USE Training

--1. List the department without any employees in it.

SELECT \*

FROM DEPT;

--2. List the name and job of the employees who does not report to anybody.

SELECT ENAME , JOB

FROM EMP

WHERE MGR IS NULL;

--3. Write a query that will give you the names and jobs of all employees in New York with a commission above 1000

SELECT e.ENAME, e.JOB, d.loc, e.COMM

FROM EMP e, DEPT d

WHERE e.DEPTNO = d.DEPTNO AND d.LOC = 'new york' AND e.COMM > 1000;

--4. How many employees work in Chicago?

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS 'employees in chicago'

FROM EMP e, DEPT d

WHERE e.DEPTNO = d.DEPTNO AND d.LOC = 'Chicago';

--5. Which employees work in Chicago?

SELECT e.ENAME, e.EMPNO

FROM EMP e, DEPT d

WHERE e.DEPTNO = d.DEPTNO AND d.LOC = 'Chicago';

--6. List the employees’ names and cities in which they work. Order the list by city.

SELECT e.ENAME, d.LOC

FROM EMP e, DEPT d

WHERE e.DEPTNO = d.DEPTNO

ORDER BY d.LOC

--7. Find the number of employees and number of departments.

USE Training

SELECT

COUNT(DISTINCT e.ENAME) AS 'Total Employees',

COUNT(DISTINCT d.DEPTNO) AS 'Total departments'

FROM EMP e, DEPT d

--8. Display the employees who were hired before their managers.

SELECT e.\*

FROM EMP e, EMP j

WHERE j.EMPNO = e.EMPNO AND e.HIREDATE < (

SELECT j.HIREDATE

FROM EMP

WHERE EMPNO = e.EMPNO);

--9. Determine the number of managers without listing them.

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS 'Manager Count'

FROM EMP

WHERE JOB = 'manager'

--10. Display the name and title of all employees who do not have a manager.

SELECT ENAME , JOB

FROM EMP

WHERE MGR IS NULL;

--11. Create a query to display the employee name and department number for employee SMITH.

SELECT ENAME, DEPTNO

FROM EMP

WHERE ENAME = 'smith';

--12. Display the salesmen who are not in Boston

SELECT e.ENAME

FROM EMP e, DEPT d

WHERE e.DEPTNO=d.DEPTNO AND e.JOB='SALESMAN' AND d.LOC <> 'boston';

--13. List the details of the employees along with their location

SELECT e.\*, d.LOC

FROM EMP e, DEPT d

WHERE e.DEPTNO=d.DEPTNO;

--14. List the salesmen who are drawing salary less than Miller

SELECT ENAME, SAL

FROM EMP

WHERE SAL < (

SELECT SAL

FROM EMP

WHERE ENAME = 'miller'

);

--15. Display the details of the employee working in Chicago

SELECT e.\*, d.loc

FROM EMP e, DEPT d

WHERE e.DEPTNO=d.DEPTNO AND d.LOC = 'chicago';

--16. Find the names of all employees whose salaries are greater than the minimum salary for the Manager

SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE SAL > (

SELECT MIN(SAL)

FROM EMP

WHERE JOB = 'Manager'

);

--17. Select the last name and job id from all employees whose department id is equal to Accounting.

SELECT e.ENAME, e.DEPTNO, d.DNAME

FROM EMP e, DEPT d

WHERE e.DEPTNO = d.DEPTNO AND d.DNAME = 'Accounting';

--18. Display those emp who are working as manager

SELECT ENAME, JOB

FROM EMP

WHERE JOB = 'manager';

--19. write a subquery using case statement to display non sales if department is not sales

SELECT ENAME, JOB,

CASE

WHEN JOB = 'salesman' THEN 'sales'

ELSE 'non sales'

END AS 'Role'

FROM EMP;

--20. If salary of an employee is more than 1000, then display salary otherwise display 1000

SELECT ENAME,

CASE

WHEN SAL > 1000 THEN SAL

ELSE 1000

END AS 'SAL'

FROM EMP

--21. Display salary as low, medium high based on salary range

--Less than 1000 less

--1000 to 2500 medium

--More than 2500 high

SELECT ENAME,

CASE

WHEN SAL < 1000 THEN 'Less'

WHEN SAL BETWEEN 1000 AND 2500 THEN 'Medium'

ELSE 'High'

END AS 'SAL'

FROM EMP