1.Display all departments from department table.

=> SELECT department\_name FROM departments;

2.Display all employees from employee table.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees;

3.Select the employee in department 30.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id=30;

4.List the names, numbers and department no of all clerks.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE '%CLERK';

5.Find the depart numbers and the name of employee of all dept with Deptno greater or equal to 20.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id>=20;

6.Find the employees whose commission is greater than their salary.

=>SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct\*salary>salary;

7.Find the employees whose commission is greater than 60 percent of their salary.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct\*salary>(0.6\*salary);

8.Find the employee whose commission is greater than 50 percent of their salary.

=>SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct\*salary>(0.5\*salary);

9.List the name, job and salary of all employees in dept 20 who earn more than 2000.

=> SELECT first\_name,last\_name,job\_id,salary FROM employees WHERE department\_id=20 AND salary>2000;

10.Find all salesmen in dept 30 whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 1500.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id=30 AND job\_id='SA\_MAN' AND salary>=1500;

11.Find all the employees whose job is either a president or manager.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE '%MAN' OR job\_id LIKE 'PR%' OR job\_id LIKE'%MGR';

12.Find all managers who are not in dept 30.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id!=30 AND (job\_id LIKE '%MAN' OR job\_id LIKE '%MGR');

13.Find the details of all managers and clerks in dept 10.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id=10 AND (job\_id LIKE '%MAN' OR job\_id LIKE '%MGR' OR job\_id LIKE '%CLERK');

14.Find the details of all manager (in any dept) and all clerks in dept 10

=>SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (department\_id=10 AND job\_id LIKE '%CLERK') OR (job\_id LIKE '%MAN' OR job\_id LIKE '%MGR');

15.Find the details of all managers in dept 10 and all clerks in dept 20.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (department\_id=20 AND job\_id LIKE '%CLERK') OR ((job\_id LIKE '%MAN' OR job\_id LIKE '%MGR') AND department\_id=10);

16.Find all employees who are neither clerks nor manager but whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 2000.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (job\_id NOT LIKE '%MAN' AND job\_id NOT LIKE '%MGR' AND job\_id NOT LIKE '%CLERK') AND salary>=2000;

17.Find the employees who earns between Rs. 1200 and Rs.1400.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 1200 AND 1400;

18.Find the employees who are clerks, analysts or salesman.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (job\_id LIKE '%CLERK' OR job\_id LIKE 'SA%');

19.Find the employees who are not clerks, analyst or salesman.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (job\_id NOT LIKE '%CLERK' AND job\_id NOT LIKE 'SA%');

20.Find the employees who do not receive a commission i.e. commission is NULL.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct IS NULL;

21.Find the employee whose commission is Rs. 0.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct IS NOT NULL;

22.Find the different jobs of the employees receiving commission.

=> SELECT job\_id,commission\_pct FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct IS NOT NULL;

23.Find all employees who do not receive a commission or whose Commission is less than Rs. 1000.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct IS NULL OR (commission\_pct\*salary<1000);

24.The employees who not receiving commission are entailed to Rs. 250, Show the net earnings of all employees. (find about nvl() )

=>

25.Find all employees whose total earnings are greater than Rs. 2000.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (commission\_pct\*salary+salary)>2000;

26.Find all employees whose names begin with m.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE 'm%';

27.Find all employees whose names end with m.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE '%m';

28.Find all employees whose names contain the letter m.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE '%m%';

29.Find the employees whose names are 5 characters long and end with n.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE '\_\_\_\_n';

30.Find the employees who have the letter r as the third letter in their name.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE '\_\_r%';

31.Find all employees hired in month of February (of any year).

=>SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date LIKE '\_\_\_\_\_02%';

32.Find all employees who were hired on the last day of the month.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE DAY(hire\_date)=(DAY(LAST\_DAY(hire\_date)));

33.Find the employees who were hired more than 12 years ago.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE year(hire\_date)<=year(curdate())-12;

34.Find the managers hired in the year 2007.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (job\_id LIKE '%MAN' OR job\_id LIKE '%MGR') AND year(hire\_date)=2007;

35.Display the names and the jobs of all employees, separated by ','(comma). For example (smith, clerk).

=> SELECT CONCAT(first\_name,',',job\_id) AS 'Name and job\_id' FROM employees;

36.Display the names of all employees with the initial letter only in capitals.

=> SELECT CONCAT(UCASE(SUBSTRING(first\_name,1,1)),SUBSTRING(first\_name,2)) FROM employees;

37.Display the names of all employees, right aligning them to 15 characters.

=>SELECT RPAD(first\_name,15,' ') AS Align FROM employees;

38.Display the names of all employees, padding them to right up-to 15 characters with '-'.

=> SELECT RPAD(first\_name,15,'\_') AS Padding FROM employees;

39.Display the length of the name of all employees.

=> SELECT first\_name,LENGTH(first\_name) AS length FROM employees;

40.Display the names of all employees centering them with 20 characters.

=>

41.Display the names of all employees without any leading 'a'.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name NOT LIKE 'a%';

42.Display the names of all employees without any trailing 'r'.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name NOT LIKE '%r';

43.Show the first three characters of the names of all employees.

=> SELECT SUBSTRING(first\_name,1,3) FROM employees;

44.Show the last three characters of the names of all employees.

=> SELECT REVERSE(SUBSTRING(REVERSE(first\_name),1,3)) FROM employees;

45.Display the names of all employees replacing any 'a' with 'e'.

=> SELECT REPLACE(first\_name,'a','e') AS Replace\_Name FROM employees;

46.Display the names of all employees and the position at which the string 'ar' occurs in the name.

=>SELECT first\_name,INSTR(first\_name,'ar') AS Position FROM employees;

47.Show the salary of all employees rounding it to the nearest Rs. 1000. For example (3790 will be 4000)

=> SELECT first\_name,ROUND(salary,-3) AS Round\_Salary FROM employees;

48.Show the daily salary of all employees assuming a month has 30 days.

=> SELECT first\_name,salary/30 AS Day\_Salary FROM employees;

49.Display the name of all employees, and their bonus. Assume each Employee gets a bonus of 20 percent of his salary subject to the Maximum of Rs. 500.

=> SELECT first\_name,salary\*0.2 AS Bonus, IF(salary\*0.2<=500,salary\*0.2,500) FROM employees;

50.Display the name of all employees, and their bonus. Assume each employee gets a bonus of 20 percent of his salary subject to the Maximum of Rs. 200.

=>SELECT first\_name,salary\*0.2 AS Bonus, IF(salary\*0.2<=200,salary\*0.2,200) FROM employees;

51.For each employee display the number of days passed since the employee joined the company.

=> SELECT first\_name,DATEDIFF(CURDATE(),hire\_date) AS Day\_Passed FROM employees;

52.For each employee display the number of months passed since the Employee joined the company.

=> SELECT first\_name,TIMESTAMPDIFF(MONTH,CURDATE(),hire\_date) AS Month\_Passed FROM employees;

53.Display the tenure of service in the years, months and days for all Employees in character format. Assume every month has 30 days.

=> SELECT DATE\_FORMAT(hire\_date,"%Y,%M,%W") AS Character\_Year FROM employees;

54.Display the employee details in the following manner. 'Miler joined on the twenty-third of January of the year nineteen hundred and eighty Two'.

=>

55.Display the details of all employees, sorted on the names.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY first\_name;

56.Display the name of all employees, based on their tenure, with the oldest employee coming first.

=> SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY YEAR(hire\_date);

57.Display the names, job and salary of all employees sorted on jobs and Salary.

=> SELECT first\_name,job\_id,salary FROM employees ORDER BY job\_id,salary;

58.Display the names, job and salary of all employees, sorted on jobs and within job, sorted on the descending order of salary.

=>SELECT first\_name,job\_id,salary FROM employees ORDER BY job\_id,salary DESC;

59.Display the names, job and salary of all employees, sorted on Descending order of job and within job, sorted on the descending order of salary.

=> SELECT first\_name,job\_id,salary FROM employees ORDER BY job\_id DESC,salary DESC;

60.Display the name, month and year of all employees, sorted on the month of their hire date irrespective of the year.

=> SELECT first\_name,MONTH(hire\_date) AS Month,YEAR(hire\_date) AS Year FROM employees ORDER BY MONTH(hire\_date);

61.Display the name, month and year of joining of all employees, sorted on the month of their hire date, and within that on the year, with the earliest year appearing first.

=>SELECT first\_name,MONTH(hire\_date) AS Month,YEAR(hire\_date) AS Year FROM employees ORDER BY MONTH(hire\_date),YEAR(hire\_date);