1. Write an SQL query where employee details will be shown according to order of their first name.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES

Order by first\_name;

1. Write an SQL query to fetch “first\_name” from the employee table in upper case.

SELECT upper(first\_name)

FROM EMPLOYEES

Order by first\_name;

1. Write an SQL query to show the details of employees who join in feb-2008.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES

where hire\_date between '1-Feb-2008' and '28-Feb-2008';

1. Write an SQL query to show even rows only.

select \* from employees

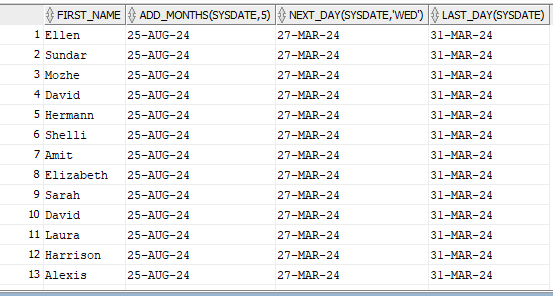
where MOD(employee\_id,2)=0;

1. SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES

where hire\_date between '1-Feb-2008' and '28-Feb-2008';

1. select first\_name, add\_months(sysdate,5), next\_day(sysdate,'wed'), last\_day(sysdate)

from employees;

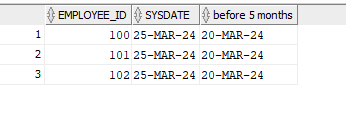


1. select employee\_id,sysdate, (sysdate-5) "before 5 months"

from employees

where department\_id = 90;

(5 days minus korse)



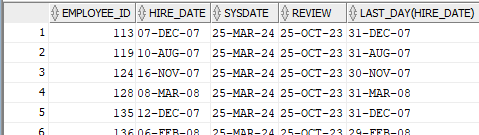
1. select employee\_id, hire\_date,sysdate,

Add\_months(sysdate,-5) review,

last\_day(hire\_date)

from employees

where months\_between(sysdate, hire\_date)<200;



1. Display year in which more than 10 employees joined.

select to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY'), count(first\_name)

from employees

group by to\_char(hire\_date,'YYYY')

having count(first\_name)>10;

1. Display departments where more than 5 employees get commission.

select department\_id, count(commission\_pct)

from employees

group by department\_id

having count(commission\_pct)>5;

1. Display job id of employees whose average salary is greater than 10000.

Select job\_id, round(avg(salary))

from employees

group by job\_id

having round(avg(salary))>10000;