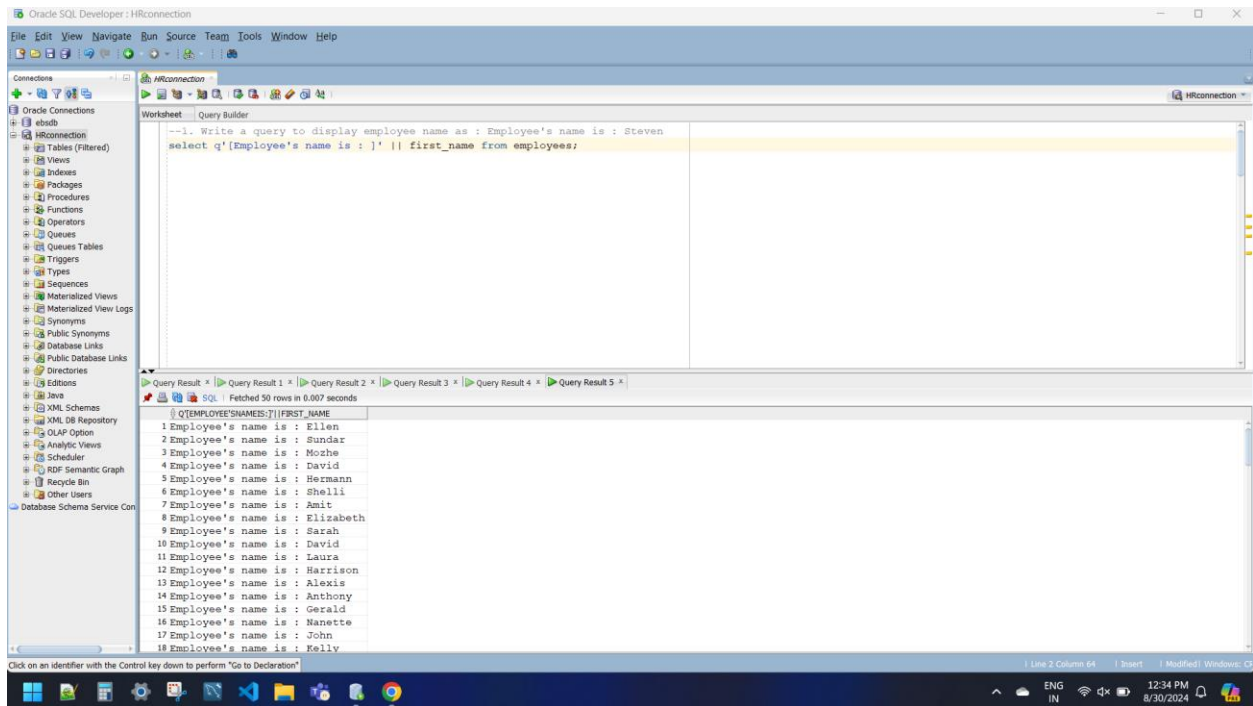


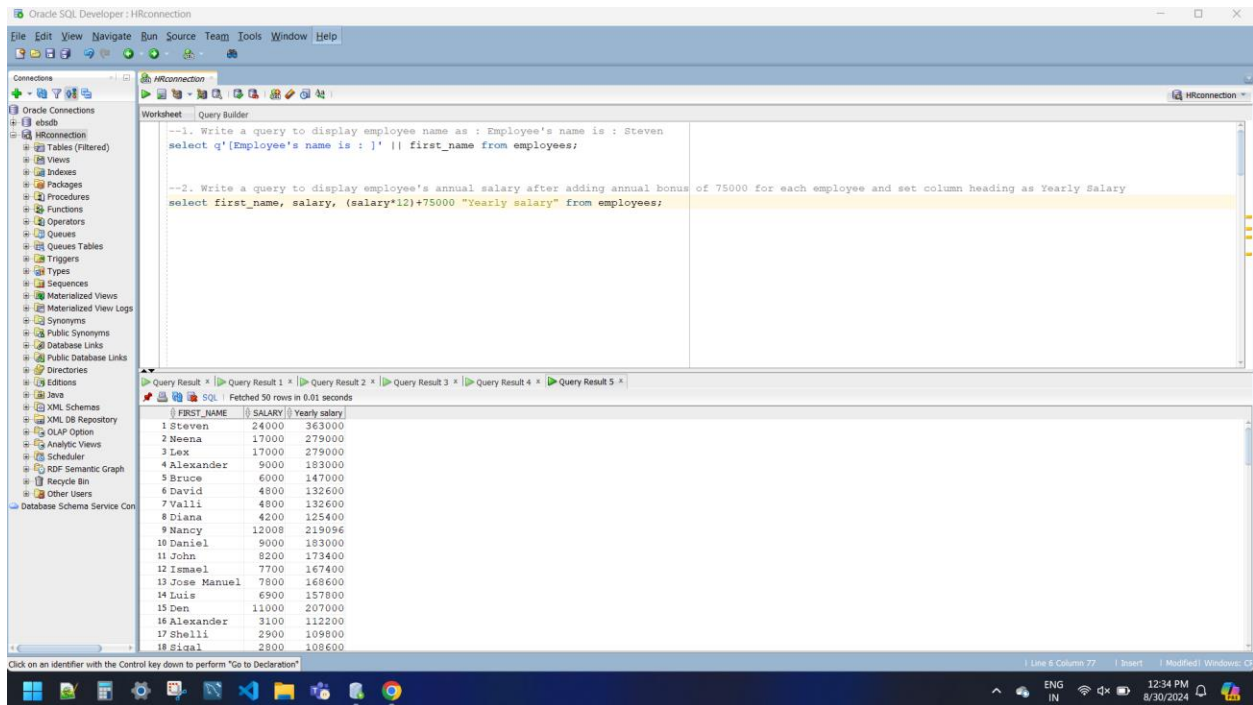
--1. Write a query to display employee name as : Employee's name is : Steven

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;

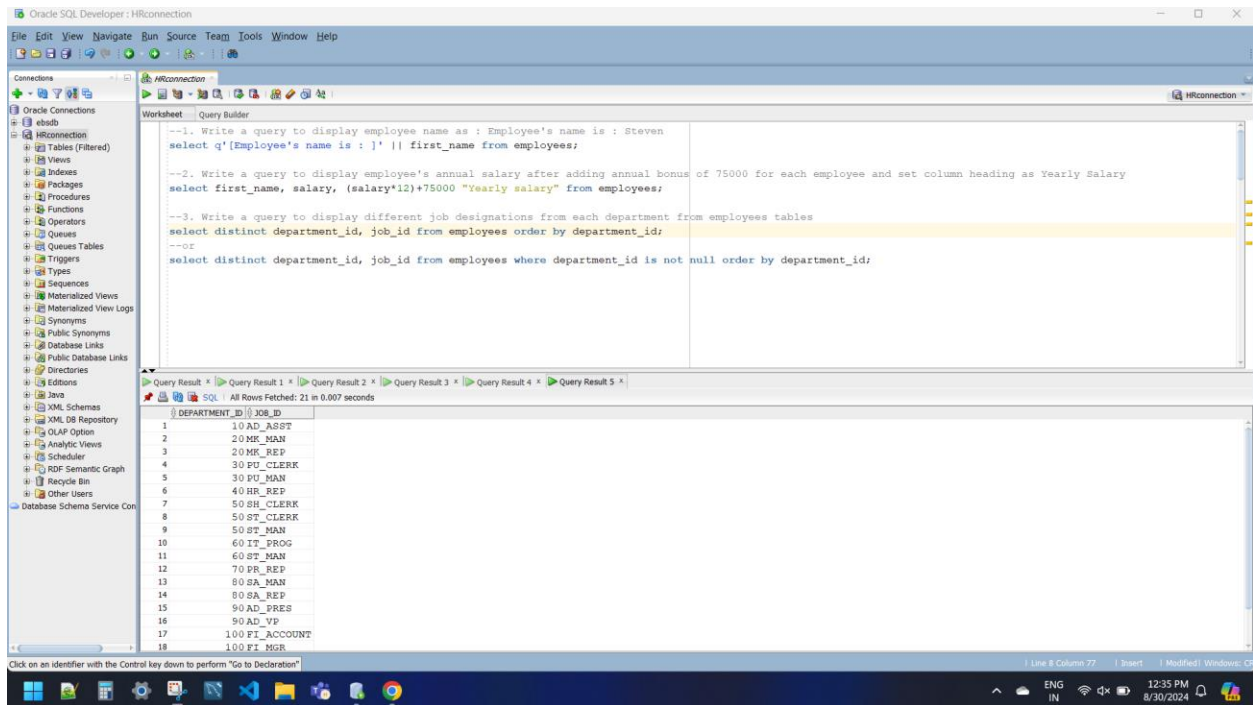


--3. Write a query to display different job designations from each department from employees tables

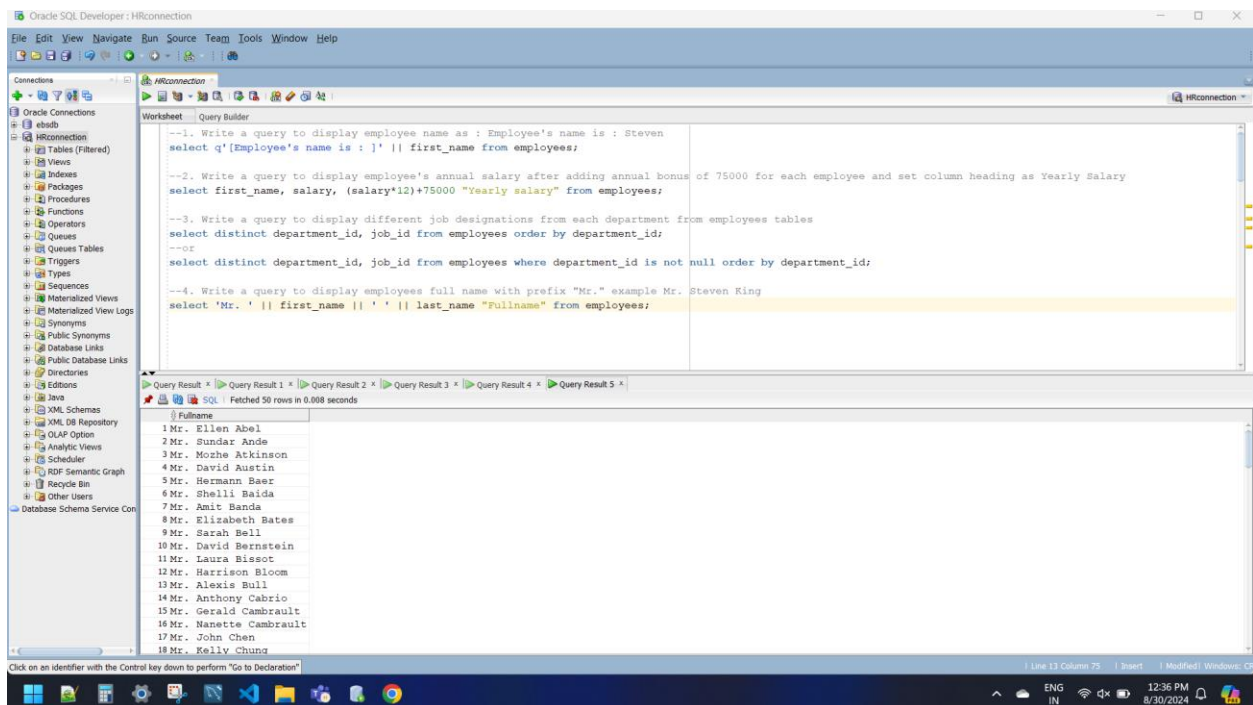
select distinct department_id, job_id from employees order by department_id;

--or

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

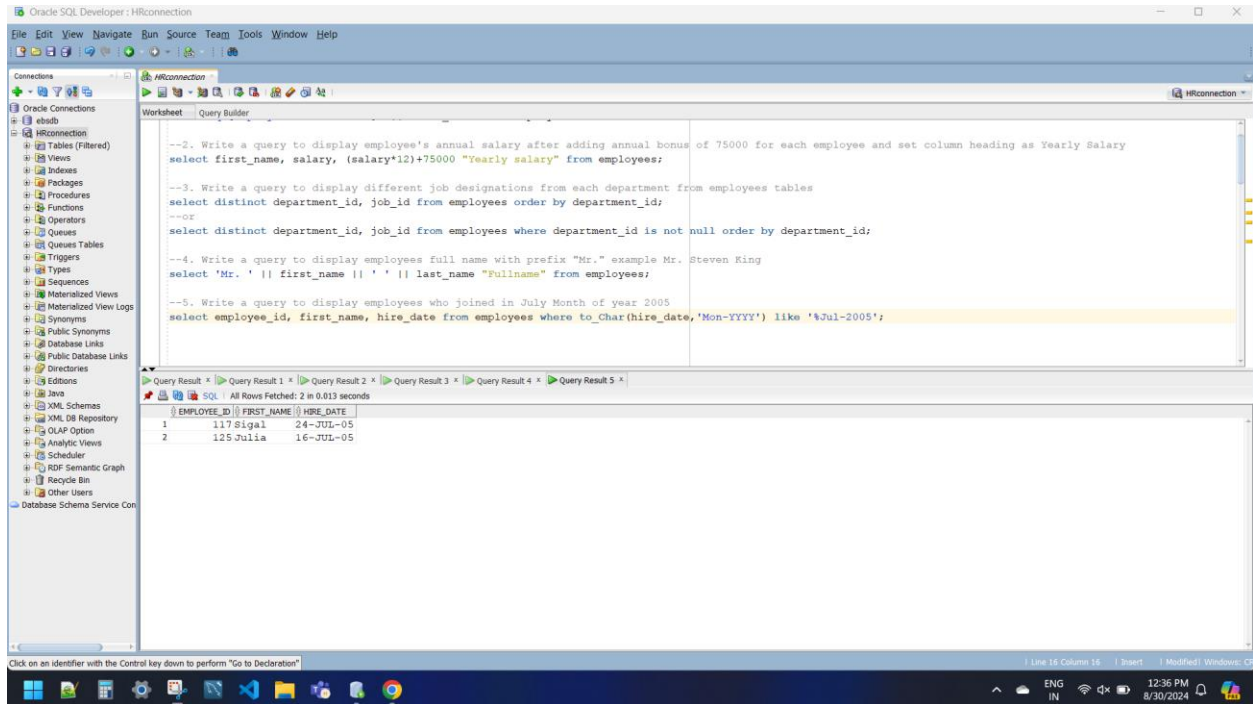


--4. Write a query to display employees full name with prefix "Mr." example Mr. Steven King
 select 'Mr. ' || first_name || ' ' || last_name "Fullname" from employees;



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

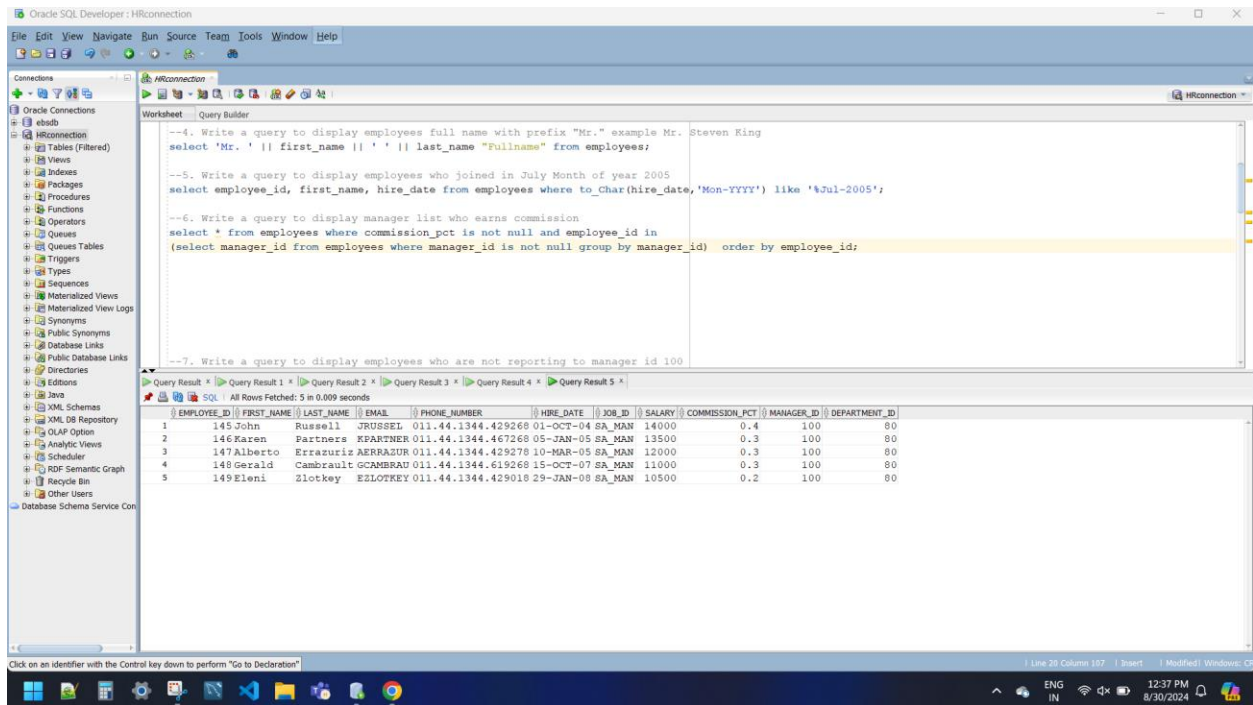
select employee_id, first_name, hire_date from employees where to_Char(hire_date,'Mon-YYYY') like '%Jul-2005';



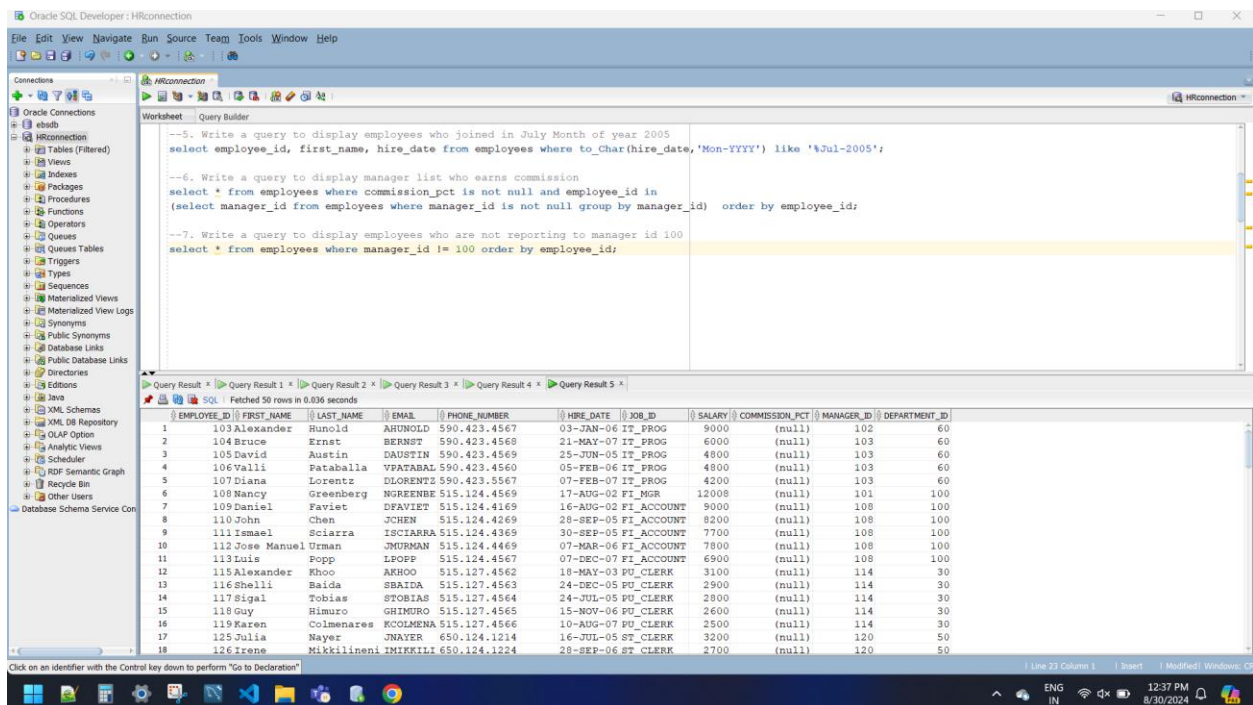
--6. Write a query to display manager list who earns commission

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

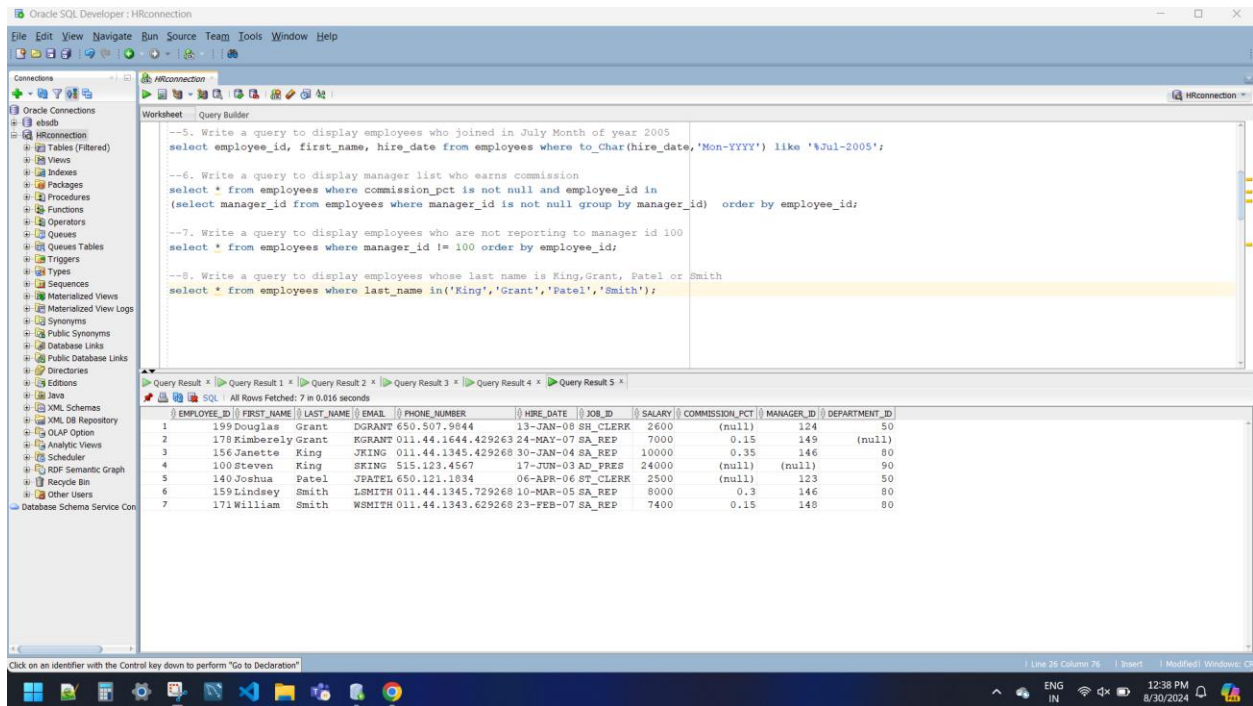
(select manager_id from employees where manager_id is not null group by manager_id)
order by employee_id;



--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;



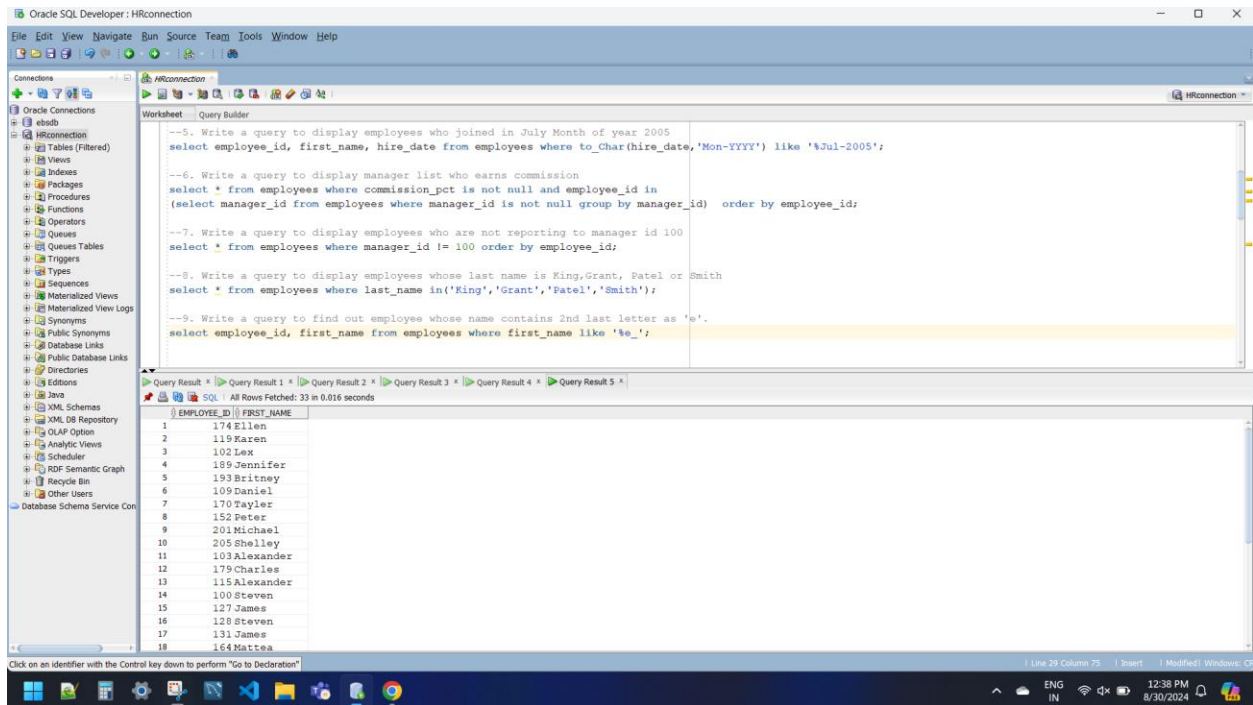
--8. Write a query to display employees whose last name is King, Grant, Patel or Smith
select * from employees where last_name in('King','Grant','Patel','Smith');



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' pane on the left lists 'HRConnection' as the selected connection. The 'Worksheet' pane displays a SQL query: `select * from employees where last_name in('King','Grant','Patel','Smith');`. The 'Query Result' pane shows the results of the query, which are 7 rows of employee data. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Line 26 Column 76' and '8/30/2024'.

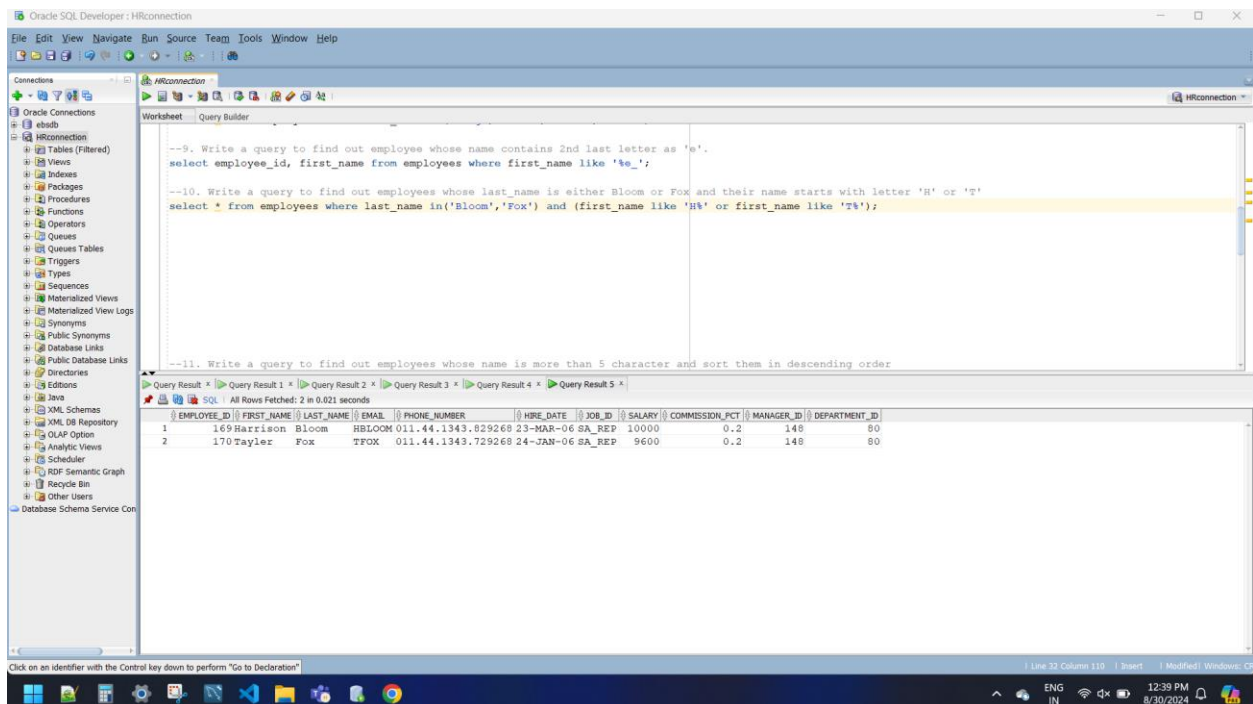
EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	Douglas	Grant	DGRANT	650.507.9844	13-JAN-08	SH_CLERK	2600	(null)	124	50
2	Kimberly	Grant	KGRANT	011.44.1644.429263	24-MAY-07	SA_REP	7000	0.15	149	(null)
3	Janette	King	JKING	011.44.1345.429268	30-JAN-04	SA_REP	10000	0.35	146	80
4	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-03	AD_PRES	24000	(null)	(null)	90
5	Joshua	Patel	JPATEL	650.121.1034	06-APR-06	ST_CLERK	2500	(null)	123	50
6	Lindsey	Smith	LSMITH	011.44.1345.729268	10-MAR-05	SA_REP	8000	0.3	146	80
7	William	Smith	WSMITH	011.44.1343.629268	23-FEB-07	SA_REP	7400	0.15	148	80

--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%');

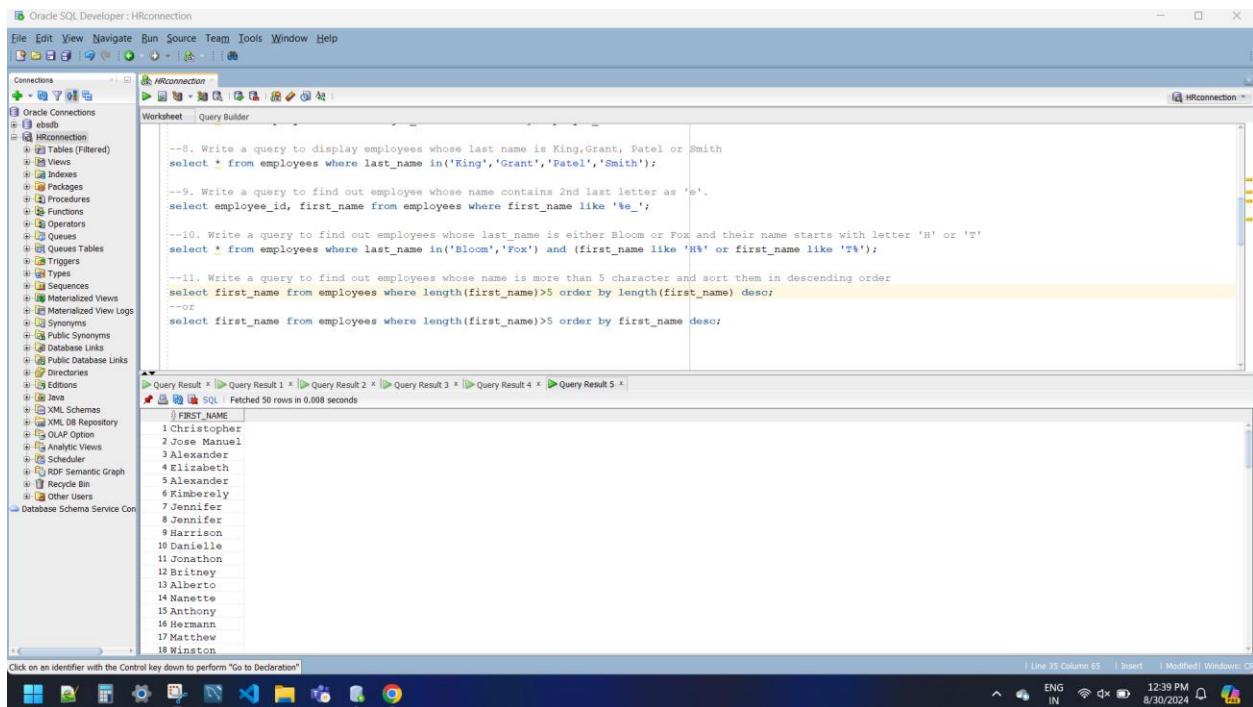


--11. Write a query to find out employees whose name is more than 5 character and sort them in descending order

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

--or

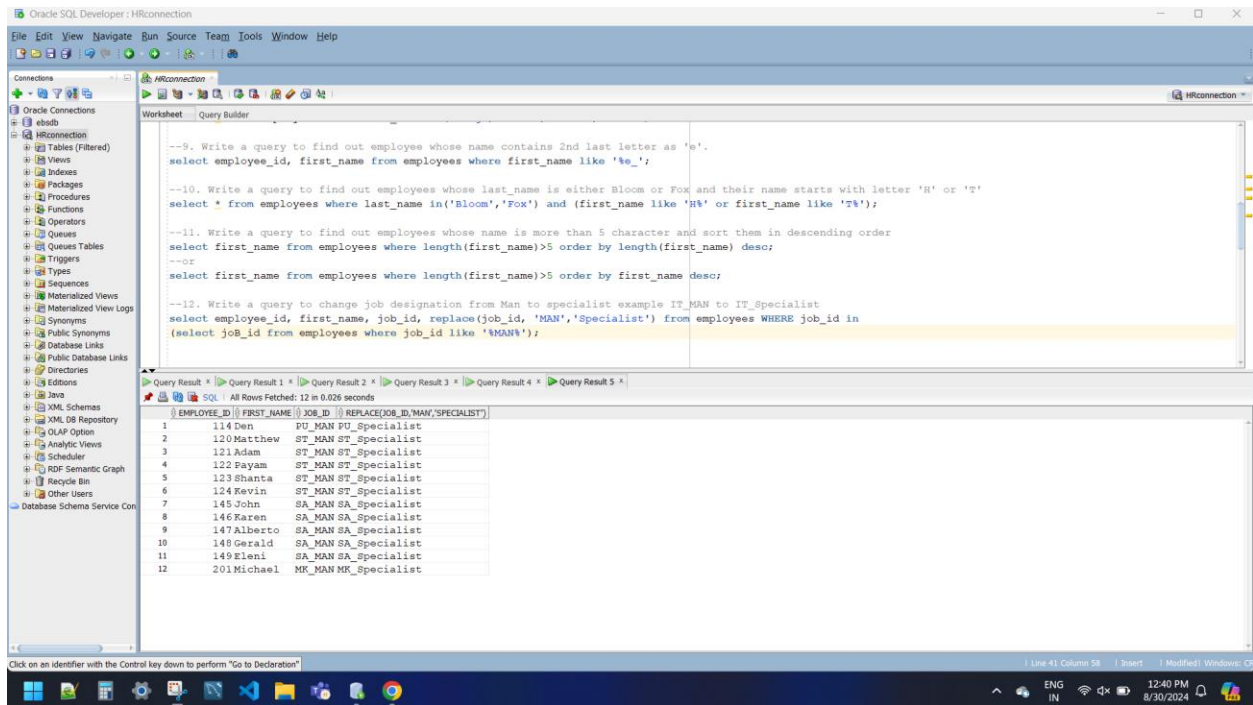
```
select first_name from employees where length(first_name)>5 order by first_name desc;
```



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

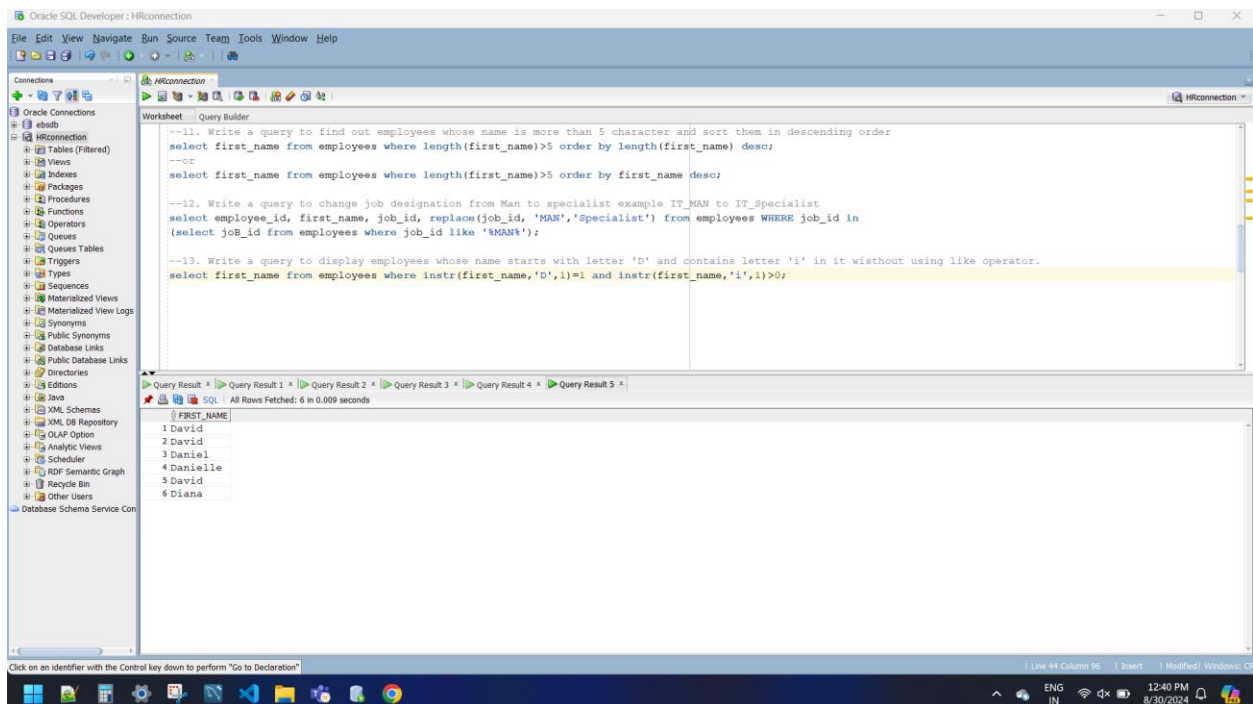
```
select employee_id, first_name, job_id, replace(job_id, 'MAN','Specialist') from employees
WHERE job_id in
```

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

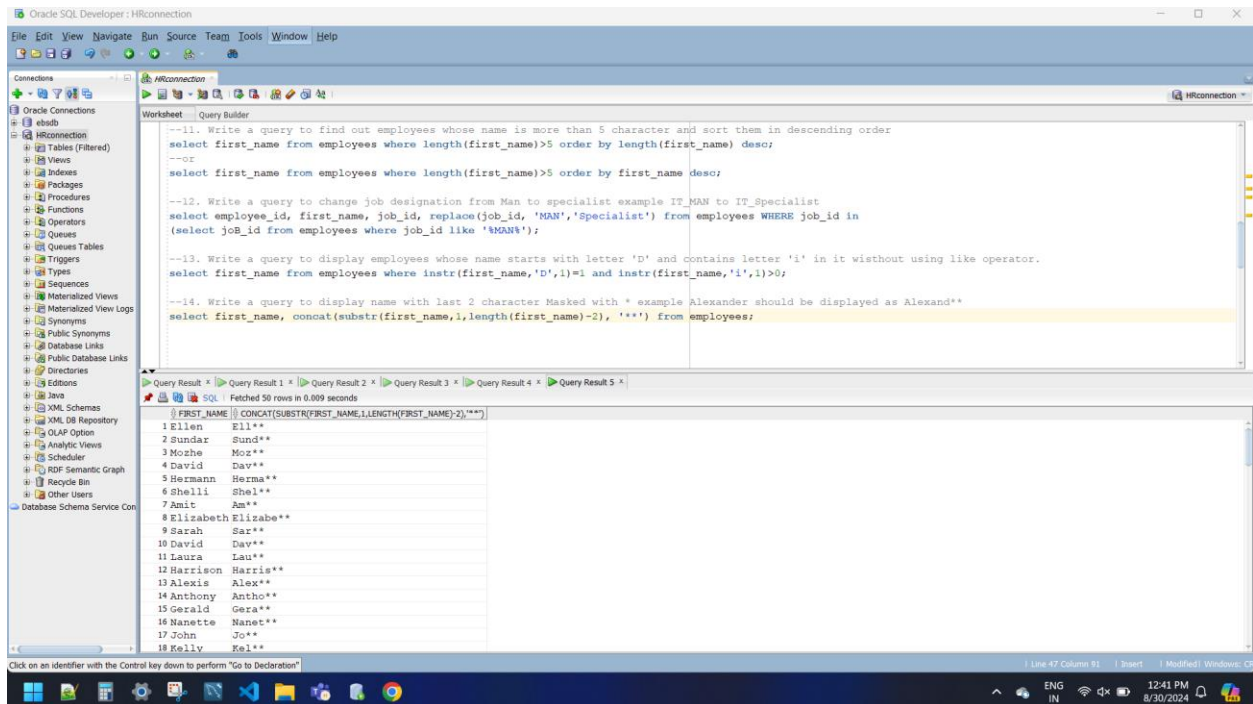
--13. Write a query to display employees whose name starts with letter 'D' and contains letter 'i' in it without using like operator.

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;

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Worksheet Query Builder

```
--13. Write a query to display employees whose name starts with letter 'D' and contains letter 'i' in it without using like operator.
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--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;
```

Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x Query Result 3 x Query Result 4 x Query Result 5 x

SQL Fetched 50 rows in 0.011 seconds

FIRST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	HIRE DATE MODIFIED
1 Steven	17-JUN-03 17th of June 2003	
2 Neena	21-SEP-05 21st of September 2005	
3 Lex	13-JAN-01 13th of January 2001	
4 Alexander	03-JAN-06 03rd of January 2006	
5 Bruce	21-MAY-07 21st of May 2007	
6 David	25-JUN-05 25th of June 2005	
7 Valli	05-FEB-06 05th of February 2006	
8 Diana	07-FEB-07 07th of February 2007	
9 Nancy	17-AUG-02 17th of August 2002	
10 Daniel	16-AUG-02 16th of August 2002	
11 John	28-SEP-05 28th of September 2005	
12 Imael	30-SEP-05 30th of September 2005	
13 Jose Manuel	07-MAR-06 07th of March 2006	
14 Luis	07-DEC-07 07th of December 2007	
15 Den	07-DEC-02 07th of December 2002	
16 Alexander	18-MAY-03 18th of May 2003	
17 Shelli	24-DEC-05 24th of December 2005	
18 Sigal	24-JUL-05 24th of July 2005	

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

Line 50 Column 108 | Insert | Modified: Windows

--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;

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```
--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 without 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;
```

Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x Query Result 3 x Query Result 4 x Query Result 5 x

SQL Fetched 50 rows in 0.034 seconds

FIRST_NAME	SALARY	mod salary
1 Steven	24000	\$24,000.00
2 Neena	17000	\$17,000.00
3 Lex	17000	\$17,000.00
4 Alexander	9000	\$9,000.00
5 Bruce	6000	\$6,000.00
6 David	4800	\$4,800.00
7 Valli	4800	\$4,800.00
8 Diana	4200	\$4,200.00
9 Nancy	12008	\$12,008.00
10 Daniel	9000	\$9,000.00
11 John	8200	\$8,200.00
12 Imael	7700	\$7,700.00
13 Jose Manuel	7800	\$7,800.00
14 Luis	6900	\$6,900.00
15 Den	11000	\$11,000.00
16 Alexander	3100	\$3,100.00
17 Shelli	2900	\$2,900.00
18 Sigal	2800	\$2,800.00

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

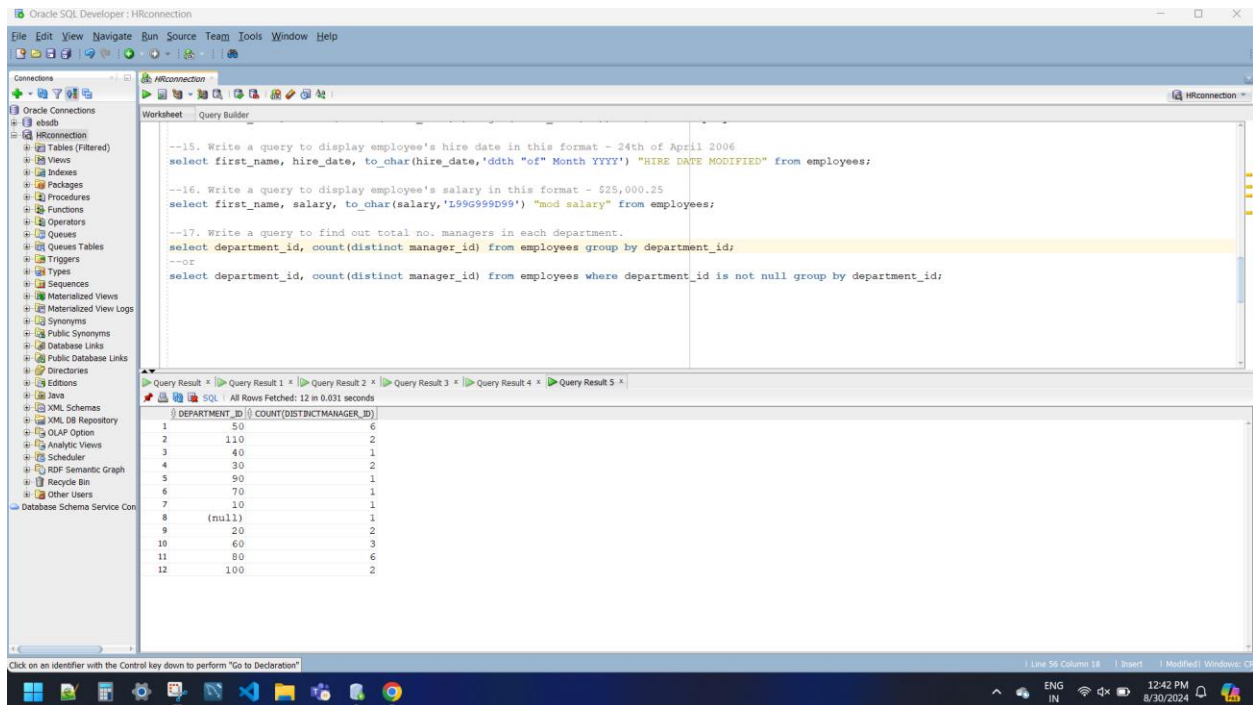
Line 53 Column 85 | Insert | Modified: Windows

--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;
```

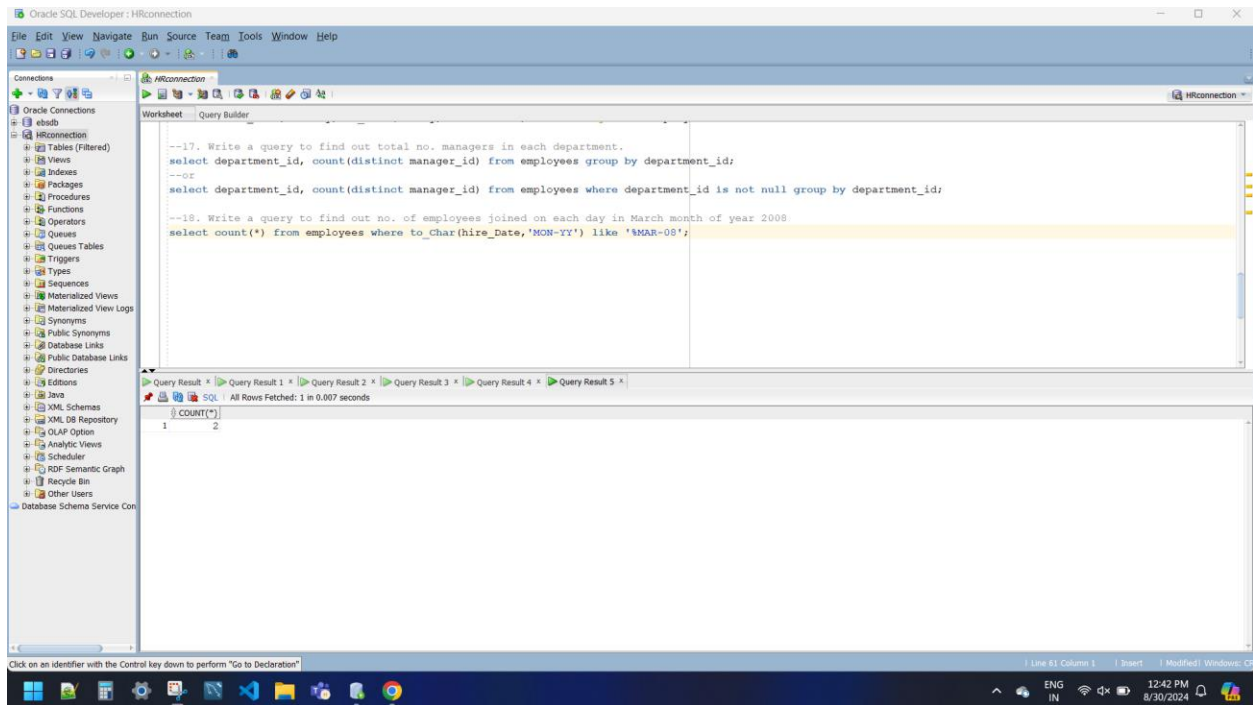
--or

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



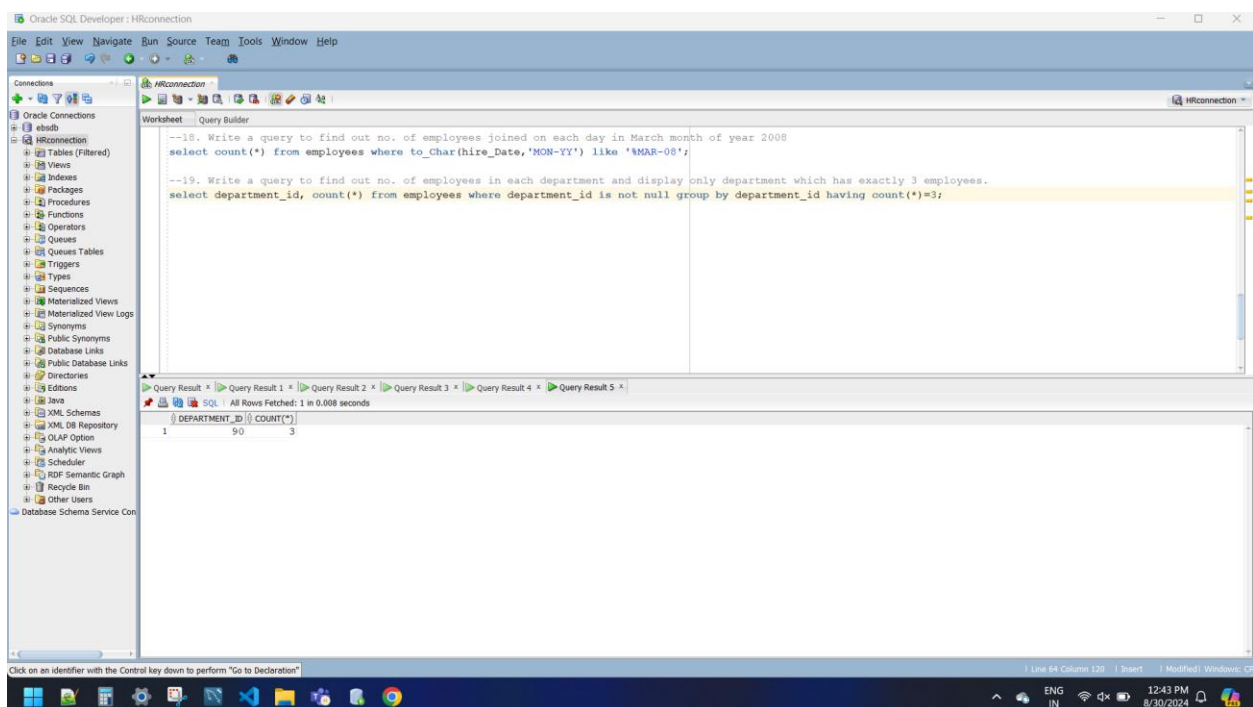
--18. Write a query to find out no. of employees joined on each day in March month of year 2008

```
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 employees reporting" from employees where manager_id is not null group by manager_id having count(*)>2;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema tree. The main workspace shows a SQL script with three queries. The third query is highlighted, which is the one specified in the prompt. Below the script, the 'Query Result' window shows the output of the third query, displaying a table with 15 rows of manager IDs and their corresponding employee counts.

```
--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,'MM-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 employees reporting" from employees where manager_id is not null group by manager_id having count(*)>2;
```

MANAGER_ID	No of employees reporting
1	14
2	5
3	4
4	5
5	5
6	8
7	8
8	8
9	8
10	8
11	6
12	6
13	6
14	6
15	6