USE hr;

1)Write a query to display the names (first\_name, last\_name) using alias name “First Name", "Last

Name"

SELECT first\_name "First Name", last\_name "Last Name"

FROM employees;

2)Write a query to get unique department ID from employee table

SELECT DISTINCT department\_id

FROM employees;

3)Write a query to get all employee details from the employee table order by first name, descending

SELECT \*

FROM employees

ORDER BY first\_name DESC;

4)Write a query to get the names (first\_name, last\_name), salary, PF of all the employees (PF is

calculated as 15% of salary)

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary, salary\*.15 PF

FROM employees;

5)Write a query to get the employee ID, names (first\_name, last\_name), salary in ascending order of

salary

SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary

FROM employees

ORDER BY salary;

6)Write a query to get the total salaries payable to employees

SELECT SUM(salary)

FROM employees;

7)Write a query to get the maximum and minimum salary from employees table

SELECT MAX(salary), MIN(salary)

FROM employees;

8)Write a query to get the average salary and number of employees in the employees table

SELECT AVG(salary), COUNT(\*)

FROM employees;

9)Write a query to get the number of employees working with the company

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM employees;

10)Write a query to get the number of jobs available in the employees table

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT job\_id)

FROM employees;

11)Write a query get all first name from employees table in upper case

SELECT UPPER(first\_name)

FROM employees;

12)Write a query to get the first 3 characters of first name from employees table

SELECT SUBSTRING(first\_name,1,3)

FROM employees;

13) Write a query to get first name from employees table after removing white spaces from both side

SELECT TRIM(first\_name)

FROM employees;

14) Write a query to get the length of the employee names (first\_name, last\_name) from employees table

SELECT first\_name,last\_name, LENGTH(first\_name)+LENGTH(last\_name) 'Length of Names'

FROM employees;

15) Write a query to check if the first\_name fields of the employees table contains numbers

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE first\_name REGEXP '[0-9]';

16) Write a query to display the name (first\_name, last\_name) and salary for all employees whose salary is

not in the range $10,000 through $15,000

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary NOT BETWEEN 10000 AND 15000;

17) Write a query to display the name (first\_name, last\_name) and department ID of all employees in

departments 30 or 100 in ascending order

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (30, 100)

ORDER BY department\_id ASC;

18) Write a query to display the name (first\_name, last\_name) and salary for all employees whose salary is

not in the range $10,000 through $15,000 and are in department 30 or 100

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE salary NOT BETWEEN 10000 AND 15000

AND department\_id IN (30, 100);

19) Write a query to display the name (first\_name, last\_name) and hire date for all employees who were

hired in 1987

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE YEAR(hire\_date) LIKE '1987%';

20) Write a query to display the first\_name of all employees who have both "b" and "c" in their first name

SELECT first\_name

FROM employees

WHERE first\_name LIKE '%b%'

AND first\_name LIKE '%c%';

21) Write a query to display the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose job is that of a

Programmer or a Shipping Clerk, and whose salary is not equal to $4,500, $10,000, or $15,000

SELECT last\_name, job\_id, salary

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id IN ('IT\_PROG', 'SH\_CLERK')

AND salary NOT IN (4500,10000, 15000);

22) Write a query to display the last name of employees whose names have exactly 6 characters

SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '\_\_\_\_\_\_';

23) Write a query to display the last name of employees having 'e' as the third character

SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '\_\_e%';

24) Write a query to get the job\_id and related employee's id

Partial output of the query : Employees ID

AC\_ACCOUNT206

AC\_MGR 205

AD\_ASST 200

AD\_PRES 100

AD\_VP 101 ,102

FI\_ACCOUNT 110 ,113 ,111 ,109 ,112

SELECT job\_id, GROUP\_CONCAT(employee\_id, ' ') 'Employees ID'

FROM employees GROUP BY job\_id;

25) Write a query to update the portion of the phone\_number in the employees table, within the phone

number the substring '124' will be replaced by '999

UPDATE employees

SET phone\_number = REPLACE(phone\_number, '124', '999')

WHERE phone\_number LIKE '%124%';

26) Write a query to get the details of the employees where the length of the first name greater than or

equal to 8

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE LENGTH(first\_name) >= 8;

27)Write a query to append '@example.com' to email field

UPDATE employees SET email = CONCAT(email, '@example.com');

28)Write a query to extract the last 4 character of phone numbers

SELECT RIGHT(phone\_number, 4) as 'Ph.No.' FROM employees;

29)Write a query to get the last word of the street address

SELECT location\_id, street\_address,

SUBSTRING\_INDEX(REPLACE(REPLACE(REPLACE(street\_address,',',' '),')',' '),'(',' '),' ',-1)

AS 'Last--word-of-street\_address'

FROM locations;

30)Write a query to get the locations that have minimum street length

SELECT \* FROM locations

WHERE LENGTH(street\_address) <= (SELECT MIN(LENGTH(street\_address))

FROM locations);

31) Write a query to display the first word from those job titles which contains more than one words

SELECT job\_title, SUBSTR(job\_title,1, INSTR(job\_title, ' ')-1)

FROM jobs;

32) Write a query to display the length of first name for employees where last name contain character 'c'

after 2nd position

SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employees WHERE INSTR(last\_name,'C') > 2;

33)Write a query that displays the first name and the length of the first name for all employees whose

name starts with the letters 'A', 'J' or 'M'. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the

employees' first names

SELECT first\_name "Name",

LENGTH(first\_name) "Length"

FROM employees

WHERE first\_name LIKE 'J%'

OR first\_name LIKE 'M%'

OR first\_name LIKE 'A%'

ORDER BY first\_name ;

34)Write a query to display the first name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 10

characters long, left-padded with the $ symbol. Label the column SALARY

SELECT first\_name,

LPAD(salary, 10, '$') SALARY

FROM employees;

35) Write a query to display the first eight characters of the employees' first names and indicates the

amounts of their salaries with '$' sign. Each '$' sign signifies a thousand dollars. Sort the data in

descending order of salary

SELECT left(first\_name, 8),

REPEAT('$', FLOOR(salary/1000))

'SALARY($)', salary

FROM employees

ORDER BY salary DESC;

36)Write a query to display the employees with their code, first name, last name and hire date who hired

either on seventh day of any month or seventh month in any year

SELECT employee\_id,first\_name,last\_name,hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE POSITION("07" IN DATE\_FORMAT(hire\_date, '%d %m %Y'))>0;





