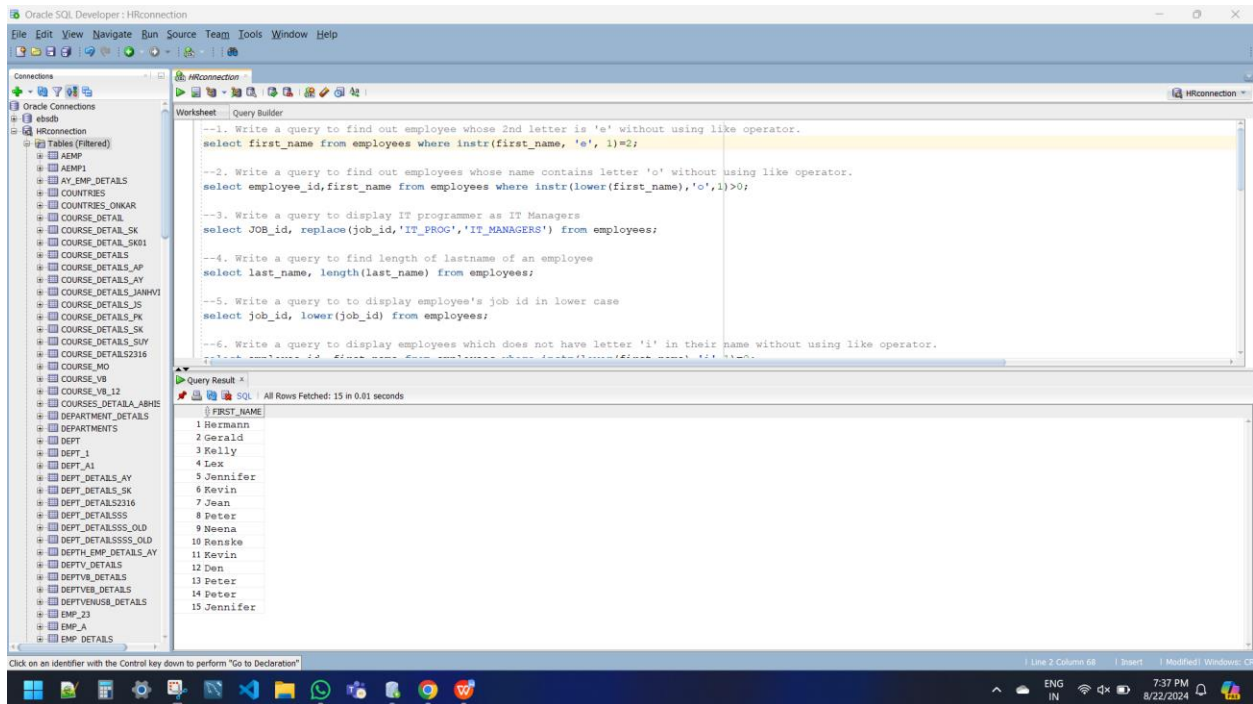


--1. Write a query to find out employee whose 2nd letter is 'e' without using like operator.

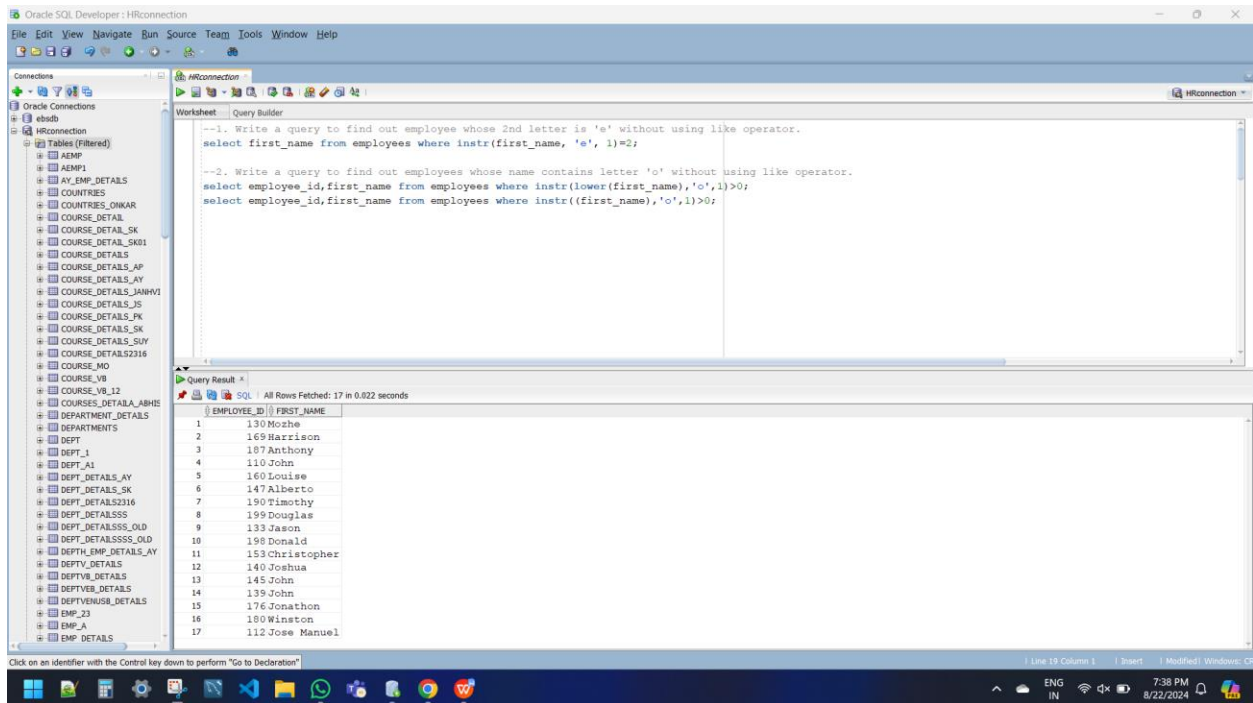
select first_name from employees where instr(first_name, 'e', 1)=2;



--2. Write a query to find out employees whose name contains letter 'o' without using like operator.

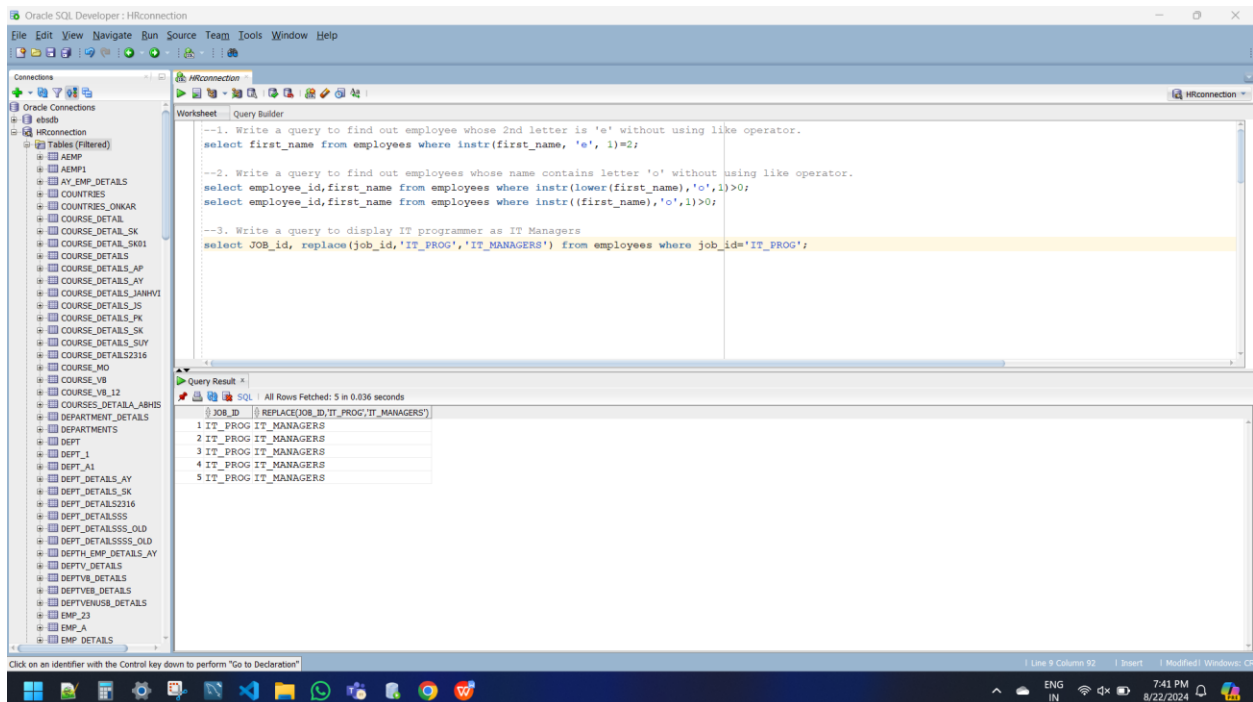
select employee_id,first_name from employees where instr(lower(first_name),'o',1)>0;

select employee_id,first_name from employees where instr((first_name),'o',1)>0;



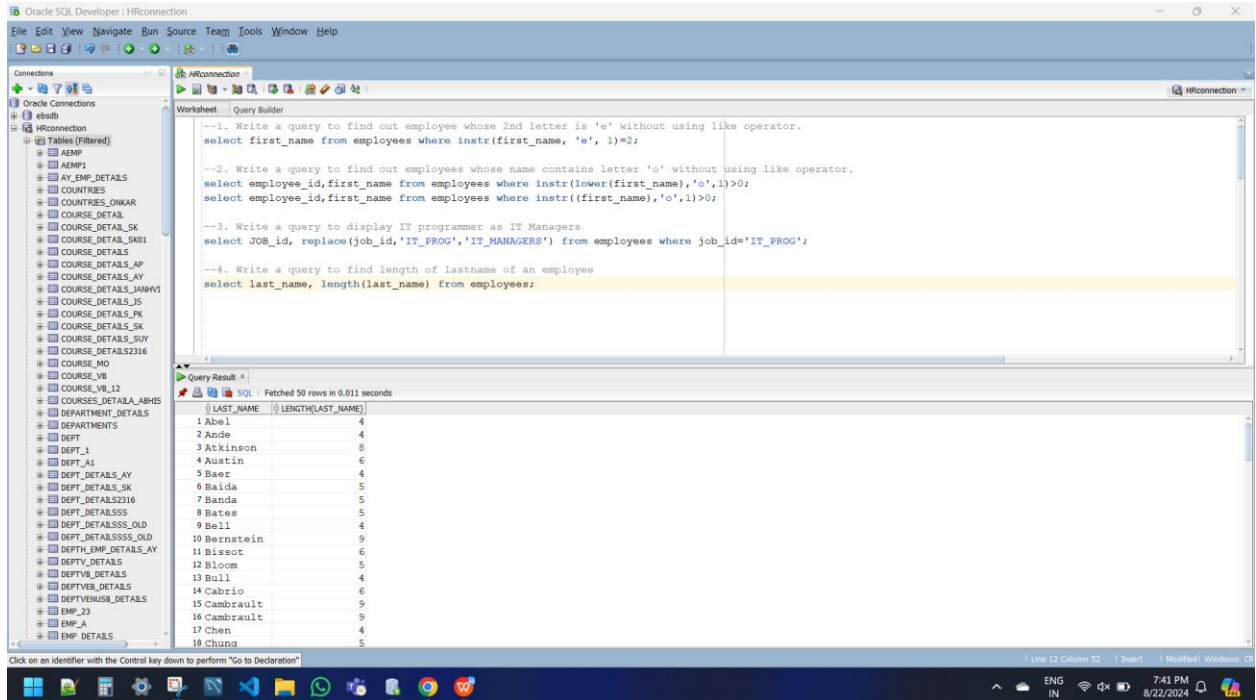
--3. Write a query to display IT programmer as IT Managers

select JOB_id, replace(job_id, 'IT_PROG', 'IT_MANAGERS') from employees where job_id='IT_PROG';



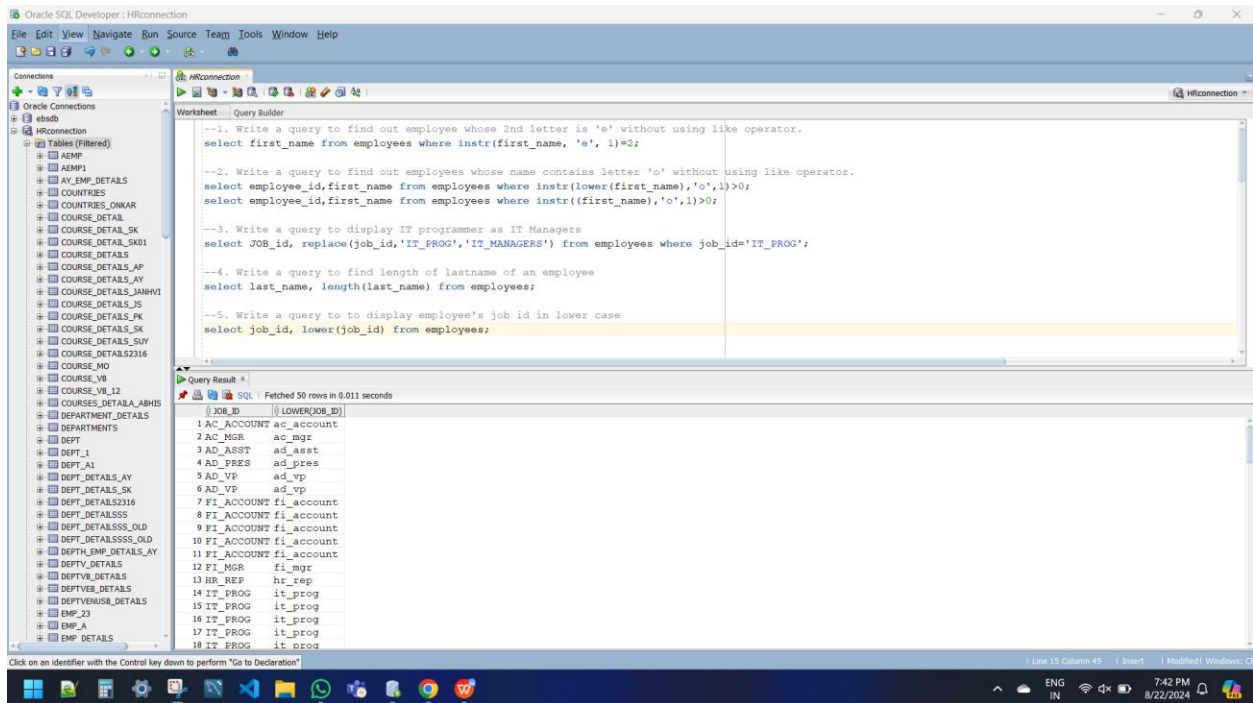
--4. Write a query to find length of lastname of an employee

select last_name, length(last_name) from employees;



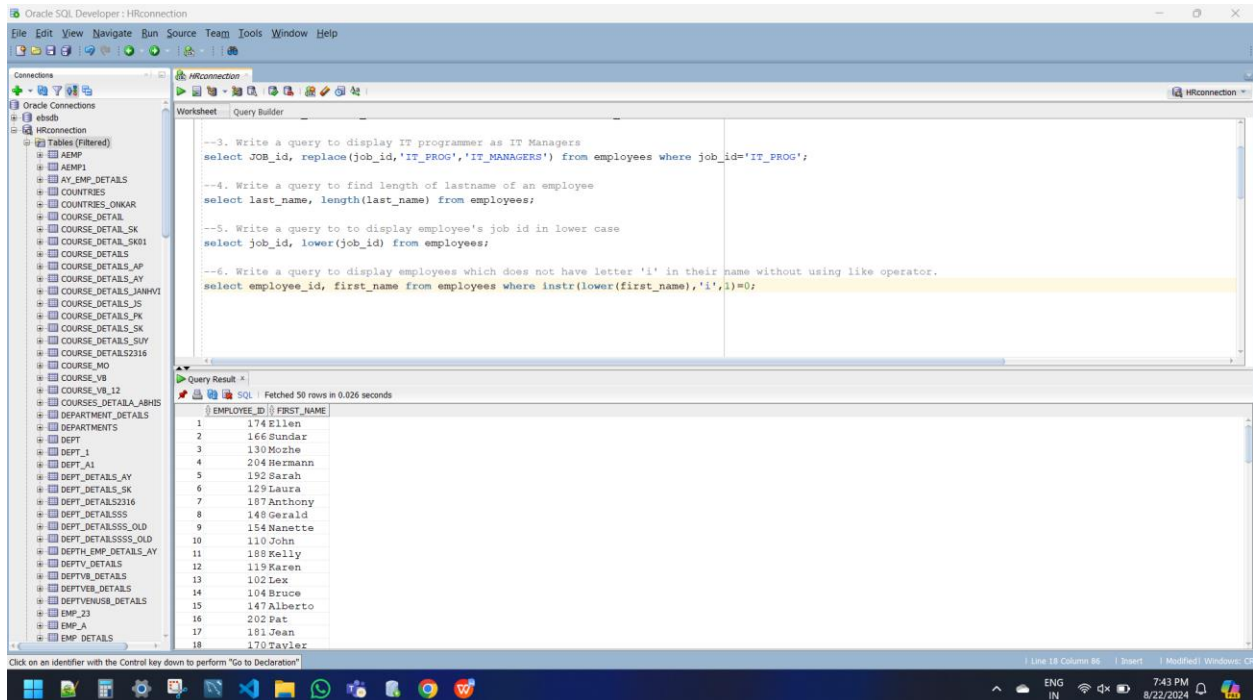
--5. Write a query to to display employee's job id in lower case

select job_id, lower(job_id) from employees;



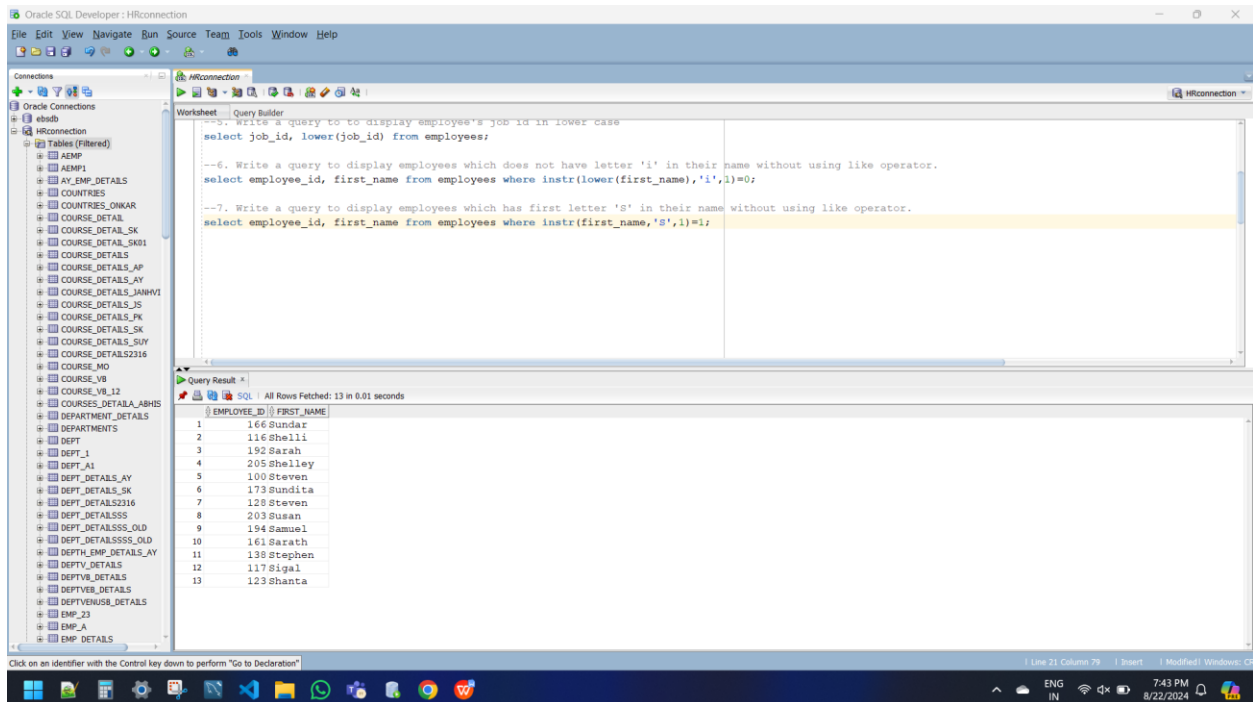
--6. Write a query to display employees which does not have letter 'i' in their name without using like operator.

select employee_id, first_name from employees where instr(lower(first_name), 'i', 1)=0;



--7. Write a query to display employees which has first letter 'S' in their name without using like operator.

```
select employee_id, first_name from employees where instr(first_name,'S',1)=1;
```



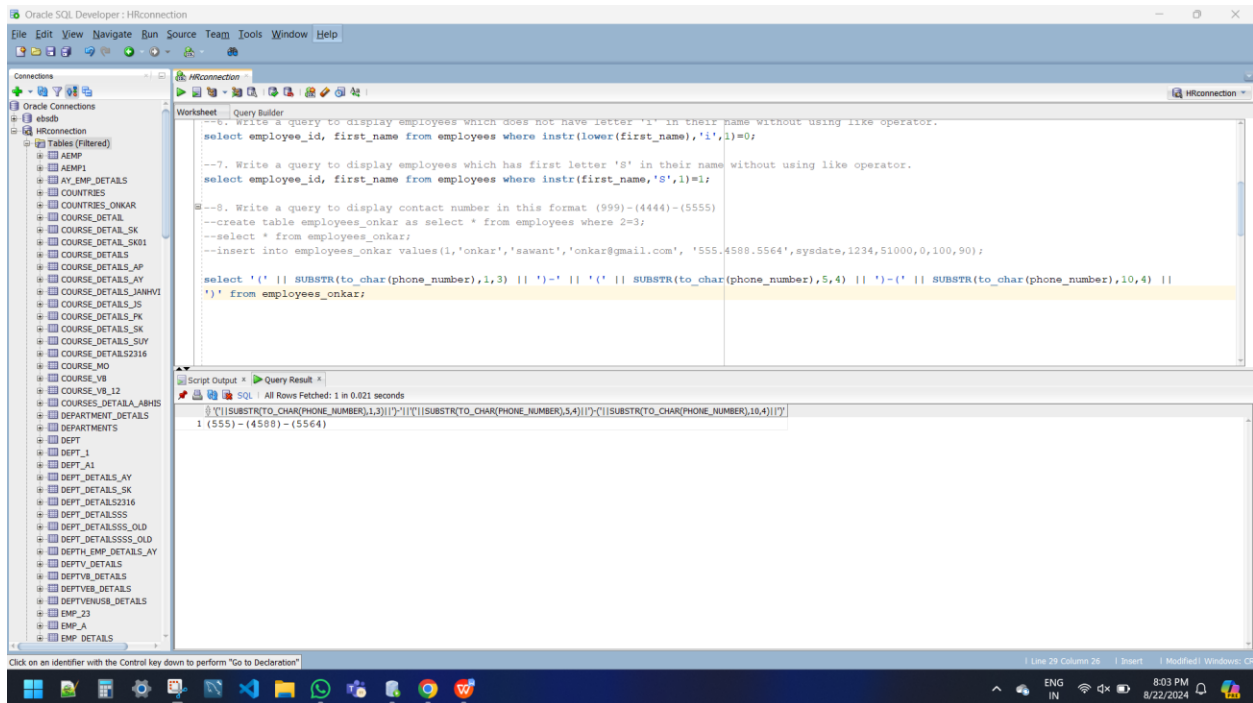
--8. Write a query to display contact number in this format (999)-(4444)-(5555)

--create table employees_onkar as select * from employees where 2=3;

--select * from employees_onkar;

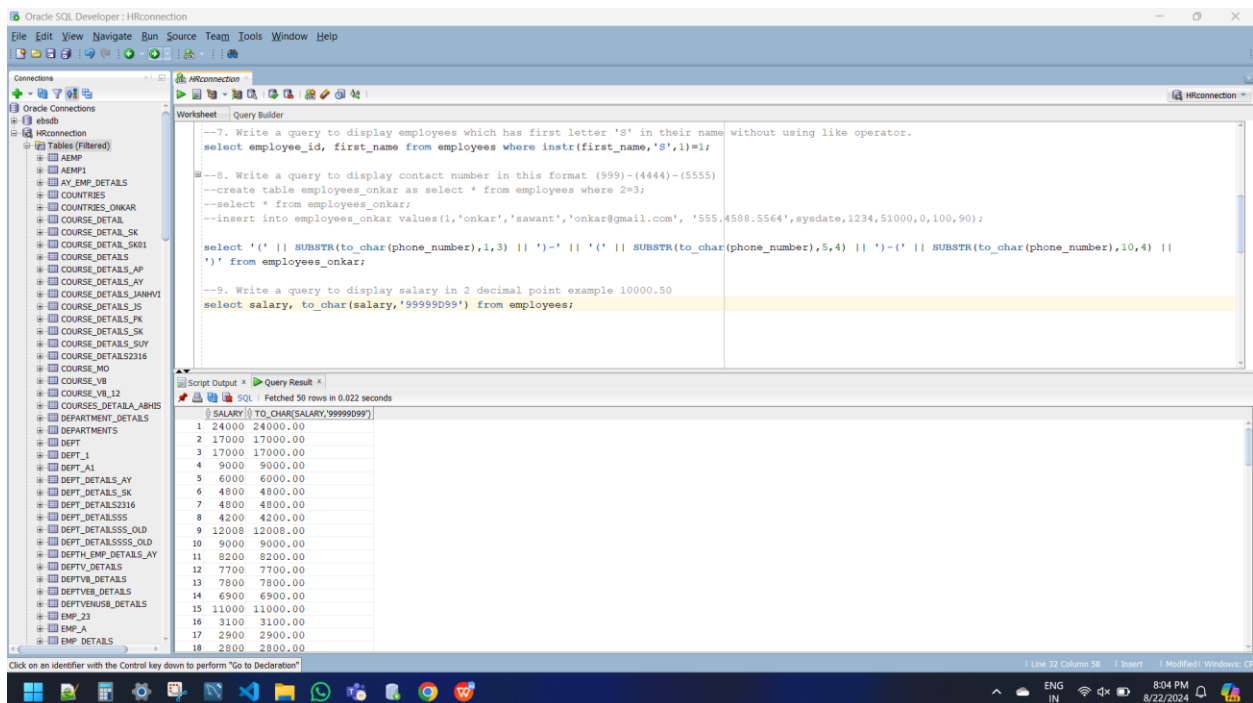
--insert into employees_onkar values(1,'onkar','sawant','onkar@gmail.com',
'555.4588.5564',sysdate,1234,51000,0,100,90);

```
select '(' || SUBSTR(to_char(phone_number),1,3) || '-' || '(' ||  
SUBSTR(to_char(phone_number),5,4) || '-' || SUBSTR(to_char(phone_number),10,4) ||  
)' from employees_onkar;
```



--9. Write a query to display salary in 2 decimal point example 10000.50

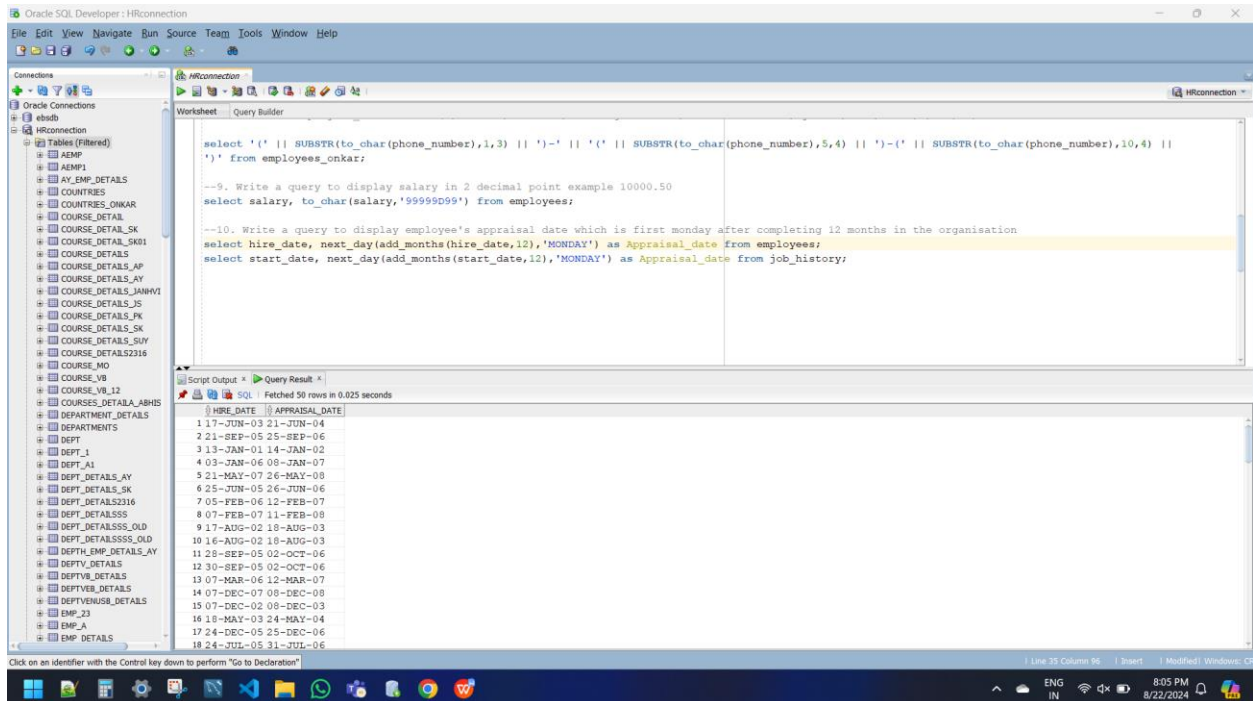
select salary, to_char(salary, '99999D99') from employees;



--10. Write a query to display employee's appraisal date which is first monday after completing 12 months in the organisation

```
select hire_date, next_day(add_months(hire_date,12),'MONDAY') as Appraisal_date from employees;
```

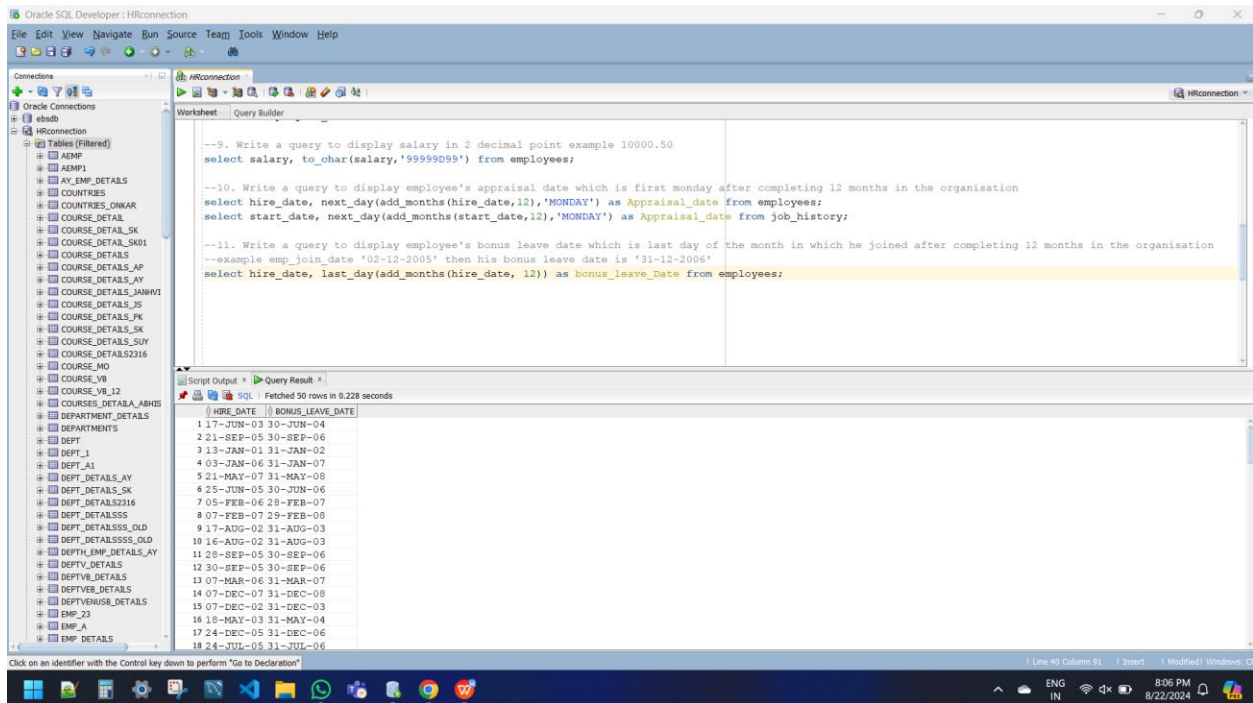
```
select start_date, next_day(add_months(start_date,12),'MONDAY') as Appraisal_date from job_history;
```



--11. Write a query to display employee's bonus leave date which is last day of the month in which he joined after completing 12 months in the organisation

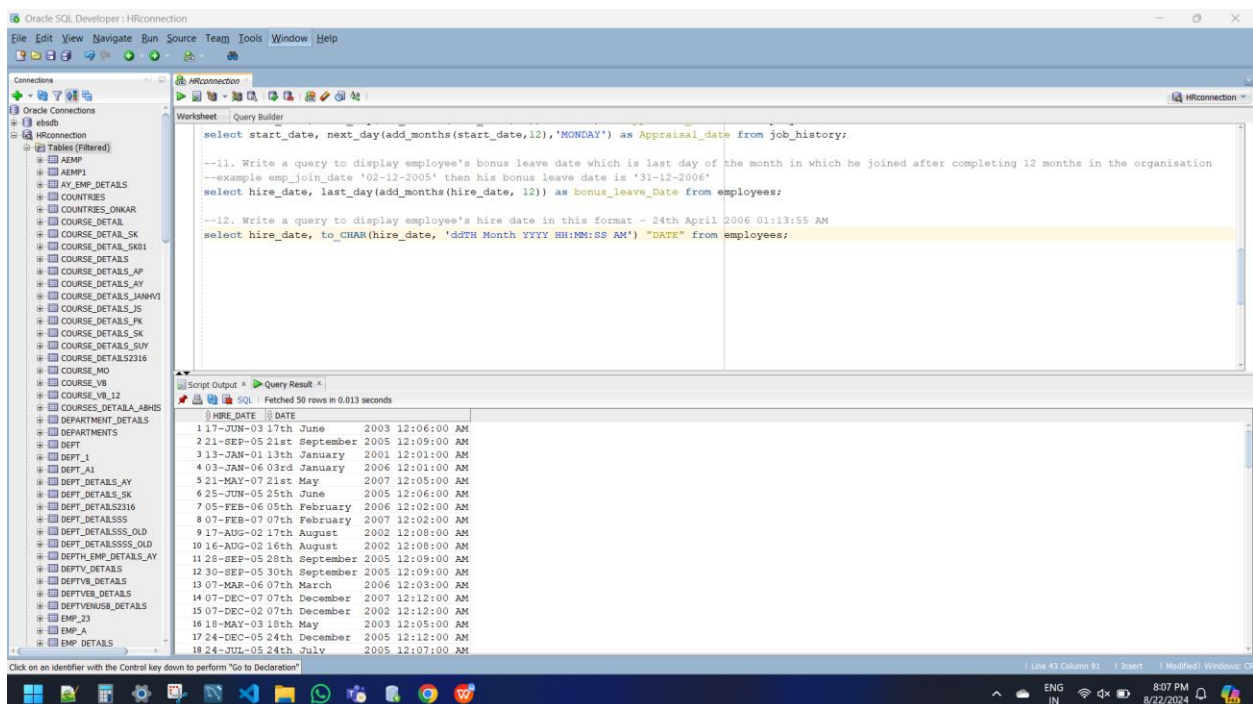
--example emp_join_date '02-12-2005' then his bonus leave date is '31-12-2006'

```
select hire_date, last_day(add_months(hire_date, 12)) as bonus_leave_Date from employees;
```



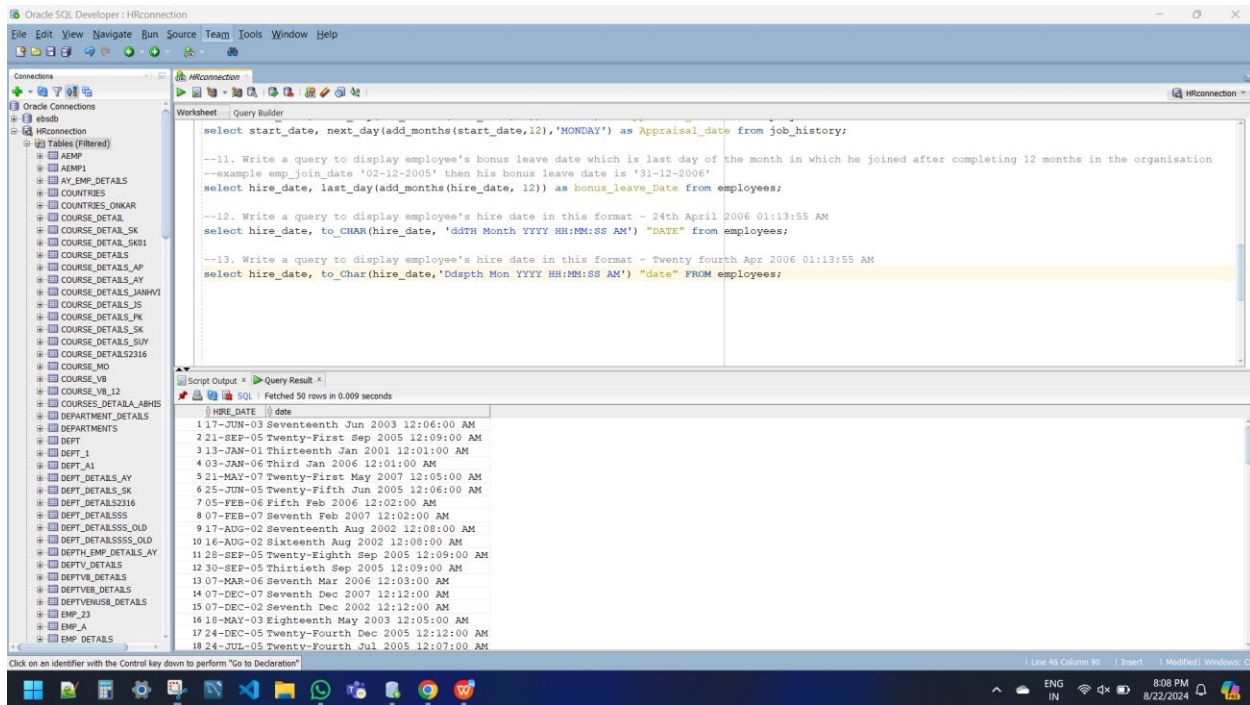
--12. Write a query to display employee's hire date in this format - 24th April 2006 01:13:55 AM

select hire_date, to_CHAR(hire_date, 'ddTH Month YYYY HH:MM:SS AM') "DATE" from employees;



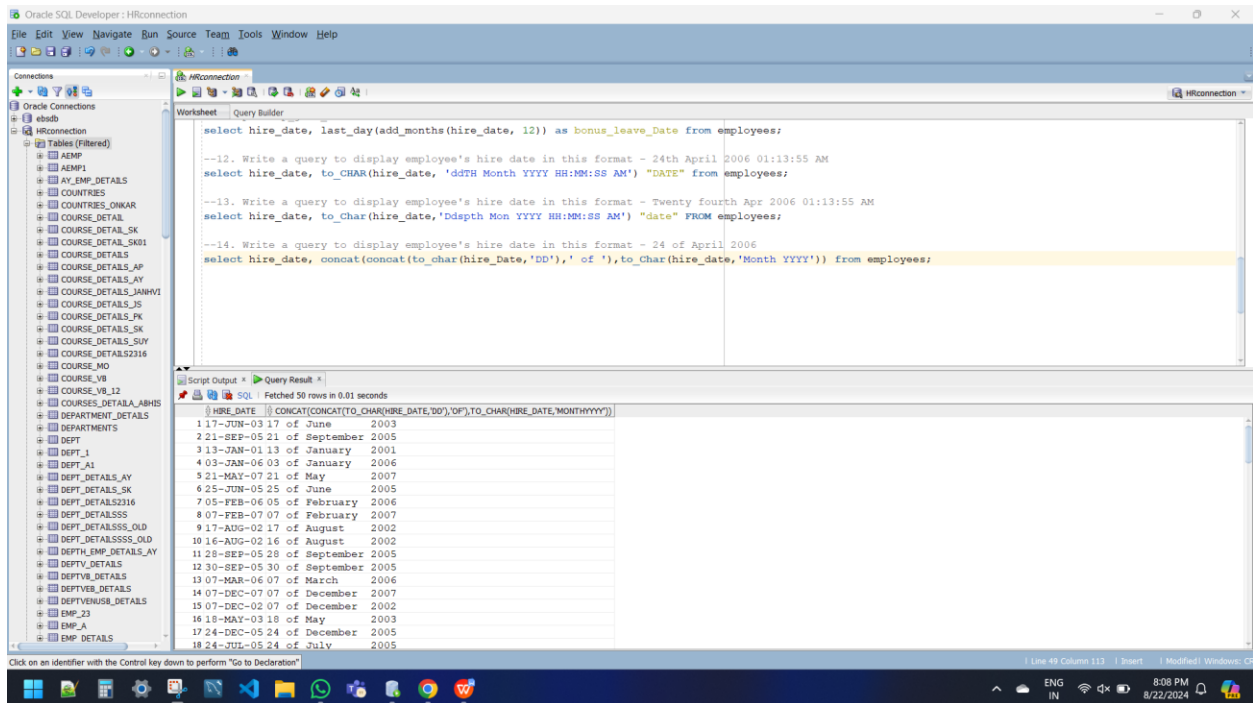
--13. Write a query to display employee's hire date in this format - Twenty fourth Apr 2006 01:13:55 AM

select hire_date, to_Char(hire_date,'Ddspth Mon YYYY HH:MM:SS AM') "date" FROM employees;



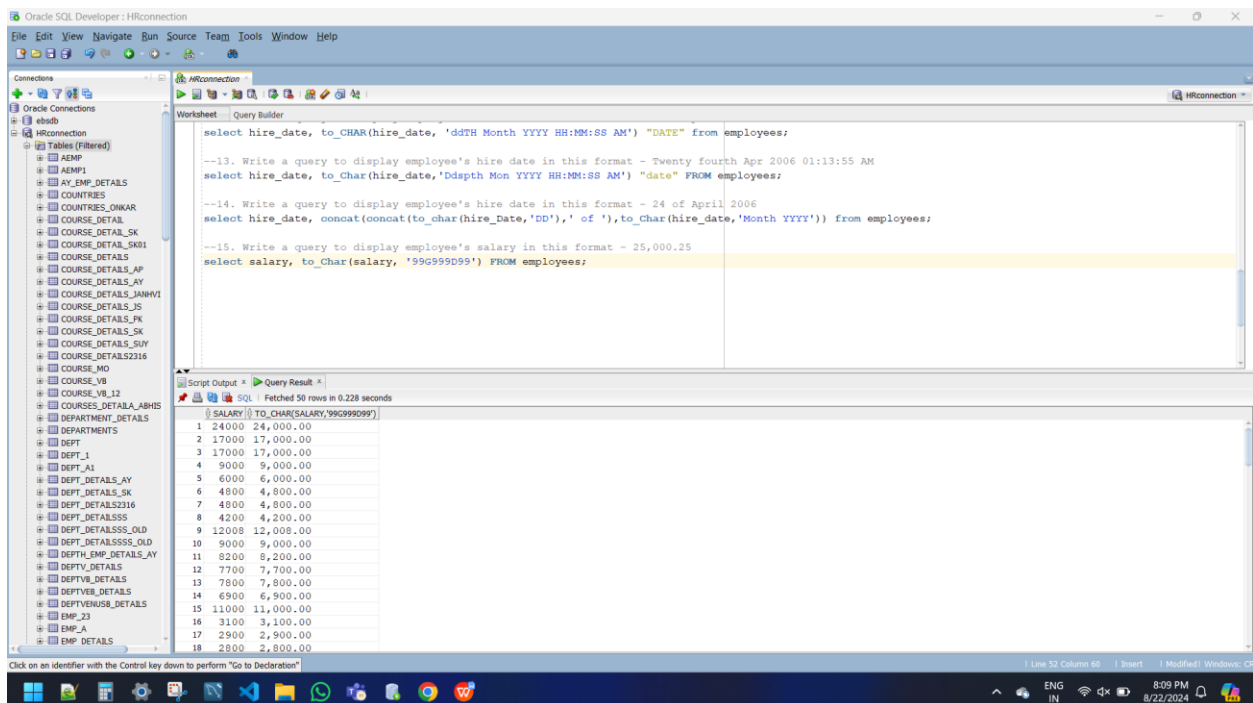
--14. Write a query to display employee's hire date in this format - 24 of April 2006

select hire_date, concat(concat(to_char(hire_date,'DD'),' of '),to_Char(hire_date,'Month YYYY')) from employees;



--15. Write a query to display employee's salary in this format - 25,000.25

`select salary, to_Char(salary, '99G999D99') FROM employees;`



--16. Write a query to display employee's salary in this format - \$25000.00

select salary, to_Char(salary, 'L99999D99') FROM employees;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' pane on the left lists various database connections, with 'HRConnection' selected. The 'Worksheet' pane displays a SQL query: `select salary, to_Char(salary, 'L99999D99') FROM employees;`. The 'Script Output' pane at the bottom shows the query results, which are displayed in a table with two columns: 'SALARY' and 'TO_CHAR(SALARY, 'L99999D99')'. The results are as follows:

SALARY	TO_CHAR(SALARY, 'L99999D99')
24000	\$24000.00
17000	\$17000.00
17000	\$17000.00
9000	\$9000.00
6000	\$6000.00
4800	\$4800.00
4800	\$4800.00
4200	\$4200.00
12000	\$12000.00
9000	\$9000.00
8200	\$8200.00
7700	\$7700.00
7800	\$7800.00
6900	\$6900.00
11000	\$11000.00
3100	\$3100.00
2900	\$2900.00
2800	\$2800.00

