1. **Select all record from emp table where deptno=30 and sal>1500.**

select \* from emp where deptno=30 and sal>1500;

1. **Select  all record  from emp where job not in SALESMAN  or CLERK.**

select \* from emp where job not in ('SALESMAN','CLERK');

1. **Select all record from emp where ename in 'BLAKE','SCOTT','KING'and'FORD'.**

select \* from emp where ename in('JONES','BLAKE','SCOTT','KING','FORD');

1. **Select all records where ename starts with ‘S’ and its lenth is 6 char.**

select \* from emp where ename like'S\_\_\_\_';

1. **Select all records where ename may be any no of  character but it should end with ‘R’.**

select \* from emp where ename like'%R';

1. **Count  MGR and their salary in emp table.**

select count(MGR),count(sal) from emp;

1. **Select  all salary <3000 from emp table.**

select \* from emp  where sal> all(select sal from emp where sal<3000);

1. **Select all the employee  group by deptno and sal in descending order.**

select ename,deptno,sal from emp order by deptno,sal desc;

1. **How can I create an empty table emp1 with same structure as emp?**

Create table emp1 as select \* from emp where 1=2;

1. **How to retrive record where sal between 1000 to 2000?**  
   Select \* from emp where sal>=1000 And  sal<2000
2. **Select all records where dept no of both emp and dept table matches.**  
   select \* from emp where exists(select \* from dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno)
3. **If there are two tables emp1 and emp2, and both have common record. How can I fetch all the recods but common records only once?**  
   (Select \* from emp) Union (Select \* from emp1)
4. **How to fetch only common records from two tables emp and emp1?**  
   (Select \* from emp) Intersect (Select \* from emp1)
5. **How can I retrive all records of emp1 those should not present in emp2?**  
   (Select \* from emp) Minus (Select \* from emp1)
6. **Count the totalsa  deptno wise where more than 2 employees exist.**  
   SELECT  deptno, sum(sal) As totalsal  
   FROM emp  
   GROUP BY deptno  
   HAVING COUNT(empno) > 2
7. **Select  all salary <3000 from emp table.**

select \* from emp  where sal> all(select sal from emp where sal<3000);

1. **Select all the employee  group by deptno and sal in descending order.**

select ename,deptno,sal from emp order by deptno,sal desc;

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   SELECT  deptno, sum(sal) As totalsal  
   FROM emp  
   GROUP BY deptno  
   HAVING COUNT(empno) > 2

1. The following query replaces characters A with B, B with C, C with D, D with E,...Z with A, and a with b,b with c,c with d, d with e ....z with a.

select translate('interface','ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz','BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAbcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyza') “Encrypt” from dual;

 Encrypt

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joufsgbdf

3. SELECT 'The job id for '||UPPER(last\_name)||' is '

||LOWER(job\_id) AS "EMPLOYEE DETAILS"

FROM employees;