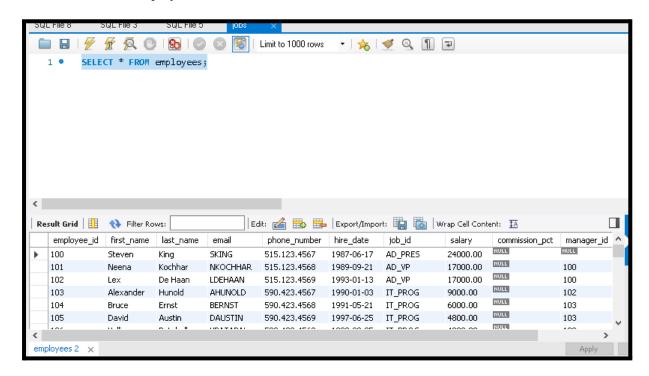
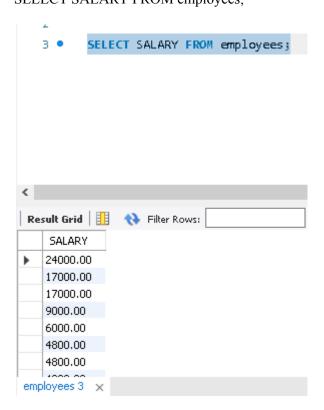
1. From the following table return complete information about the employees.

SELECT * FROM employees;



2. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the salaries of all employees. Return salary. SELECT SALARY FROM employees;

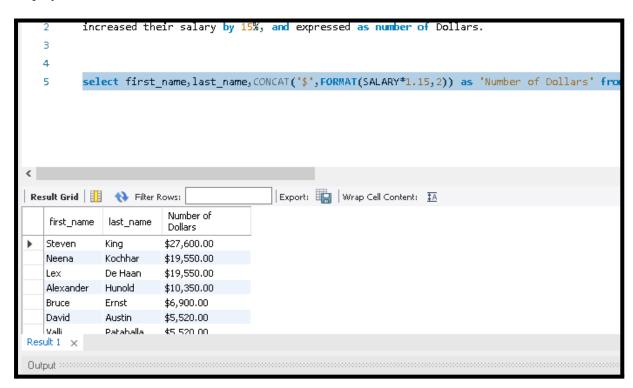


3. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the unique designations of the employees. Return job name.



4. From the following table, write a SQL query to list the employees' name, increased their salary by 15%, and expressed as number of Dollars.

select first_name,last_name,CONCAT('\$',FORMAT(SALARY*1.15,2)) as 'Number of Dollars' from Employees



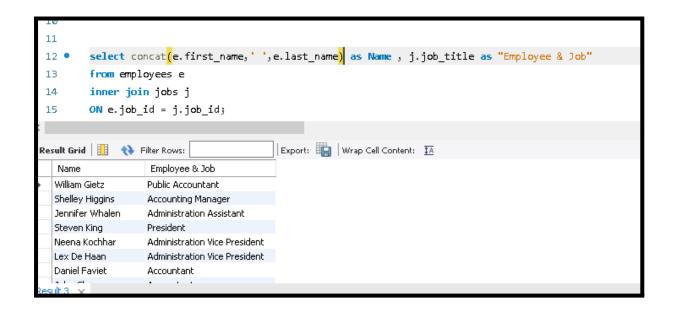
5. From the following table, write a SQL query to list the employee's name and job name as a format of "Employee & Job".

select concat(e.first_name,' ',e.last_name) as Name , j.job_title as "Employee & Job"

from employees e

inner join jobs j

ON e.job id = j.job id;



6.Write a query in SQL to produce the output of employees as follows:

Employee

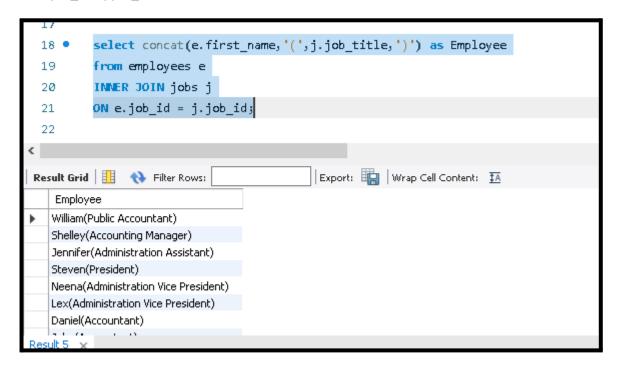
JONAS(manager).

select concat(e.first_name,'(',j.job_title,')') as Employee

from employees e

INNER JOIN jobs j

ON e.job id = j.job id;



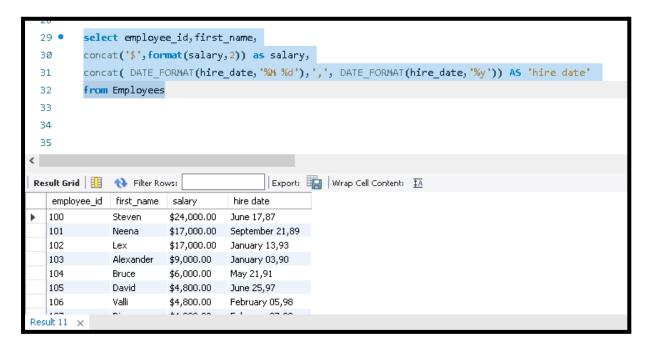
7. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees with hire date in the format like February 22, 1991. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, hire date.

select employee id, first name,

concat('\$',format(salary,2)) as salary,

concat(DATE_FORMAT(hire_date,'%M %d'),',', DATE_FORMAT(hire_date,'%y')) AS 'hire date'

from Employees



8. From the following table, write a SQL query to count the number of characters except the spaces for each employee name. Return employee name length.

SELECT length(first_name)+length(last_name) as Emp_Name_Lenght

from Employees;

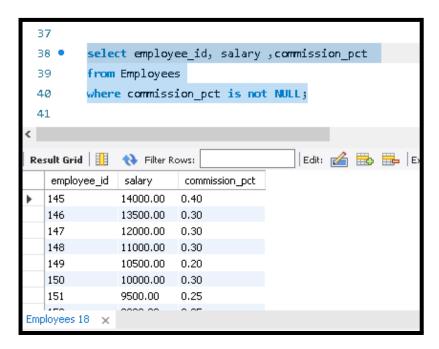


9. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employee ID, salary, and commission of all the employees.

select employee_id, salary ,commission_pct

from Employees

where commission_pct is not NULL;



10. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the unique department with jobs. Return department ID, Job name.

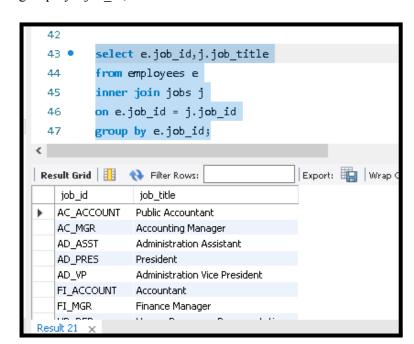
select e.job_id,j.job_title

from employees e

inner join jobs j

on e.job id = j.job id

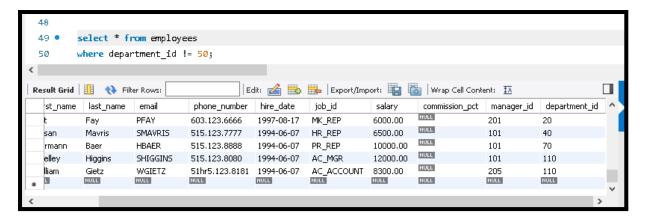
group by e.job id;



11. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees who do not belong to the department 2001. Return complete information about the

select * from employees

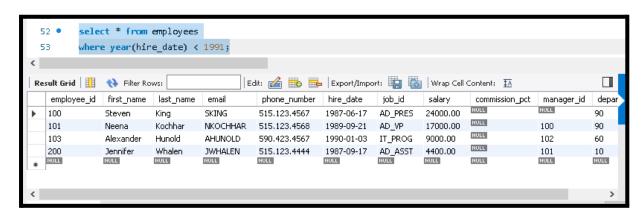
where department_id != 50;



12. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees who joined before 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

where year(hire date) < 1991;



13. From the following table, write a SQL query to calculate the average salary of employees who work as analysts. Return average salary.

select avg(salary)

from employees e

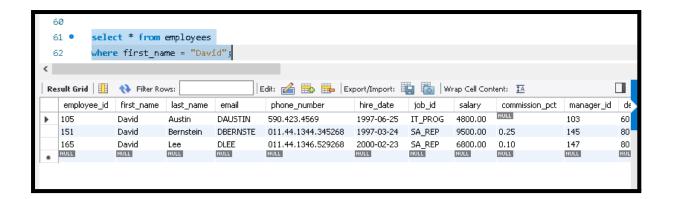
INNER JOIN jobs j

 $ON e.job_id = j.job_id$

where j.job title = 'Programmer';

14. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the details of the employee 'BLAZE'.

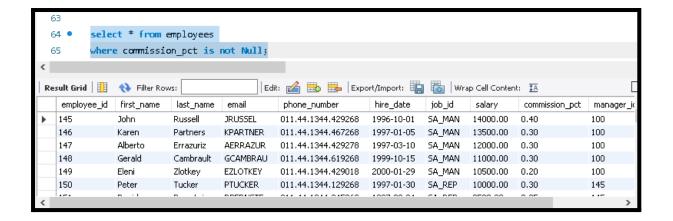
select * from employees
where first name = "David";



15. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify employees whose commissions exceed their salaries. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

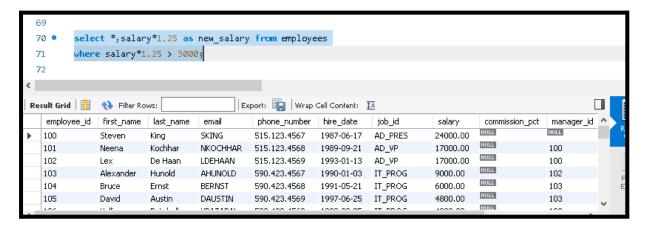
where commission_pct is not Null;



16. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify those employees whose salaries exceed 3000 after receiving a 25% salary increase. Return complete information about the employees.

select *,salary*1.25 as new salary from employees

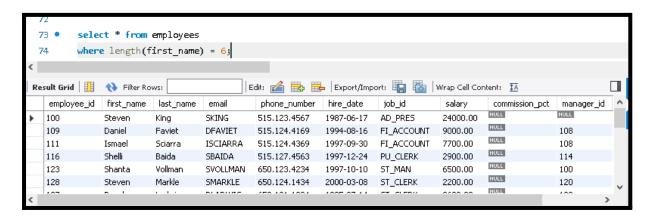
where salary *1.25 > 3000;



17. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the names of the employees whose length is six. Return employee name.

select * from employees

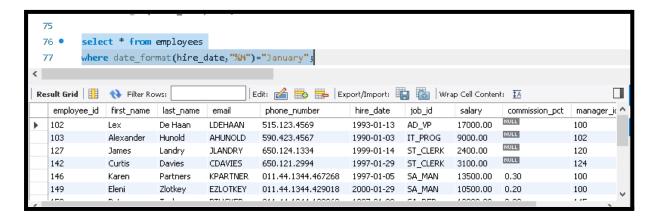
where length(first_name) = 6;



18. From the following table, write a SQL query to find out which employees joined in the month of January. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

where date format(hire date,"%M")="January";

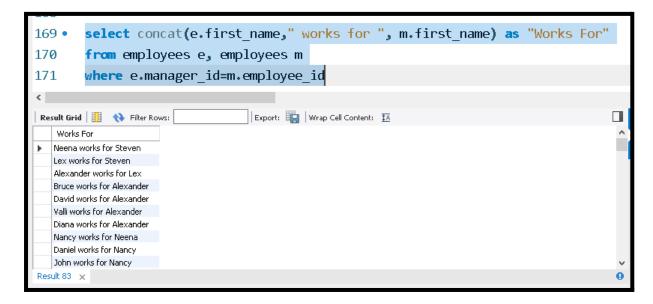


19. From the following table, write a SQL query to separate the names of employees and their managers by the string 'works for'.

select concat(e.first name," works for ", m.first name) as "Works For"

from employees e, employees m

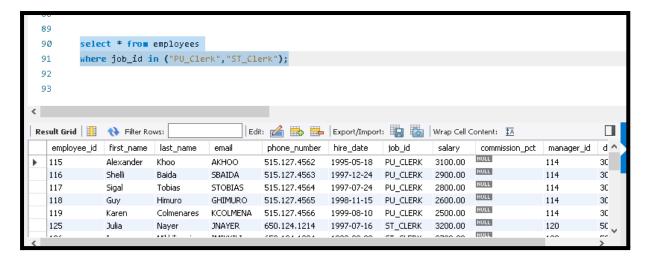
where e.manager id=m.employee id



20. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is 'CLERK'. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

where job id in ("PU Clerk", "ST Clerk");

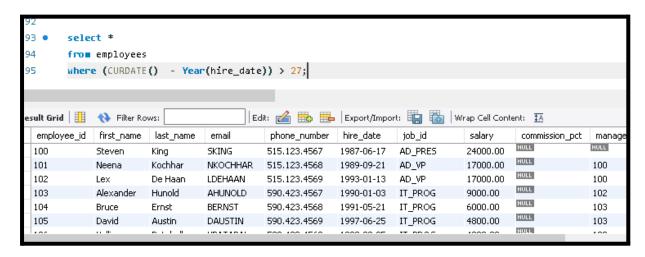


21. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify employees with more than 27 years of experience. Return complete information about the employees.

select *

from employees

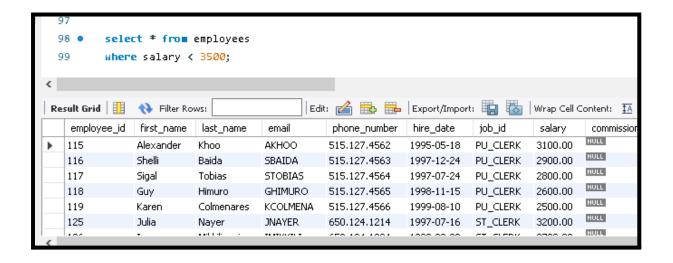
where (CURDATE() - Year(hire date)) > 27;



22. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees whose salaries are less than 3500. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

where salary < 3500;



23. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employee whose designation is 'ANALYST'. Return employee name, job name and salary.

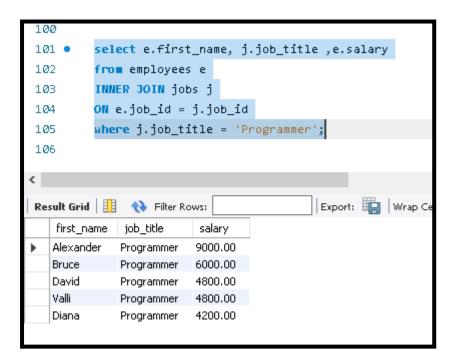
select e.first_name, j.job_title ,e.salary

from employees e

INNER JOIN jobs j

 $ON e.job_id = j.job_id$

where j.job_title = 'Programmer';



24.From the following table, write a SQL query to identify those employees who joined the company in 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

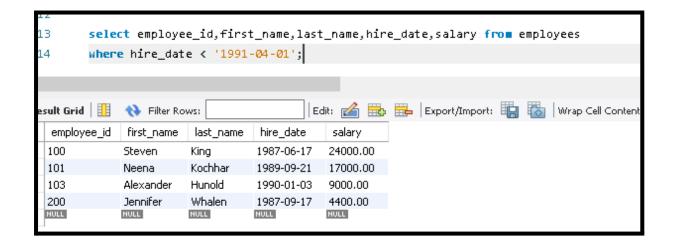
select * from employees

where year(hire date) = 1991



25. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees who joined before 1st April 1991. Return employee ID, employee name, hire date and salary.

select employee_id,first_name,last_name,hire_date,salary from employees where hire_date < '1991-04-01';



26. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify the employees who do not report to a manager. Return employee name, job name.

select * from employees

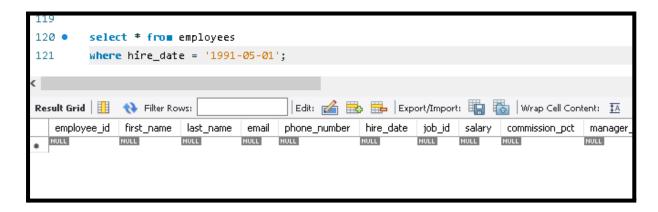
where manager id is NULL;



27. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employees who joined on the 1st of May 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

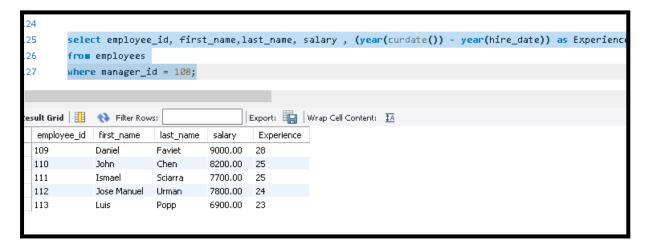
where hire date = '1991-05-01';



28. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify the experience of the employees who work under the manager whose ID number is 68319. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, experience.

select employee_id, first_name,last_name, salary , (year(curdate()) - year(hire_date)) as Experience from employees

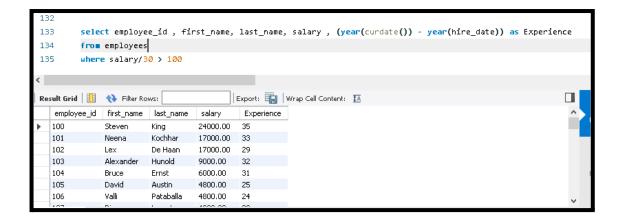
where manager id = 108;



29. From the following table, write a SQL query to find out which employees earn more than 100 per day as a salary. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, and experience.

select employee_id , first_name, last_name, salary , (year(curdate()) - year(hire_date)) as Experience from employees

where salary/30 > 100



30. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify those employees who retired after 31-Dec-99, completing eight years of service. Return employee name.

select e.first name, e.last name

from employees e

inner join job history j

on e.employee_id = j.employee_id

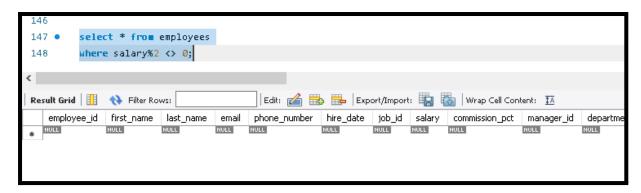
where j.end date > '1999-12-31' and (year(j.end date) - year(j.start date)) = 8;



31. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify the employees whose salaries are odd. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

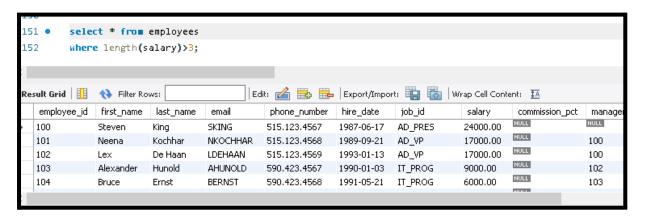
where salary %2 <> 0;



32. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify employees whose salaries contain only three digits. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

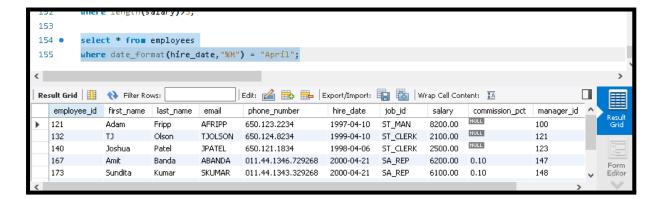
where length(salary)>3;



33. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees who joined in the month of APRIL. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

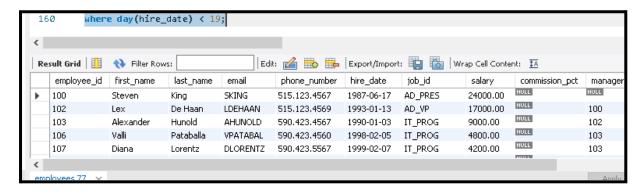
where date format(hire date,"%M") = "April";



34. From the following table, write a SQL query to find out which employees joined the company before the 19th of the month. Return complete information about the employees.

select * from employees

where day(hire date) < 19;



35. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify those employees who have been working as a SALESMAN and month portion of the experience is more than 10. Return complete information about the employees.

select *

from employees e

inner join jobs j

on e.job_id = j.job_id

where j.job title = "Sales Manager" and (year(curdate()) - year(e.hire date)) > 10;

