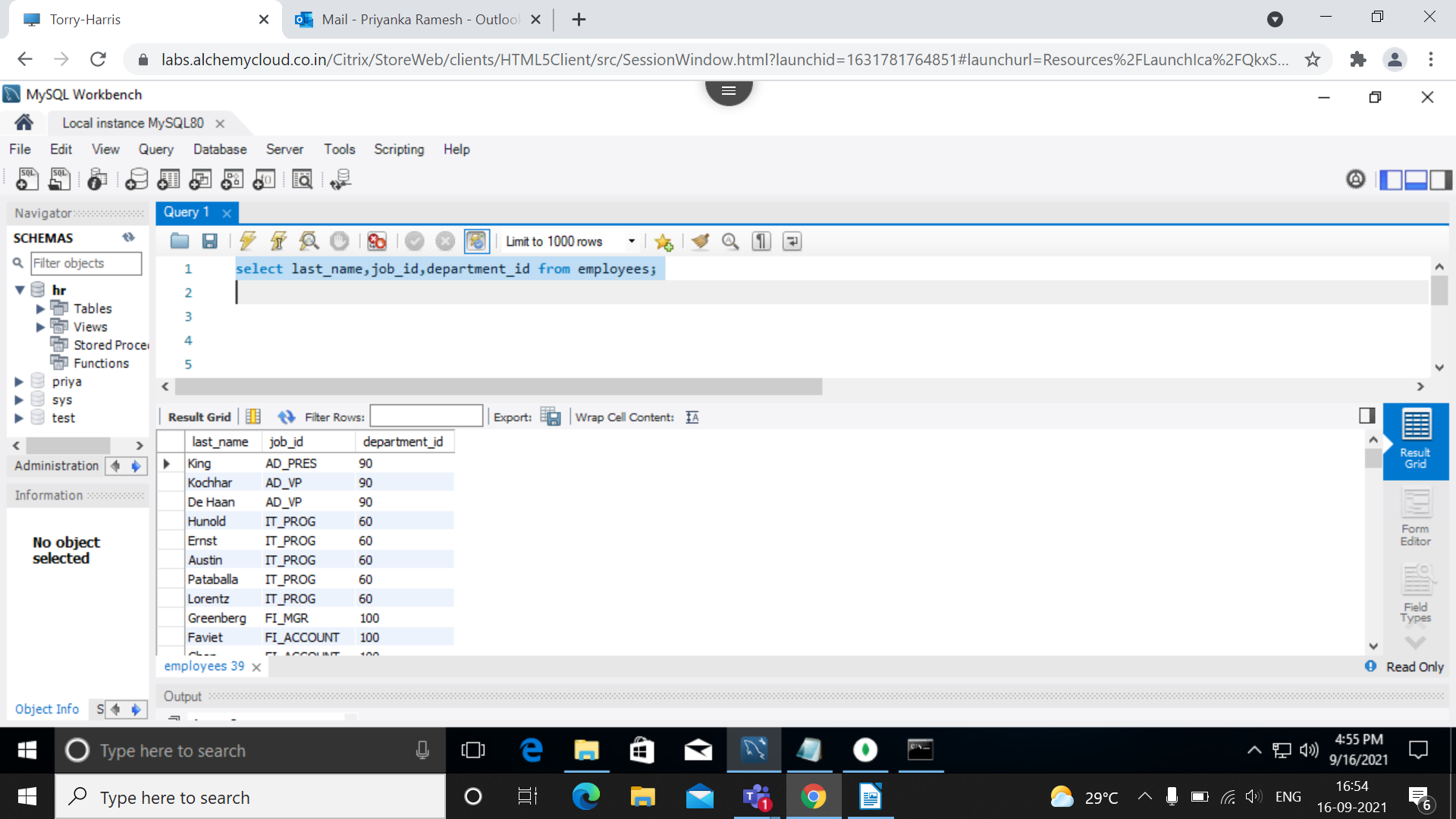
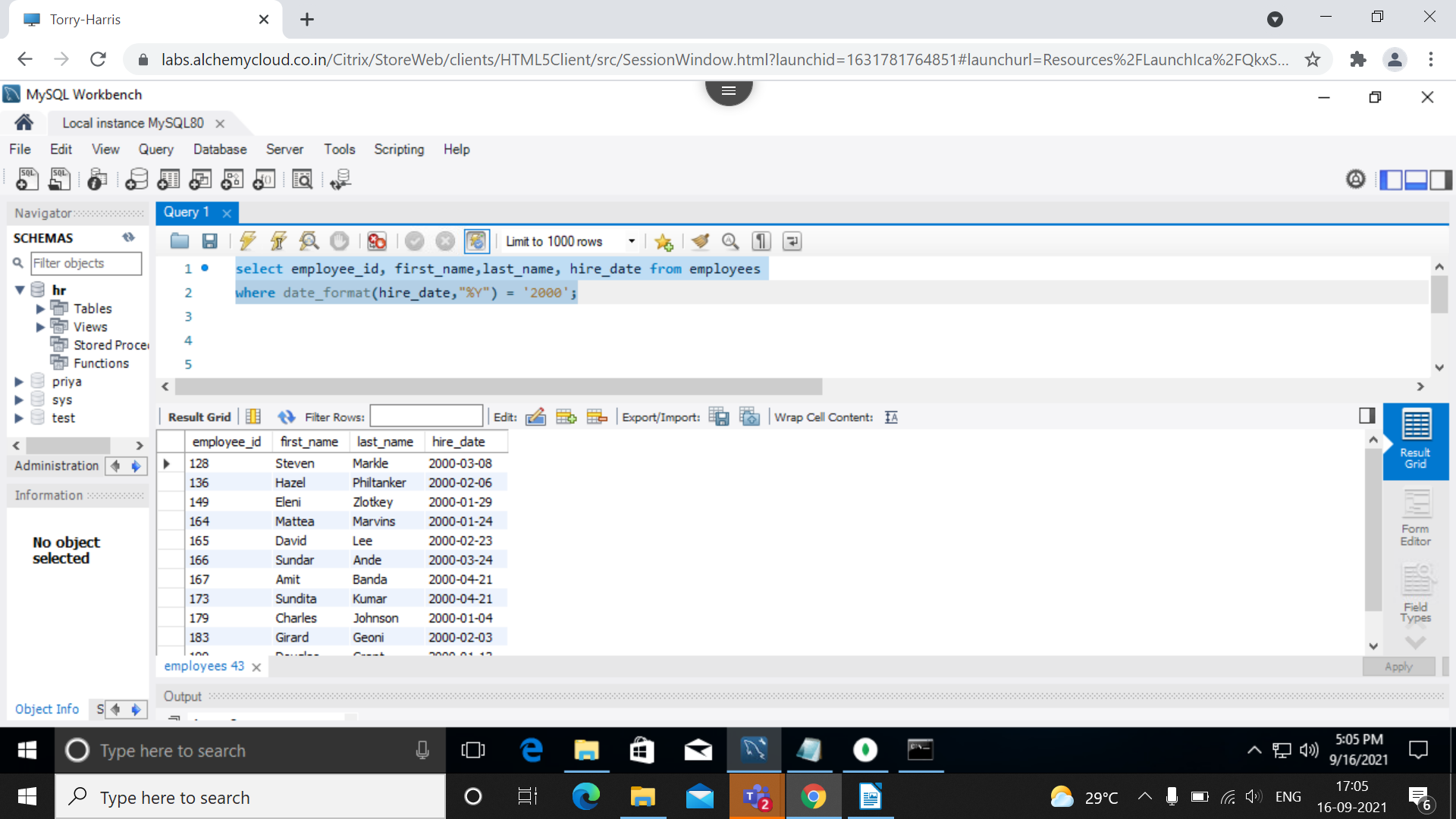
1. Name of employee who work in deptno with the job\_id use last\_name column.

Soln: select last\_name,job\_id,department\_id from employees;



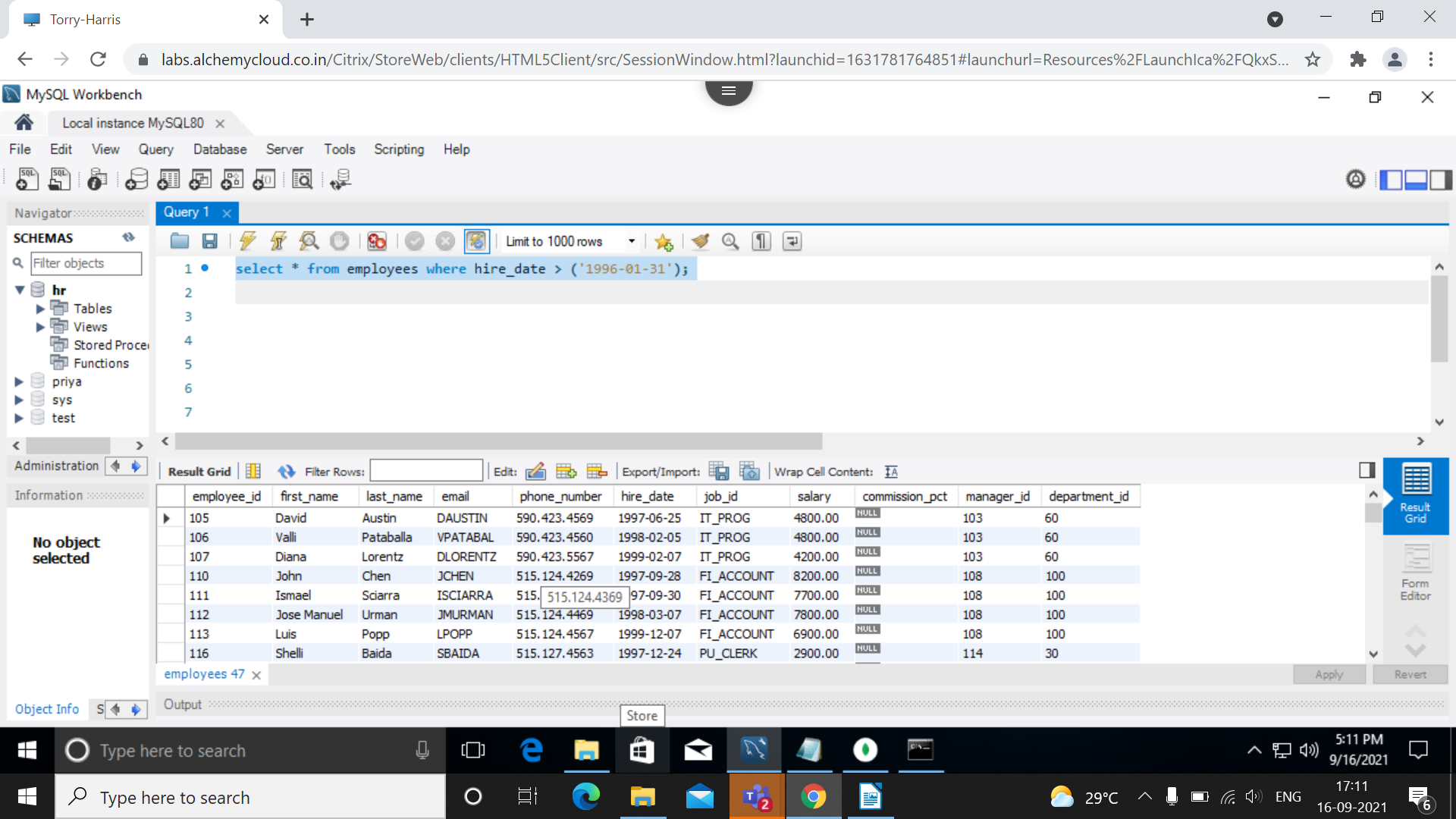
2. Employees who joined in the year 2000.

soln: select employee\_id, first\_name,last\_name, hire\_date from employees where date\_format(hire\_date,"%Y") = '2000';



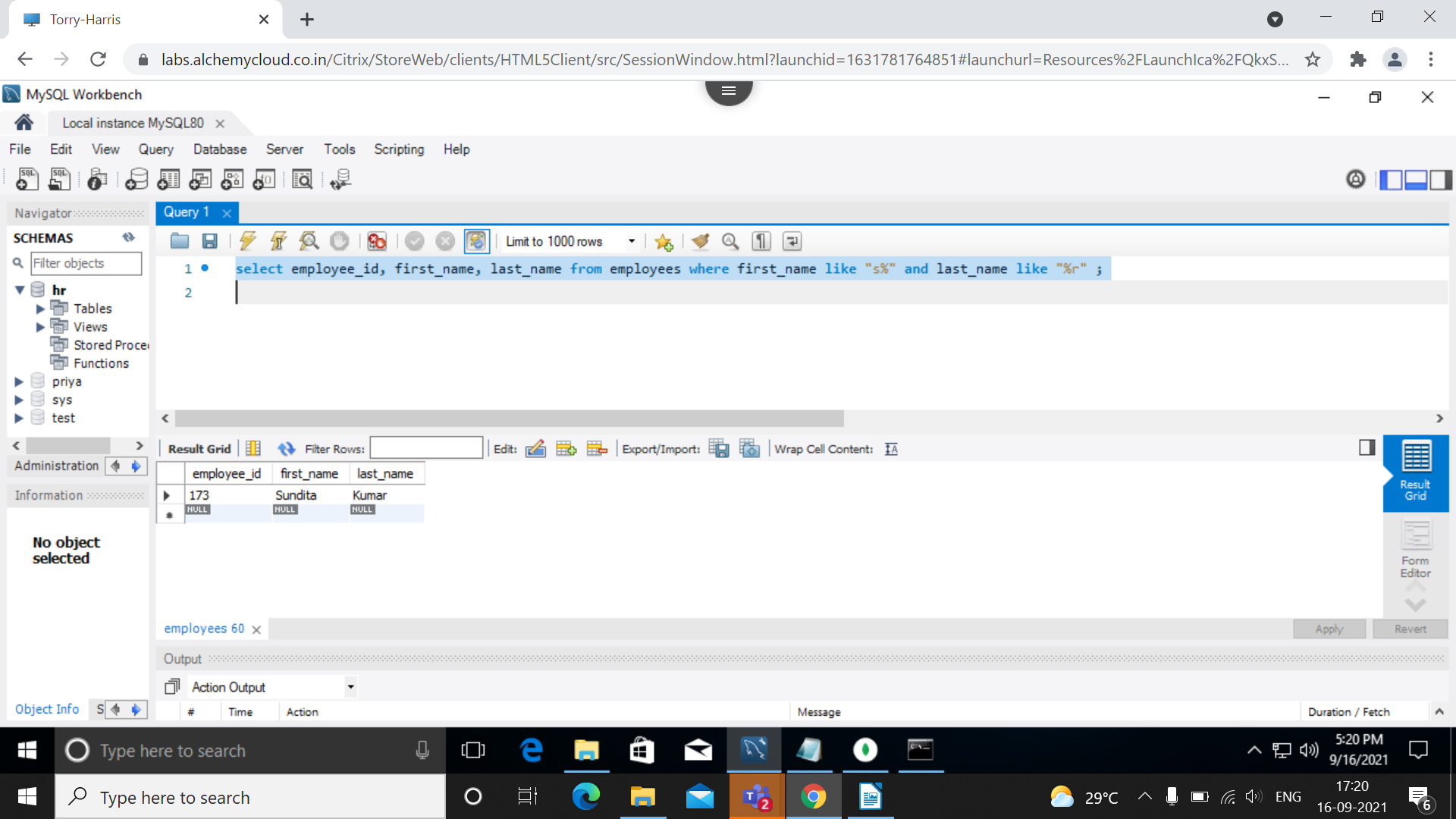
3. Employees who joined after jan\_1996.

select \* from employees where hire\_date > ('1996-01-31');



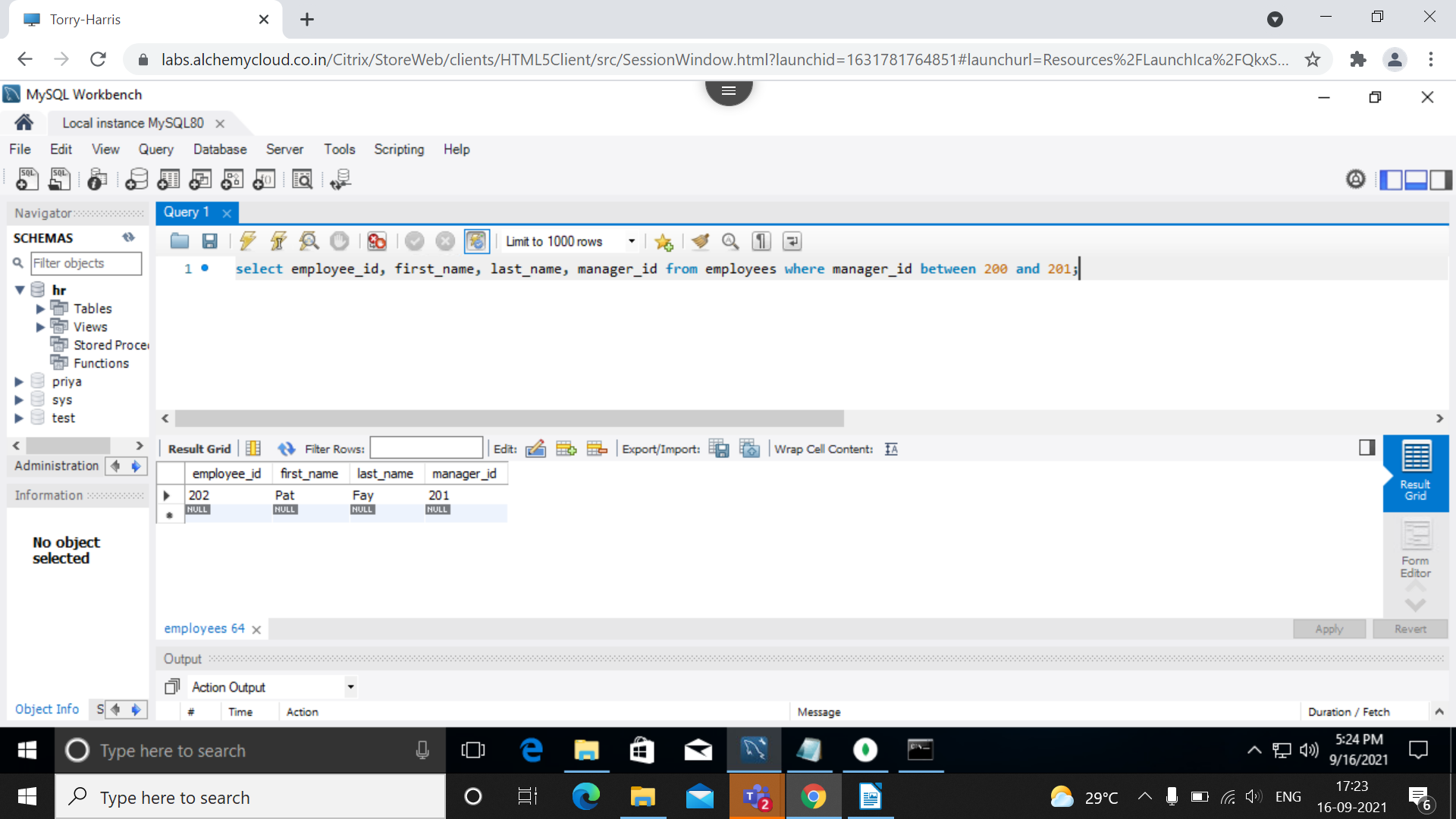
4. Employees whose name starts between ‘S’ to ‘R’.

soln: select employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name from employees where first\_name like "s%" and last\_name like "%r" ;



5. Employees who works under manager\_id(200,201)

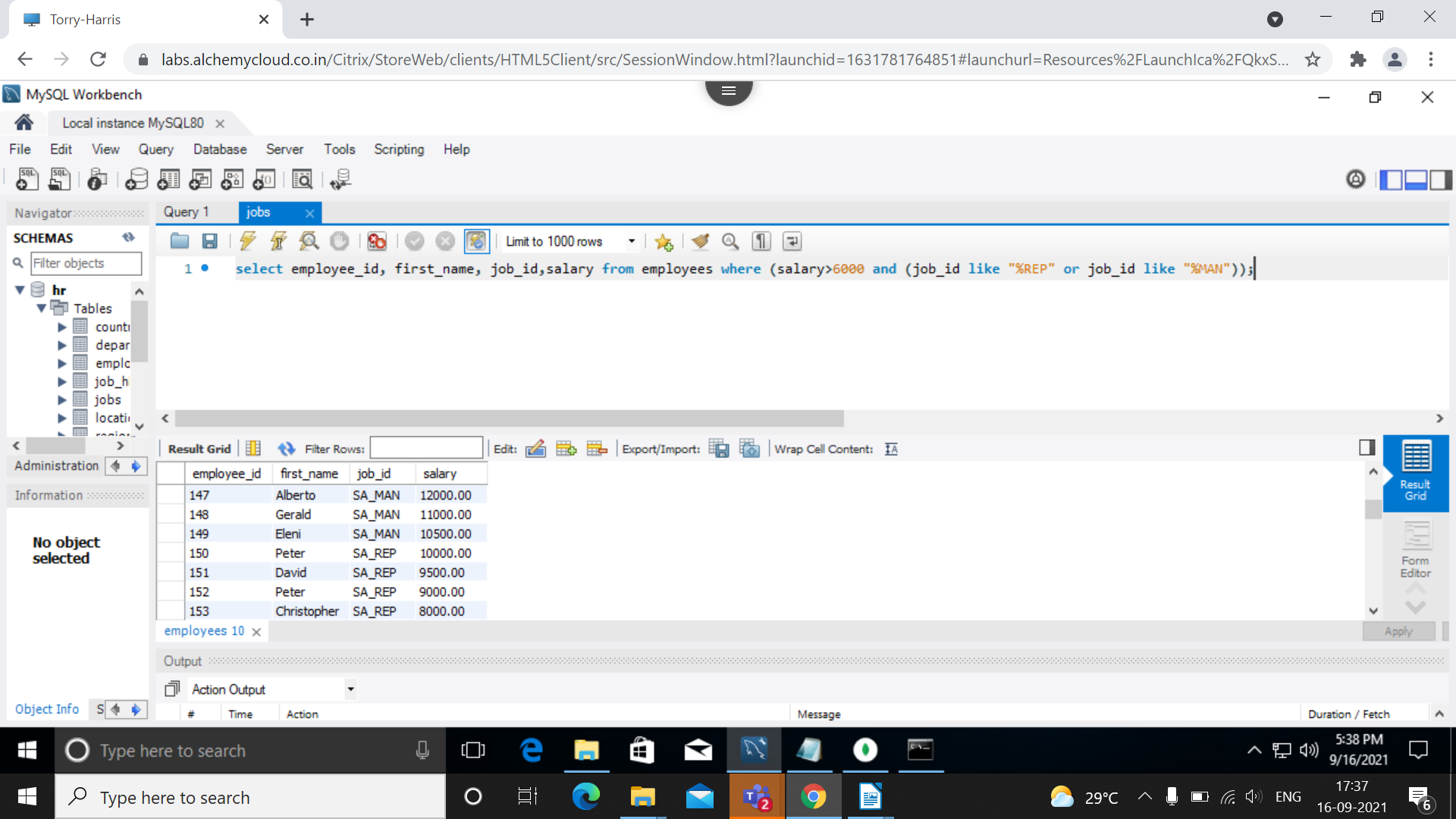
soln: select employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, manager\_id from employees where manager\_id between 200 and 201;



6. Employees who are “REP” or “MAN” and who are paid more than 6000.

soln:

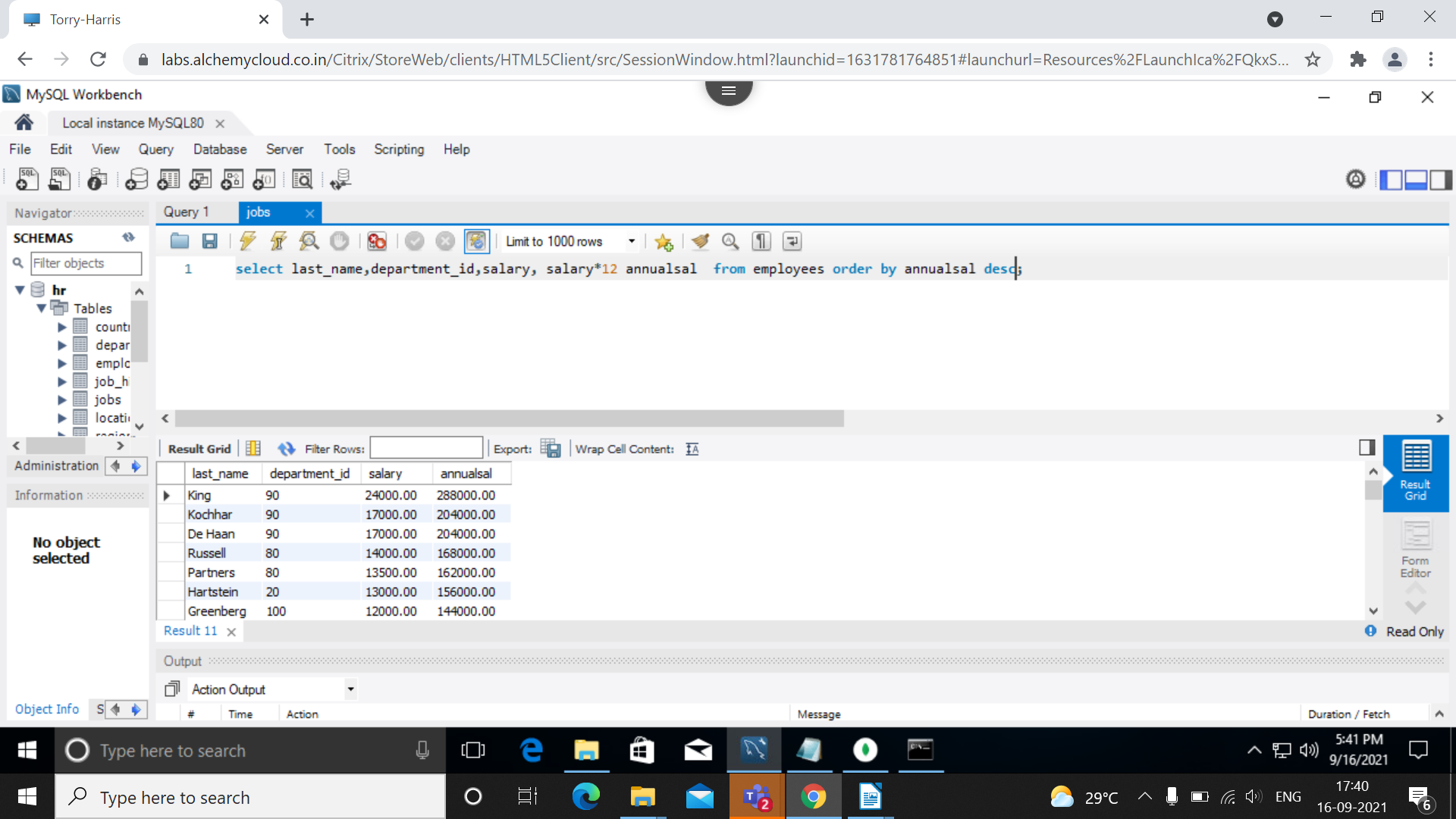
select employee\_id, first\_name, job\_id from employees where (salary>6000 and (job\_id like "%REP" or job\_id like "%MAN"));



7. Calculate annual salary of each employee and print them in descending order.

Soln:

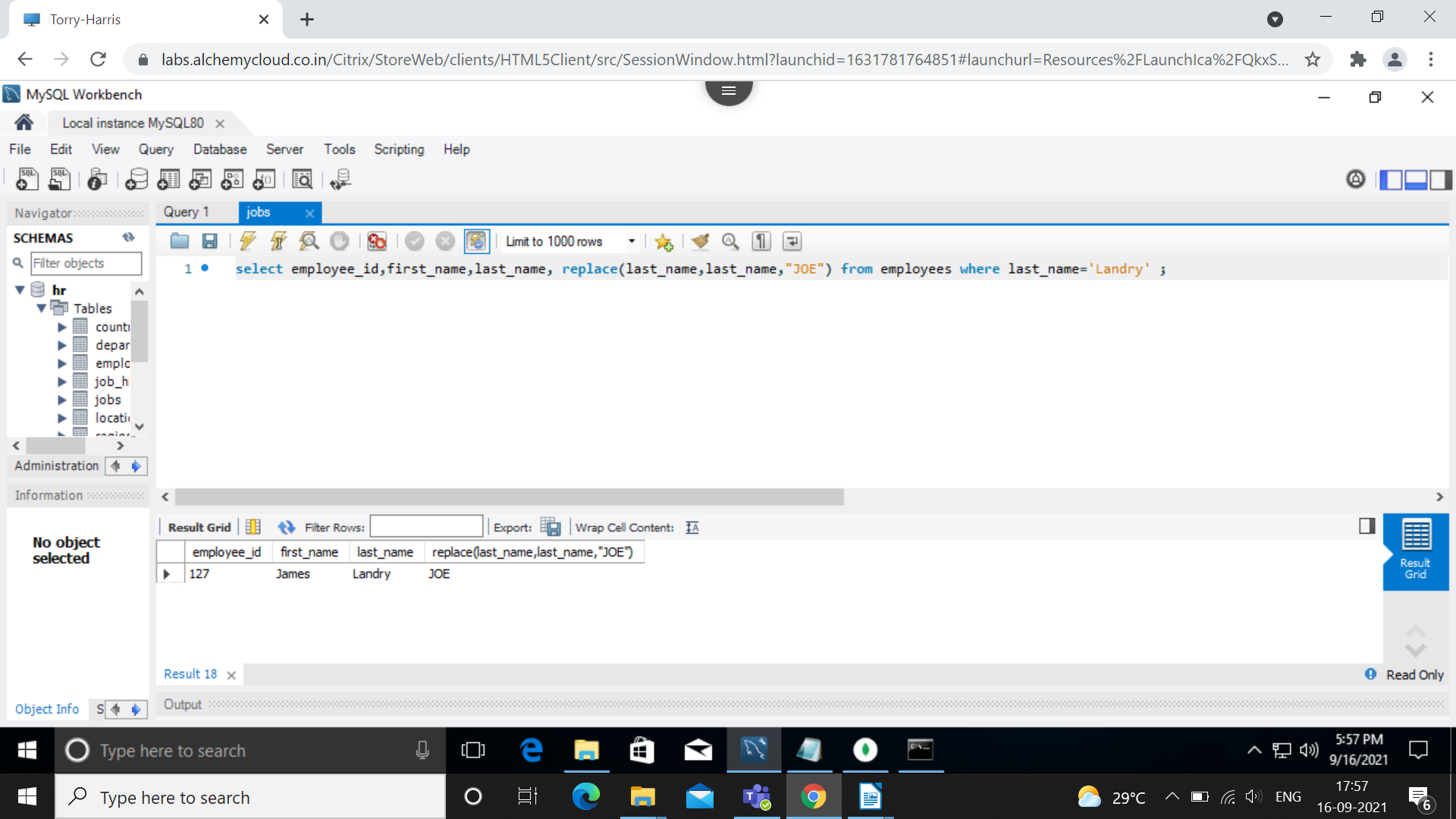
select last\_name,department\_id, salary\*12 annualsal from employees order by annualsal desc;



8. Replace the last\_name of “Landry” to “JOE” in the employee table.

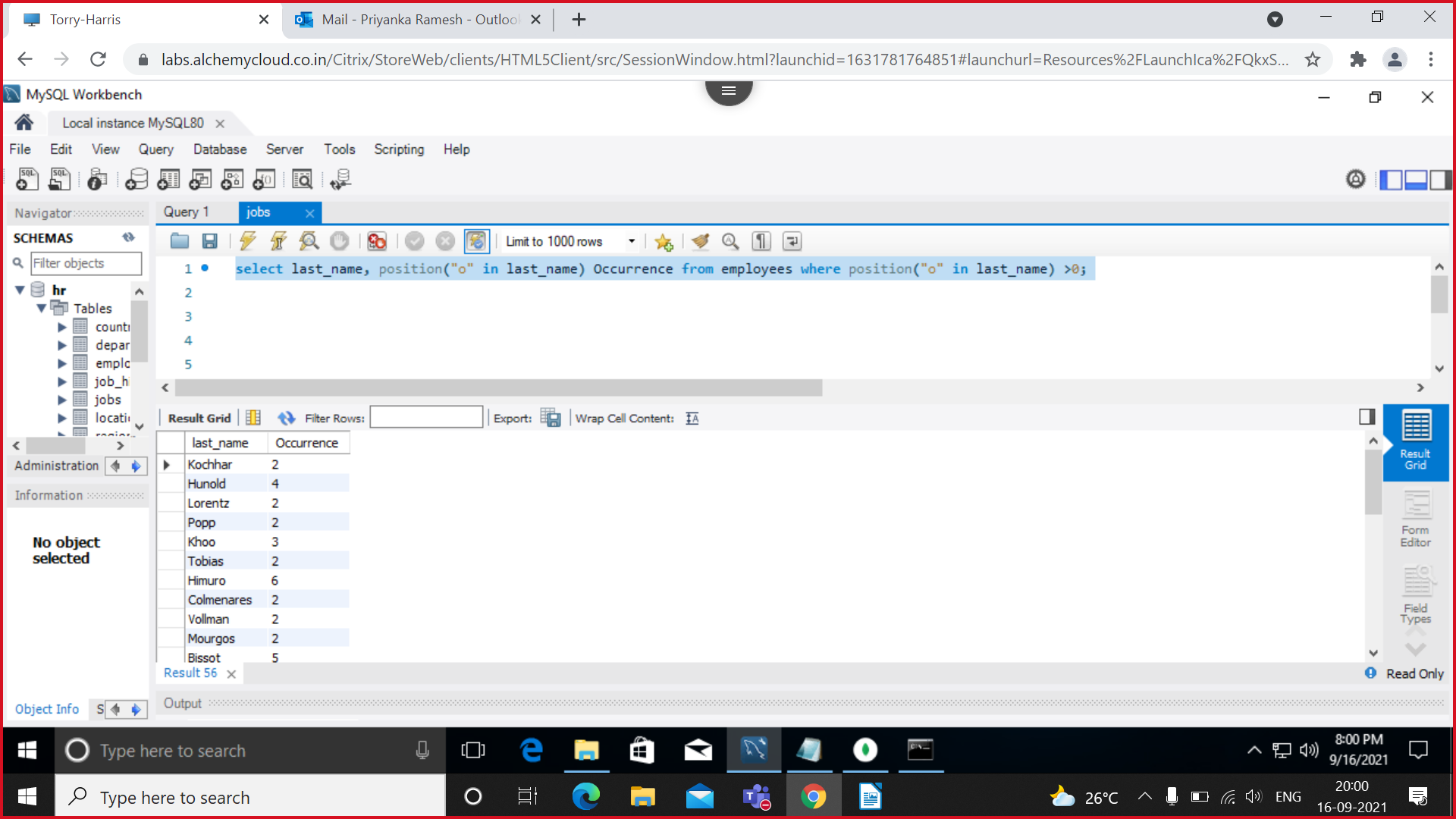
Soln:

select employee\_id,first\_name,last\_name, replace(last\_name,last\_name,"JOE") from employees where last\_name='Landry' ;



9. Find the position of first occurrence of the character ’o’ in the last\_name of all employees who have ‘o’ in their last name.

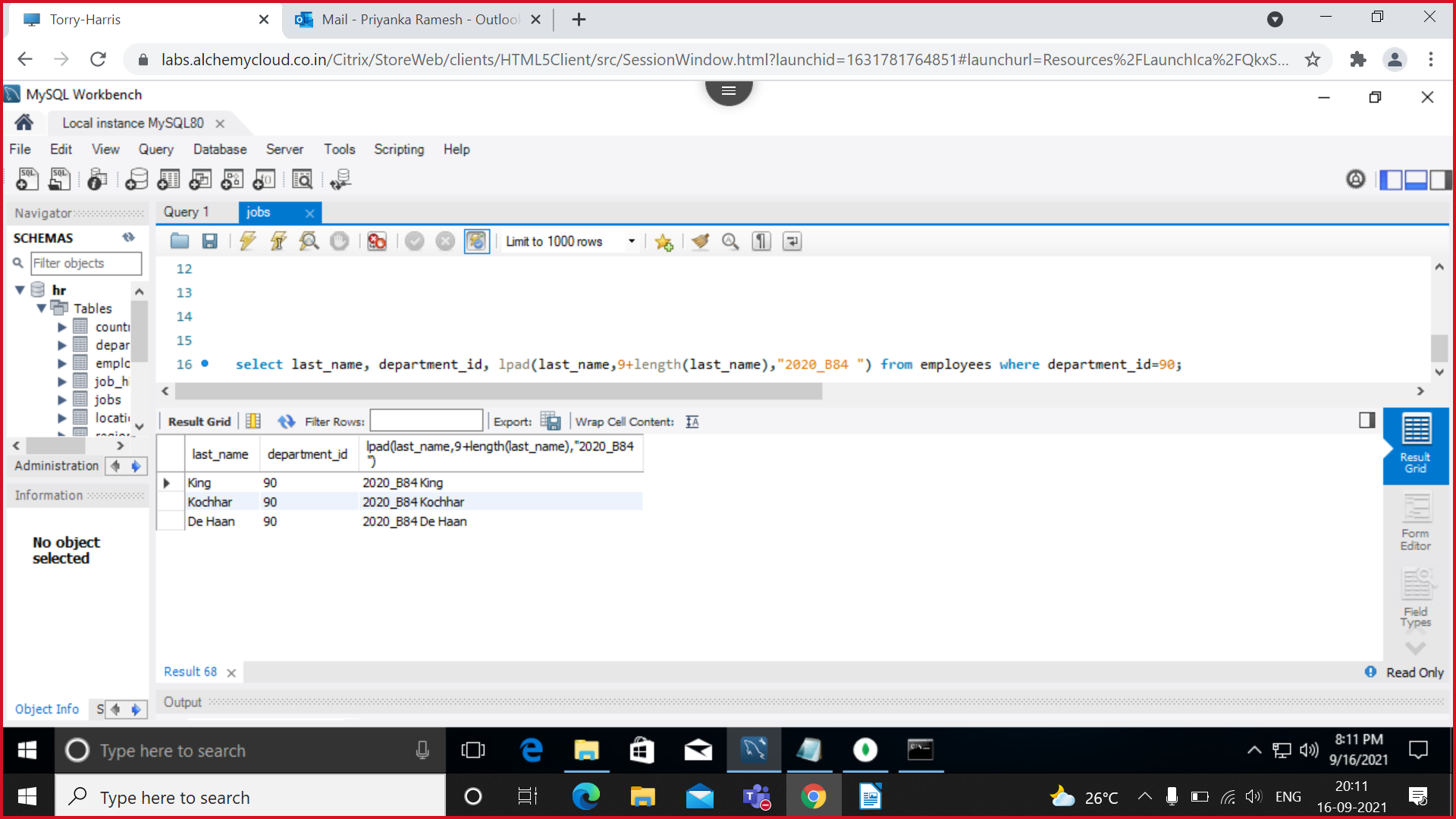
Soln: select last\_name, position("o" in last\_name) Occurrence from employees where position("o" in last\_name) >0;



10. Prefix “2020\_B84” for employee last\_name who works in department 90.

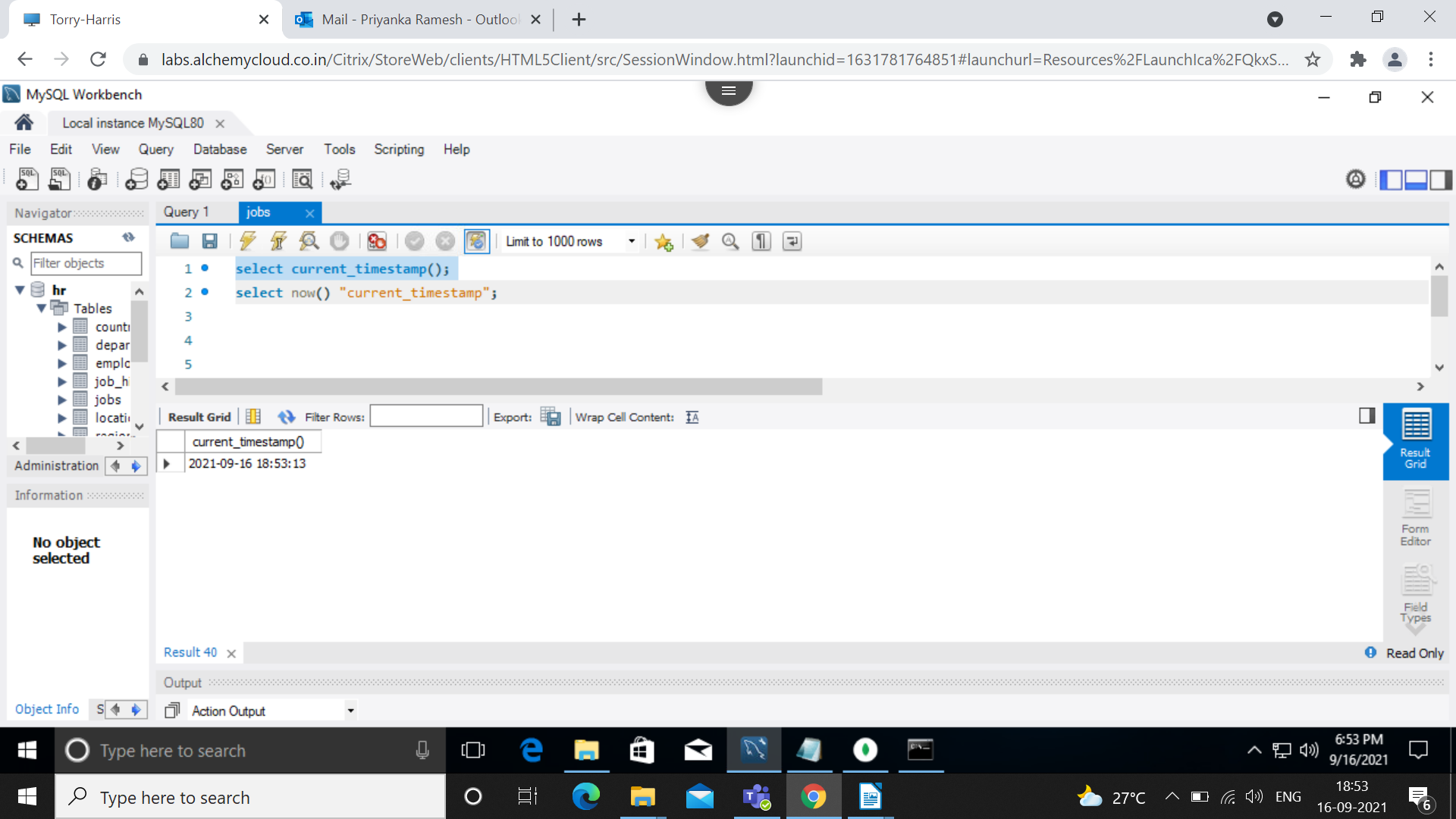
Soln:

select last\_name, department\_id, lpad(last\_name,9+length(last\_name),"2020\_B84 ") from employees where department\_id=90;



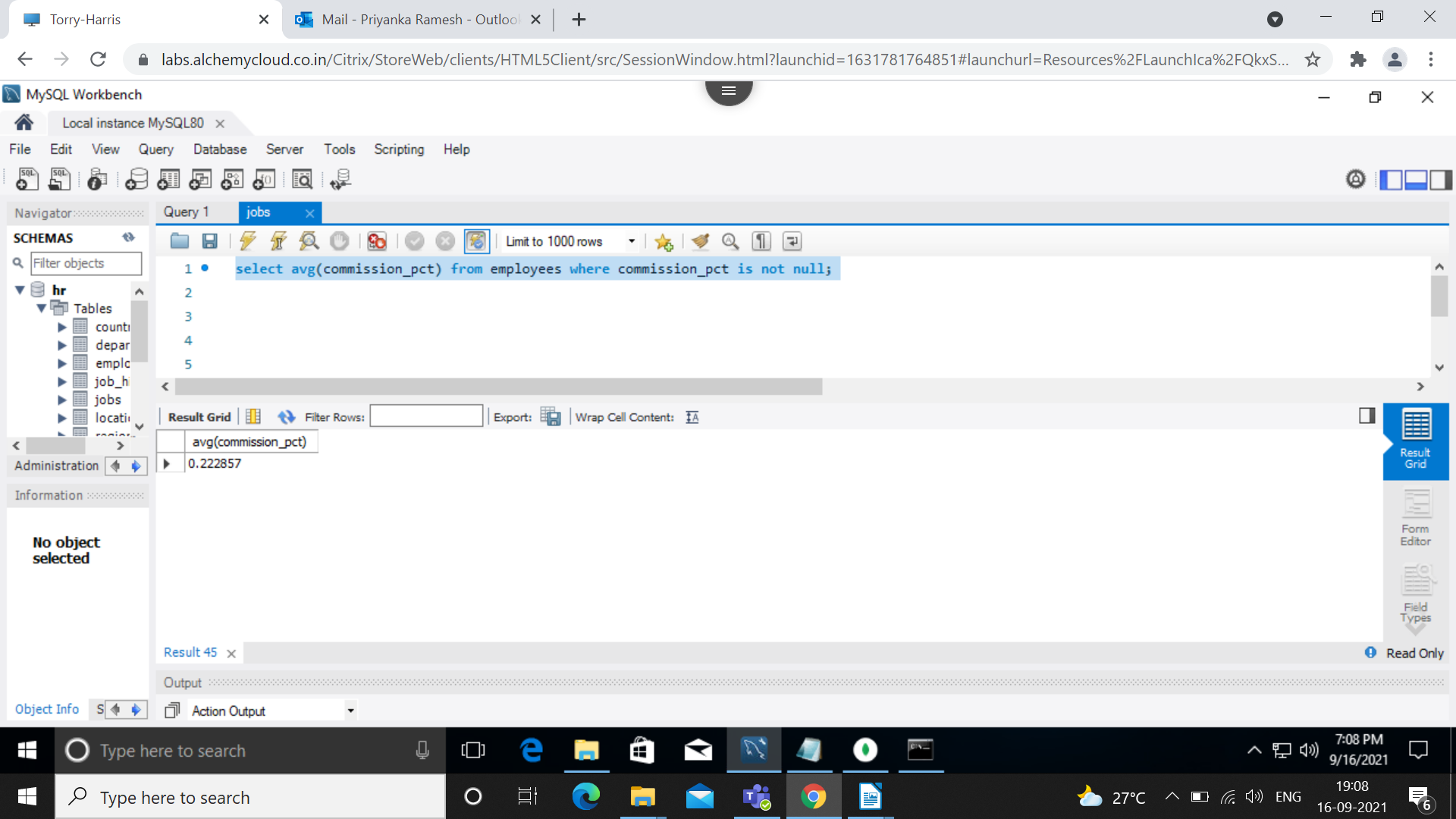
11. Find the current date with local date and time.

Soln: select current\_timestamp(); **OR** select now() "current\_timestamp";



12. Find the average commission paid for all the employees(ignoring null entries).

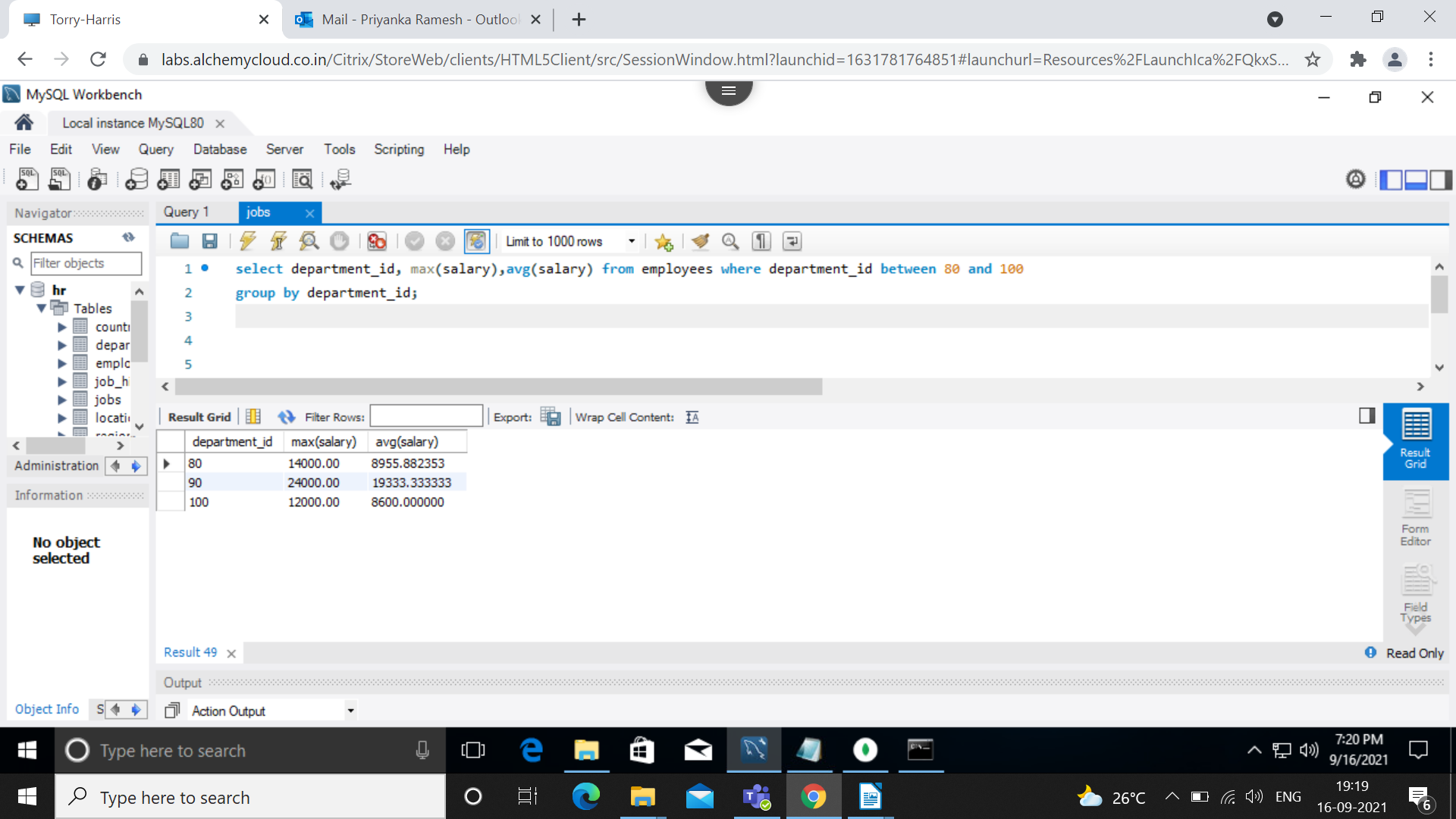
Soln: select avg(commission\_pct) from employees where commission\_pct is not null;



13. Find the average and highest salary paid for department 80,90,100.

soln:

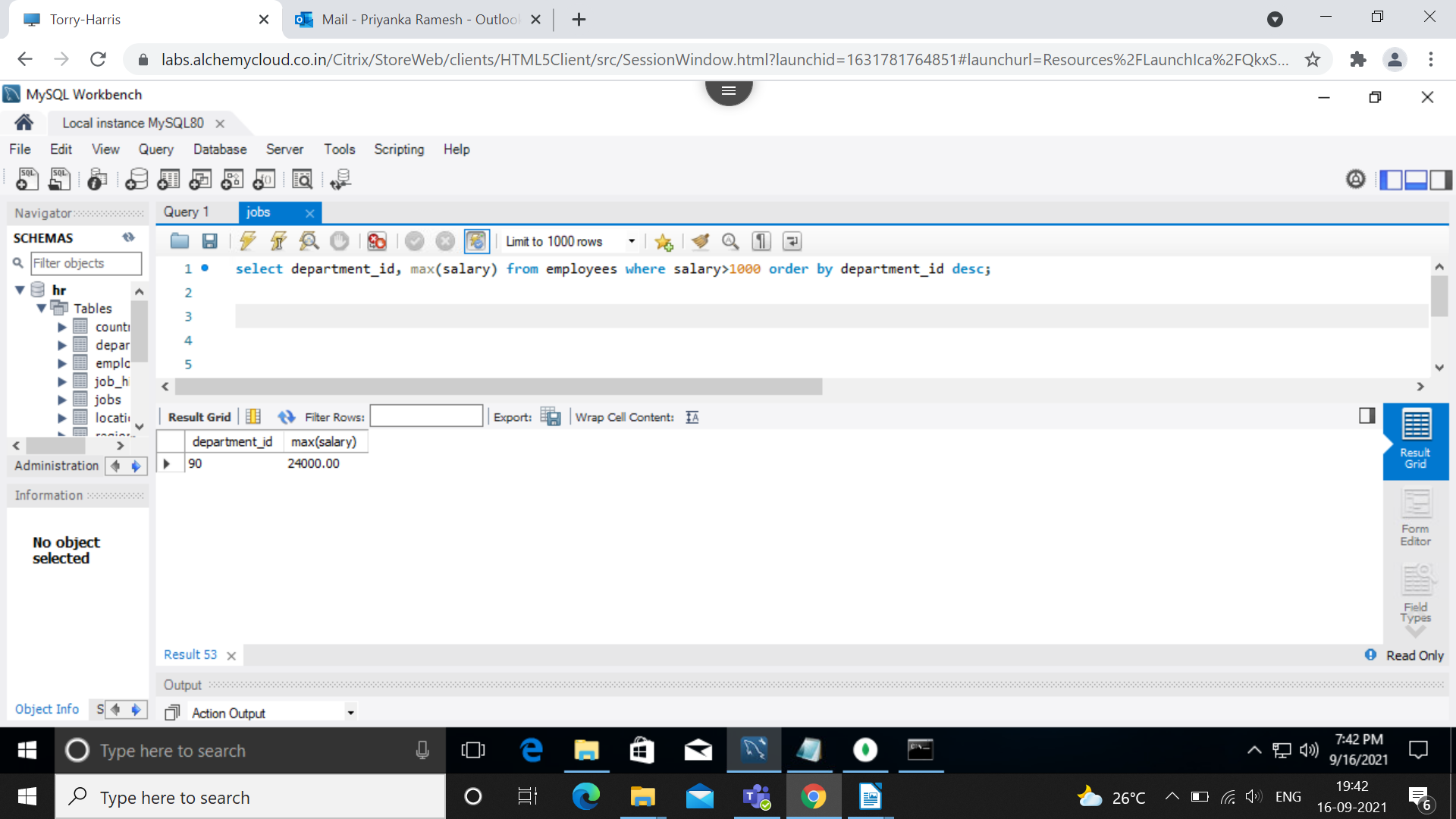
select department\_id, max(salary),avg(salary) from employees where department\_id between 80 and 100 group by department\_id;



14. Find the department id where the highest paid employee salary is more than 1000.

soln:

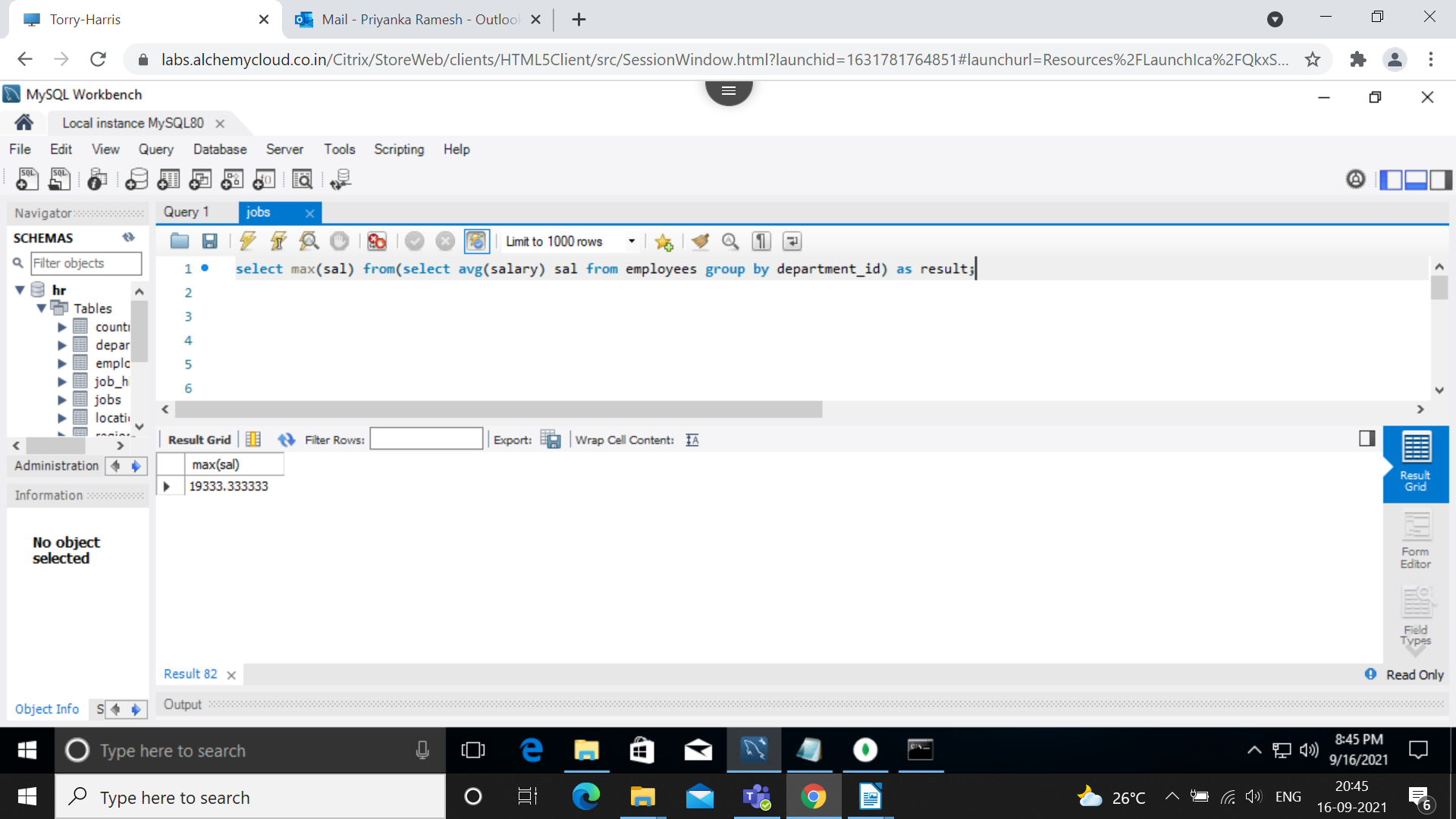
select department\_id, max(salary) from employees where salary>1000 order by department\_id desc;



15. Find the department-id who is paid the maximum average salary in the organization.(Use subqueries).

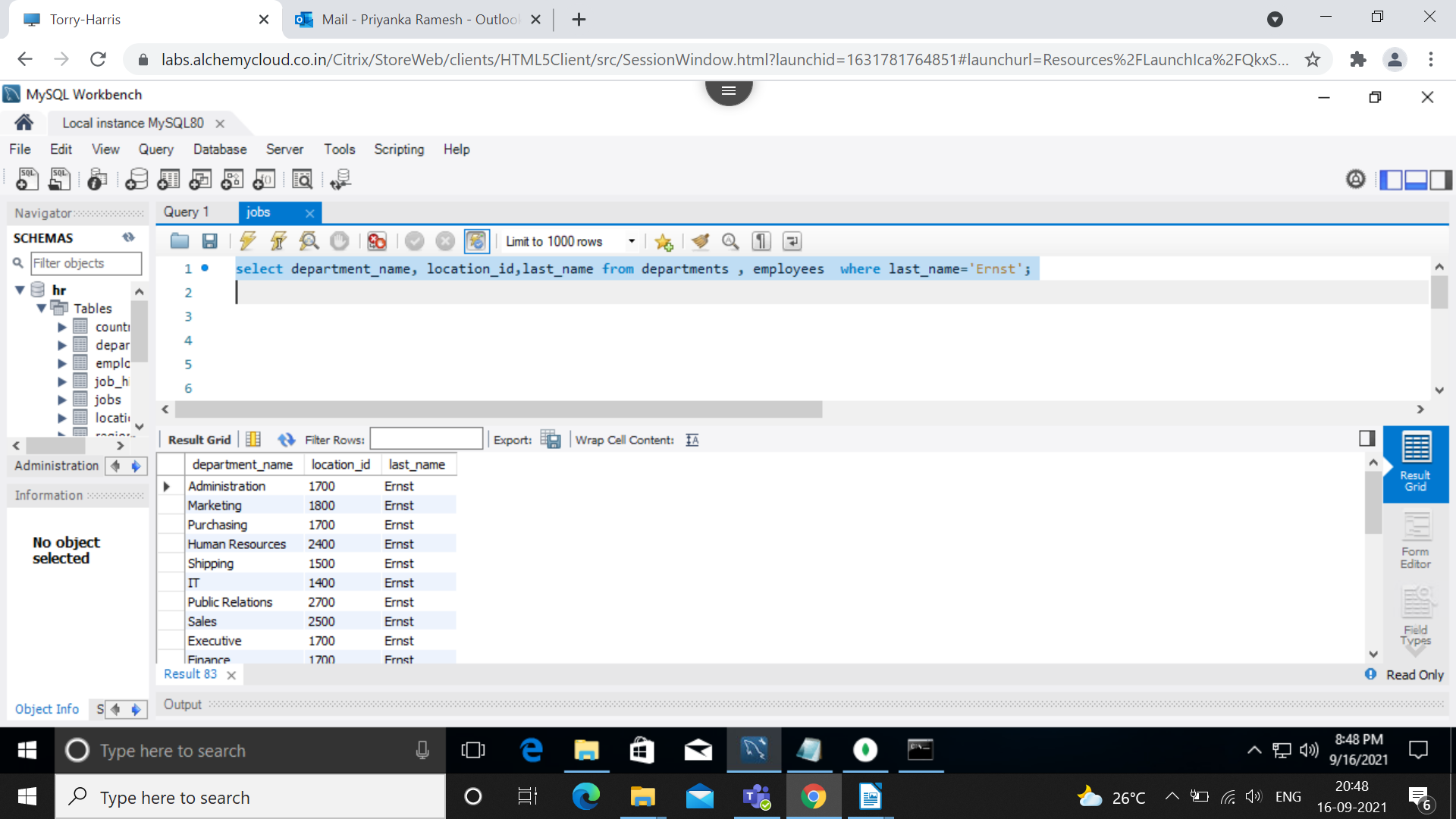
Soln:

select max(sal) from(select avg(salary) sal from employees group by department\_id) as result;



16. Find the department\_name, location\_id in which last\_name=’Ernst’.

Soln: select department\_name, location\_id,last\_name from departments , employees where last\_name='Ernst';



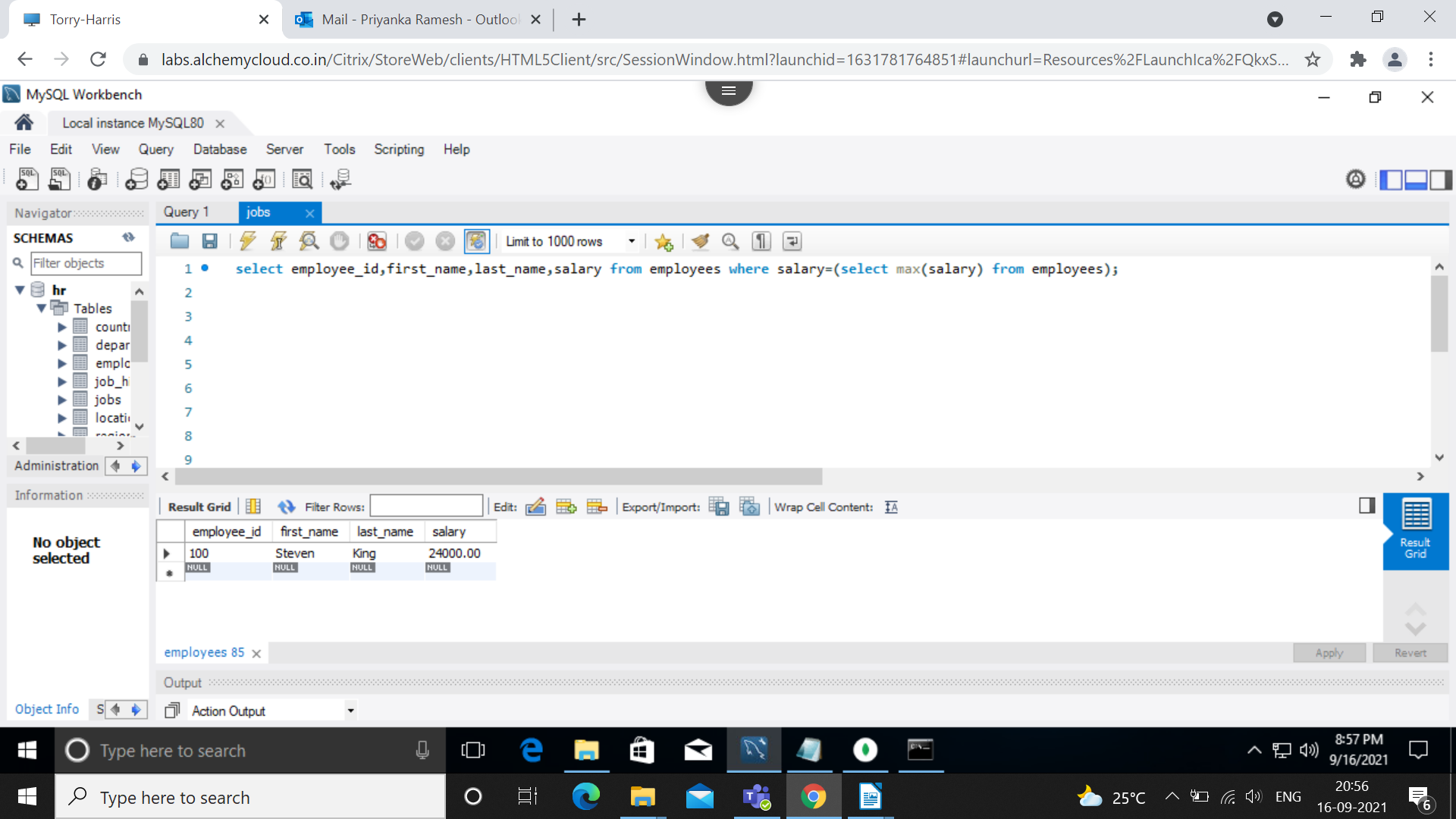
17. Find all the employee names who work in TOKYO city.

Soln:

18. Find the employee names who are the maximum paid salary in the organization.

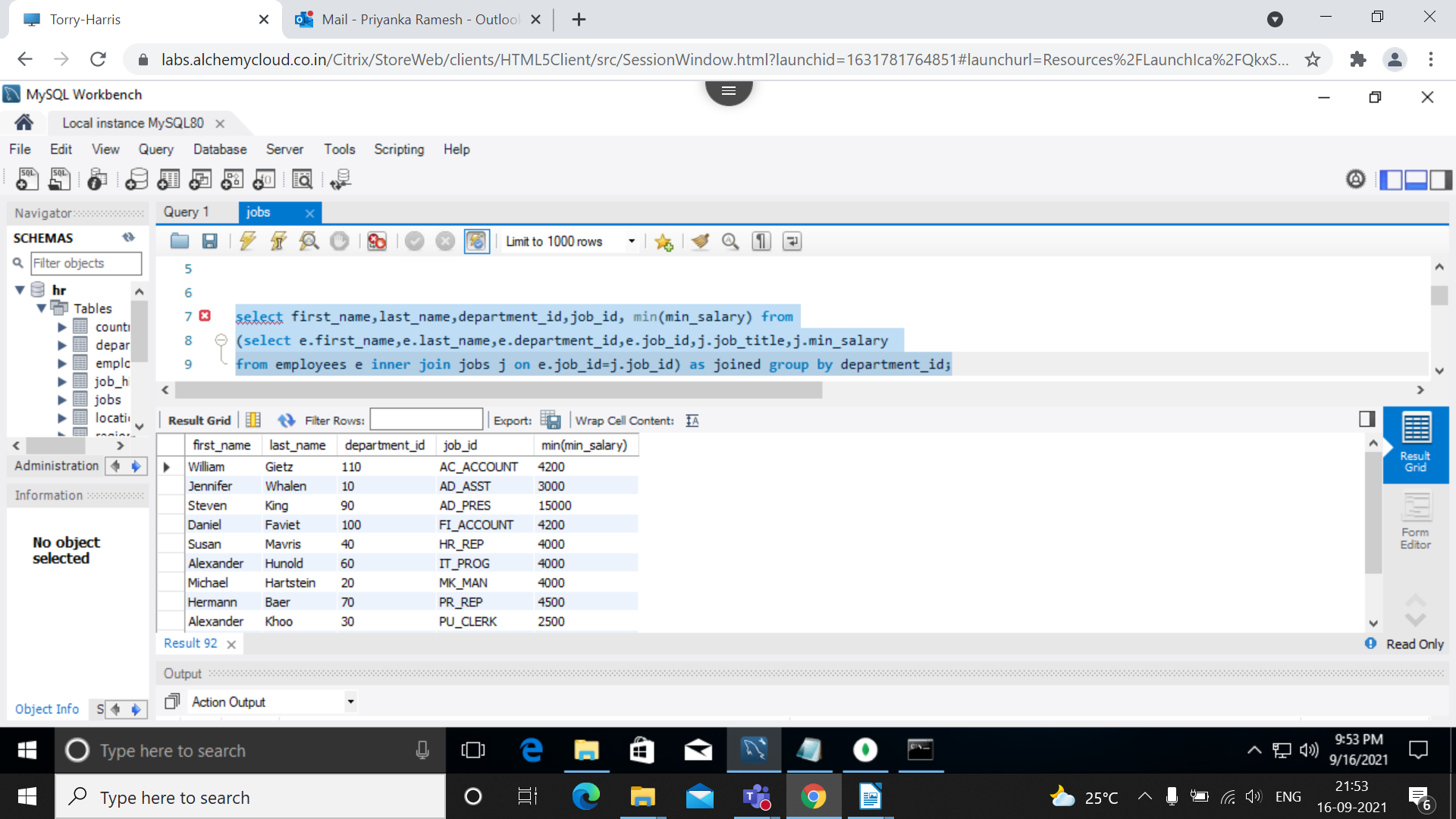
Soln:

select employee\_id,first\_name,last\_name,salary from employees where salary=(select max(salary) from employees);



19. Find the employees who are drawing minimum salary in their respective departments.

Soln: select last\_name,department\_id,job\_id, min(min\_salary) from  
(select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,e.department\_id,e.job\_id,j.job\_title,j.min\_salary from employees e inner join jobs j on e.job\_id=j.job\_id) as joined group by department\_id;



20. Find the employee names and their job\_id and job\_titles by joining employees and jobs table

Soln: select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,e.job\_id,j.job\_title from employees e inner join jobs j on e.job\_id=j.job\_id;

