OracleSQL Assignment:

Write SELECT statements to achieve the following:-

1. Display the SAL column rounded off to the nearest thousand.

```
SELECT ROUND(SAL, -3) AS Rounded_SAL FROM employees;
```

2. Display the last day of the month for every HIREDATE.

```
SELECT LAST_DAY(HIREDATE) AS Last_Day_Of_Month FROM employees;
```

3. Display today's date in the following format:- 7th Jan, 2005.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DDth Mon, YYYY') AS Today_Date FROM dual;
```

4. Display the average SAL for all the employees whose job is CLERK.

```
SELECT AVG(SAL) AS Average_SAL FROM employees WHERE JOB = 'CLERK';
```

5. Display the maximum SAL deptwise.

```
SELECT DEPTNO, MAX(SAL) AS Maximum_SAL FROM employees GROUP BY DEPTNO;
```

6. Display the annual SAL for each employee.

```
SELECT ENAME, (SAL * 12) AS Annual_SAL FROM employees;
```

7. Display the JOB column with duplicate values suppressed.

```
SELECT DISTINCT JOB FROM employees;
```

8. Display the rows where ENAME begins with the letter 'A'.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE ENAME LIKE 'A%';
```

9. Display the ENAME and the corresponding manager's ENAME.

```
SELECT e1.ENAME, e2.ENAME AS Manager_Name
FROM employees e1
JOIN employees e2
ON e1.MGR = e2.EMPNO;
```

10. Display the ENAME and JOB for all employees who belong to the same DEPTNO as employee 'KING'.

```
SELECT ENAME, JOB
FROM employees
WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM employees WHERE ENAME = 'KING');
```

11. Display the Enames and the corresponding Dnames.

```
SELECT e.ENAME, d.DNAME
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d
ON e.DEPTNO = d.DEPTNO;
```

12. If all employees not receiving a commission are entitled for $300, find the net earnings (sal+comm) of each employee.

```
SELECT ENAME, SAL + COALESCE(COMM, 300) AS Net_Earnings
FROM employees;
```

13. Find the names of all employees whose name begins with 'M'.

```
SELECT ENAME
FROM employees
WHERE ENAME LIKE 'M%';
```

14. Find the names of all employees hired in the month of February (of any year).

```
SELECT ENAME
FROM employees
WHERE TO_CHAR(HIREDATE, 'MM') = '02';
```

15. Find the names of all employees who were hired more than 12 years ago.

```
SELECT ENAME
FROM employees
WHERE HIREDATE <= ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, -12);
```

16. Display the names of all employees with the initial letter only in capital.

```
SELECT UPPER(SUBSTR(ENAME, 1, 1)) || LOWER(SUBSTR(ENAME, 2)) AS Capitalized_ENAME
FROM employees;
```

17. Show the first three characters of the names of all employees.

```
SELECT SUBSTR(ENAME, 1, 3) AS First_3_Chars_Of_ENAME
FROM employees;
```

18. Display the names of all employees replacing any 'A' with 'a'.

```
SELECT REPLACE(ENAME, 'A', 'a') AS Replaced_ENAME
FROM employees;
```

19. Show the salaries of all employees rounding it to the nearest 1000.

```
SELECT ROUND(SAL, -3) AS Rounded_SAL
FROM employees;
```

20. Find the total number of CLERKS joined after '01-Jan-81'.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM employees
WHERE JOB = 'CLERK' AND HIREDATE > TO_DATE('01-Jan-81', 'DD-MON-YY');
```

19. Show the salaries of all employees rounding it to the nearest 1000.

```
SELECT ROUND(SALARY, -3) as "Salary (rounded to nearest 1000)"
FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

20. Find the total number of CLERKS joined after '01-Jan-81'.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) as "Joined after 01-Jan-81"
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE JOB_ID = 'CLERK' AND HIRE_DATE > '01-JAN-81';
```

21. Find the names of all MANAGERS who are not in department 30.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE JOB_ID = 'MANAGER' AND DEPARTMENT_ID != 30;
```

22. List the employee name and employee number of the employees with the headings as NUMBER and NAME.

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID as "Number", FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME as "Name"
FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

23. Find the names of all employees who do not receive any commission.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE COMMISSION_PCT IS NULL;
```

24. Find the names of all employees whose name ends with letter 'M'.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE '%M';
```

25. Find the names of all employees who have a letter 'R' as a third letter in their name.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME
```

```
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE FIRST_NAME LIKE '__R%' OR LAST_NAME LIKE '__R%';
```

26. Find the names of all employees who were hired on the last day of the month.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'DD') = '31';
```

27. Display the names of all employees right-aligning them to 15 characters. Display the position at which the string 'AR' occurs in the name.

```
SELECT RPAD(FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME, 15) as "Name (right aligned to 15
characters)",
       INSTR(FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME, 'AR') as "Position of 'AR' in name"
FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

28. Find the names of all employees hired in the month of February (of any year).

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'MM') = '02';
```

29. Find the name of the employee who is receiving the maximum salary.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE SALARY = (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES);
```

30. Display the remainder of 9 divided by 5.

```
SELECT 9 % 5 as Remainder;
```

31. Display the number of months (rounded off) between SYSDATE and HIREDATE.

```
SELECT ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, HIRE_DATE)) as Months_Between FROM employees;
```

32. Display today's date in the following format:- Saturday, October 22, 2005.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DAY, MONTH DD, YYYY') as Today_Date FROM dual;
```

33. Display the sum of SAL for all the employees belonging to DEPTNO 10.

```
SELECT SUM(SAL) as Total_SAL FROM employees WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 10;
```

34. Display the minimum SAL jobwise.

```
SELECT JOB, MIN(SAL) as MIN_SAL FROM employees GROUP BY JOB;
```

35. Display the HRA for each employee given that HRA is 20% of SAL

```
SELECT NAME, SAL * 0.2 as HRA FROM employees;
```

36. Display the DEPTNO column with duplicate values suppressed.

```
SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT_ID FROM employees;
```

37. Display the rows where JOB column ends with the letter 'T'.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE JOB LIKE '%T';
```

38. Display the DNAME and the corresponding ENAME. All rows of DEPT table are to be displayed even if a particular DEPTNO has no employees.

```
SELECT d.DNAME, e.NAME
FROM departments d
LEFT JOIN employees e ON d.DEPARTMENT_ID = e.DEPARTMENT_ID;
```

39. Display the ENAME and SAL for the employee who's getting the minimum SAL.

```
SELECT First_NAME, SALARY
FROM employees
WHERE SALARY = (SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM employees);
```