

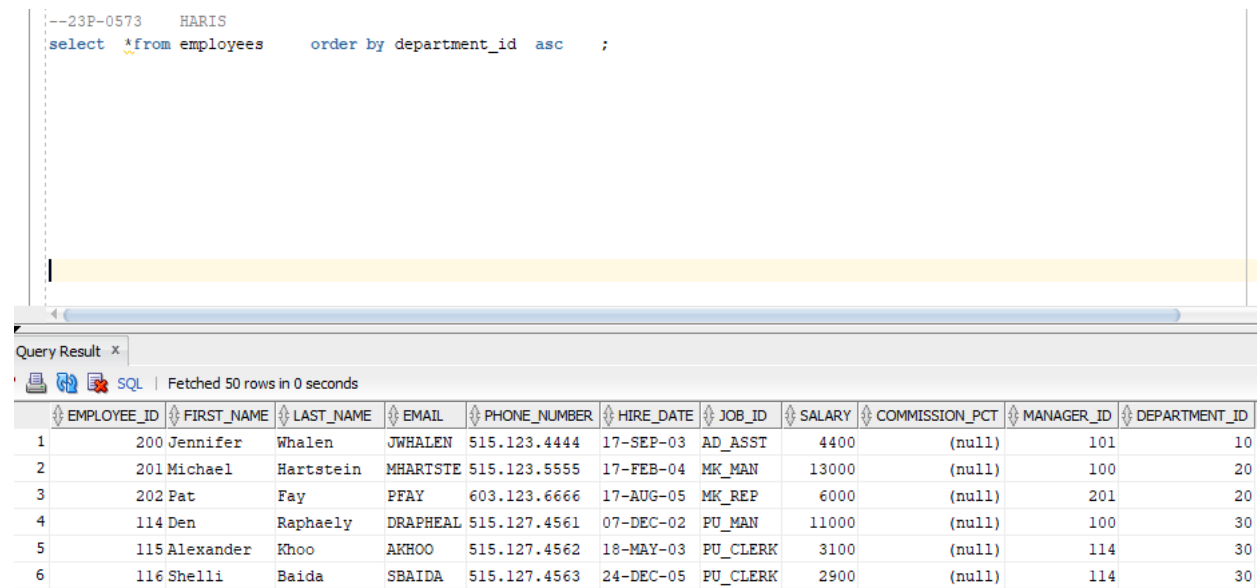
Name Haris

Roll # 23P-0573

1 – Fetch the bottom 10 values from the employees table w.r.t to employee ID.

```
select *from employees order by department_id asc ;
```

```
--23P-0573 HARIS
select *from employees order by department_id asc ;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query result window titled "Query Result x". It displays the results of the query "select *from employees order by department_id asc ;". The results are shown in a table with 11 columns: EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE_NUMBER, HIRE_DATE, JOB_ID, SALARY, COMMISSION_PCT, MANAGER_ID, and DEPARTMENT_ID. The table contains 6 rows of data, which are the bottom 10 values from the employees table ordered by department_id.

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	17-SEP-03	AD_ASST	4400	(null)	101	10
2	201	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	17-FEB-04	MK_MAN	13000	(null)	100	20
3	202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	603.123.6666	17-AUG-05	MK_REP	6000	(null)	201	20
4	114	Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEAL	515.127.4561	07-DEC-02	PU_MAN	11000	(null)	100	30
5	115	Alexander	Khoo	AKHOO	515.127.4562	18-MAY-03	PU_CLERK	3100	(null)	114	30
6	116	Shelli	Baida	SBIDA	515.127.4563	24-DEC-05	PU_CLERK	2900	(null)	114	30

2 – List the departments with the most employees from top to bottom

(department ID can't be NULL).





```
select department_id , count(employee_id) as total_employees from employees where
department_id is not NULL GROUP BY department_id order by total_employees desc;
```

```
--23P-0573 HARI S
select department_id ,count(employee_id) as total_employees from employees where department_id is not NULL GROUP BY department_id order by total_employee
```


Query Result x		
All Rows Fetched: 11 in 0.002 seconds		
DEPARTMENT_ID	TOTAL_EMPLOYEES	
1	50	45
2	80	34
3	100	6
..





3 - Display the employee number, name, salary of employee before and after 15% increment. Name the calculated new salary as “Incremented Salary” and calculate the difference between two salaries. Name the increased amount to be “Incremented Amount”.

```
select employee_id , first_name ||' ' || last_name as Name, salary as original_salary ,
salary1.15 as Incremented_sallary , (salary1.15)-salary as Incremented_amount from
employees;
```

--23P-0573 HARIS		<pre> select employee_id , first_name ' ' last_name as Name, salary as original_salary , salary*1.15 as Incremented_salary , (salary*1.15)-salary as Incremented_amount from employees; </pre>			
Query Result x		    SQL Fetched 50 rows in 0.004 seconds			
EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	ORIGINAL_SALARY	INCREMENTED_SALARY	INCREMENTED_AMOUNT	
1	100 Steven King	24000	27600	3600	
2	101 Neena Kochhar	17000	19550	2550	
3	102 Lex De Haan	17000	19550	2550	
4	103 Alexander Hunold	9000	10350	1350	
5	104 Bruce Ernst	6000	6900	900	
6	105 David Austin	4800	5520	720	

4 - Display the department and manager id wise avg commission for all employees. Round the commission up to 2 decimals, filter any null. Values.

select department_id , manager_id , ROUND(AVG(commission_pct), 2) AS avg_commission from employees where COMMISSION_PCT is not NULL GROUP BY department_id, manager_id ;

--23P-0573 HARIS		<pre> select department_id , manager_id , ROUND(AVG(commission_pct), 2) AS avg_commission from employees where COMMISSION_PCT is not NULL GROUP BY department_id, manager_id ; </pre>			
Query Result x		    SQL All Rows Fetched: 7 in 0.005 seconds			
DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID	AVG_COMMISSION			
1	80	146	0.32		
2	80	145	0.23		
3	80	149	0.21		
4	(null)	149	0.15		
5	80	147	0.18		