1. Because of budget issues, the HR department needs a report that displays the last name and salary of employees who earn more than \$12,000. Save your SQL statement as a file named

QUERY: select last name, salary from employees where salary > 12000;

2.Create a report that displays the last name and department number for employee number 176.

QUERY: select last name, department id from employees where employee id = 176;

3. The HR department needs to find high-salary and low-salary employees.to display the last name and salary for any employee whose salary is not in the range of \$5,000 to \$12,000.

QUERY: select last_name, salary from employees where salary < 5000 or salary > 12000;

4. Create a report to display the last name, job ID, and start date for the employees with the last names of Matos and Taylor. Order the query in ascending order by the start date

QUERY :select last_name,job_id,to_char(hire_date,'dd-MON-yy') "HIRE_DATE" from employees where last name like 'Matos' or last name like 'Taylor' order by 1;

5. Display the last name and department number of all employees in departments 20 or 50 in ascending alphabetical order by name

QUERY: select last_name,department_id from employees where department_id = 20 or department id = 50 order by 2;

6. Modify 3.sql to display the last name and salary of employees who earn between \$5,000 and \$12,000, and are in department 20 or 50. Label the columns Employee and Monthly Salary, respectively.

QUERY: select last_name "Employee", salary "Monthly Salary" from employees where (salary between 5000 and 12000) and department_id in(20,50) order by 2;

7. The HR department needs a report that displays the last name and hire date for all employees who were hired in 1994

QUERY: select last_name, hire_date from employees where hire_date like '%94';

8. Create a report to display the last name and job title of all employees who do not have a manager

QUERY: select last name, job id from employees where manager id is NULL;

9. Create a report to display the last name, salary, and commission of all employees who earn commissions. Sort data in descending order of salary and

commissions.

Use the column's numeric position in the ORDER BY clause

QUERY: select last_name, salary, commission_pct from employees where commission pct is not Null order by salary desc;

10. Members of the HR department want to have more flexibility with the queries that you are writing. They would like a report that displays the last name and salary of employees who earn more than an amount that the user specifies after a prompt. Save this query to a file named lab_02_10.sql. If you enter 12000 when prompted, the report displays the following results

QUERY: select last_name, salary from employees where salary > 12000;

11. The HR department wants to run reports based on a manager. Create a query that prompts the user for a manager ID and generates the employee ID, last name, salary, and department for that manager's employees. The HR department wants the ability to sort the report on a selected column. You can test the data with the following values

QUERY-2: where manager id = 201 order by salary;

QUERY-3 : where manager_id = 124 order by employee_id;

- 12. Display all employee last names in which the third letter of the name is "a." QUERY: select last_name from employees where last_name like '__a%';
- 13. Display the last names of all employees who have both an "a" and an "e" in their last name

QUERY: select last name from employees where last name like '%a%e%';

14. Display the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose jobs are either those of a sales representative or of a stock clerk, and whose salaries are not equal to \$2,500, \$3,500, or \$7,000

15. Modify lab_02_06.sql to display the last name, salary, and commission for all employees whose commission is 20%.

QUERY : select last_name, salary, commission_pct from employees where commission_pct like '.2';