1. DISPLAY THE NAME(first Name or Last Name), Salary, & ANNUAL SAL AFTER ADDING 1000 TO ALL of all employees
2. DISPLAY THE TOTAL INCOME((Commision\_pct\*Salary)+Salary) of all employees
3. DISPLAY THE names(first Name or Last Name) of employees EARNING SAL MORE THAN 12000$
4. DISPLAY THE DETAILS OF All SALESMEN & CLERKS(For Salesman job Id is SA\_MAN and for Clerks the job\_id end with CLERK)
5. DISPLAY THE DETAILS OF employees WHO EITHER REPORT TO 102 OR EARN LESS THAN 5000
6. Select all record from employees table where department\_id=30 and salary>1500.
7. Display the name, salary and commission of employees whose commission earned is greater than their salary.
8. Return all EMPLOYEES where the EMP\_ID is either 100, 101, 103, or 105.
9. select employees who work as Sales Representative or HR Representative or Marketing Representatives and salary is less than 7000 and represent it in ascending order of their names
10. select employees who work as Sales Representative or HR Representative or Marketing Representatives and salary is less than 7000 and arrange it in descending order of their salaries
11. Write a SQL statement to find out the hire date for each employee and display it in such a format like "[Employee Name] hired on dd-mon-yy". –
12. Display the details of those who earn more than 1500 but less than 3000
13. display the names(first Name or Last Name) of employees starting with the character A
14. display the names(first Name or Last Name) of employees having the charcater ‘r’
15. display the names(first Name or Last Name) of employees ending with N or S
16. display the names(first Name or Last Name) of employees which are 5 character long
17. display the employees who have not joined in year 2005(use like operator)
18. display the employees who have joined in may or dec in any year
19. display the employees who are not entitled to get commission
20. List the employees in dept 90 in descending order of their salaries.
21. List the employees ordered by job, and the descending order of their salary.
22. Write a query that displays the last name (with the first letter uppercase and all other letters lowercase) and the length of the last name for all employees whose name starts with the letters J, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the employees’ last names.
23. The HR department wants to find the length of employment for each employee. For each employee, display the last name and calculate the number of months between today and the date on which the employee was hired. Label the column MONTHS\_WORKED. Order your results by the number of months employed. Round the number of months up to the closest whole number.
24. Display the name, month salary , daily salary, hourly salary for all employees.  
    (Assume that SAL column in the table EMP is the monthly salary , that there are 22 working days in month  and there are 8 working hours in a day. Rename the columns as  MONTHLY, DAILY & HOURLY).
25. Create a query to display the last name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 15 characters long, left-padded with the $ symbol. Label the column SALARY.
26. Suppose there is monthly salary information provided by employees table. How to fetch annual salary of each and every employee?
27. Display each employee’s last name, hire date, and salary review date, which is the first Monday after six months of service. Label the column REVIEW. Format the dates to appear in the format similar to “Monday, the Thirty-First of July, 2000.”
28. Display the last name, hire date, and day of the week on which the employee started. Label the column DAY. Order the results by the day of the week, starting with Monday.
29. . Create a query that displays the employees’ last names and commission amounts. If an employee does not earn commission, show “No Commission.” Label the column COMM.
30. Count the department wise total salary where more than 2 employees exist in a department.