```
use jayashree;
select * from employee;
select * from departments;
#Rollback
mysql> set autocommit=0;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> start transaction;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> delete from countries where region_id =91;
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> rollback;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from countries;
+------------+--------------+-----------+
| country_id | country_name | region_id |
+------------+--------------+-----------+
| in         | INDIA        |       91 |
| in         | INDIA        |       91 |
+------------+--------------+-----------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>

#1.
select e.employee_id, e.FIRST_NAME,e.last_name, e.salary
 from employee e inner join employee e2
where e.employee_id<>e2.employee_id;

#2.display the details of those employee who are in sales department of grade c
select * from employee e join departments d
```

```
on e.DEPARTMENT_ID=d.DEPARTMENT_ID

where d.department_name='sales' and e.mgr_grade='c';

#3.  display those employees whoose name contains not less than 4 characters;

select first_name,last_name from employee where char_length(first_name)>=4;

#4.display that department whose name start with 's' while location name ends with 'k'

select department_name,LOCATION_ID from departments;

select first_name,last_name from employee

where first_name like 'd%' and last_name like '%n';

#5.display those employees whose salary more than 3000 after giving 20% increament

select first_name,Last_name, salary*1.2 as inc_salary from

 employee where (salary*1.2)  > 3000;


#6.display those employee which manager name is 'jones'

select concat(e.first_name,' ',e.Last_name) ,

concat(m.first_name,' ',m.last_name) as Manager

from employee e,employee m

where e.MANAGER_Id=m.EMPLOYEE_ID

and m.first_name='steven';


#7.display all employees with their department name

select concat(e.first_name,' ',e.last_name) as Employee_Name,

d.department_name from employee e join departments d

on e.department_id=d.department_id;


#8.display employee name who are working in sales department

select concat(first_name,' ',last_name)as Name,department_name

 from employee e join  departments d
```

```
on e.department_id=d.department_id

where department_name ='sales';

#9.display employee name,department id,deptname,salary,comm for
those salsry between 2000 to 5000

select concat(e.first_name,' ',e.last_name)as Name,

e.department_id,d.department_name,salary

from employee e join departments d

on e.department_id=d.department_id

where salary between 2000 and 5000;


#10.display those employees whose salary is greater than his manager
salary

select e.first_name,e.salary,m.first_name,m.salary

from employee e,employee m

where e.manager_id=m.employee_id and e.salary  >=m.salary;


#12.display those employee who are working in the same department
where his manager works

select concat(e.FIRST_NAME,' ',e.last_name),e.DEPARTMENT_ID,

d.first_name as Manager,d.department_id as Manager_Department

 from employee e join employee d on
e.department_id=d.DEPARTMENT_ID

where e.manager_id=d.employee_id;


#13.display those employee who are not working under any manager

select concat(FIRST_NAME,' ',last_name) from employee

where manager_id is null;

#14.display grade and employee namwe for the department no 10 or 30

#but grade is not 4 while joined the compony before 31st december 1982

select concat(first_name,' ',last_name) as Employee_Name,
```

mgr_grade,hire_date,department_id from employee where DEPARTMENT_ID in(10,30)

and mgr_grade!='d' and hire_date< date('2010-12-31') ;

#15.update tha salary of each employee by 10% increament who are not eligible for commission

savepoint A;

set sql_safe_updates=0;

set autocommit=0;

update employee set salary=(salary*1.1) where commission_pct is null;

rollback;

#16.delete those employees who are joined before 31 dec 1982

#while their department location is newyork or shikago

savepoint B;

delete from employee where hire_date=date('1982-12-31')

and department_id in(select department_id from departments where location='newyork' or location='chicago');

rollback;

#17.display employee name, job,department,location who are working as manager

select distinct concat(e.first_name,' ',e.last_name) as Employee_Name,e.Job_ID,

department_name,LOCATION_ID

 from employee e join departments

join employee e1

on e1.manager_id=e.employee_id;

18) Display name and salary of employees whose salary is equal to hisal of the grade of Ford?

→select first_name as first_name,last_name as last_name,salary as salary,min_salary min_salary,max_salary max_salary from employees join jobs

where first_name like "john%" and salary >= min_salary and salary<=max_salary;

19) Display those employees whose manager name is jones and also display their manager name?

→select e1.first_name,e2.first_name from employees e1 join employees e2 on e1.manager_id=e2.employee_id where e2.first_name like "joh%";

20))Display employee name, job, dept name, his manager name and his grade. Display department wise?

→select concat(e1.first_name,' ',e1.last_name) as Employee_Name,e1.job_id,department_name,concat(e2.first_name," ",e2.last_name) as Manager,

e1.salary from employees e1,employees e2,departments d, jobs j where

e1.manager_id=e2.employee_id and e1.department_id=d.department_id

and e1.salary >= j.min_salary and e1.salary<=j.max_salary

group by department_name;

21) List out all the employee names, job, salary, grade and dept name for everyone in a company except 'CLERK' . Sort on salary display the highest salary.

→ select concat(first_name,' ',last_name),job_id,salary,d.department_name

from employees e join departments d on e.department_id=d.department_id

where job_id not like "%clerk%" order by salary desc;

22) Display employee name, job and his manager .Display also employees who are without managers.

→ select concat(e1.first_name," ",e1.last_name) as Employee_Name, concat(e2.first_name," ",e2.last_name) as Manager_name

from employees e1 join employees e2 on e1.manager_id=e2.employee_id

union

select concat(e1.first_name," ",e1.last_name) as Employee_Name,"NO Manager" as Manager_name

from employees e1 join employees e2 where e1.manager_id="";

OR

select concat(e1.first_name," ",e1.last_name) as Employee_Name, concat(e2.first_name," ",e2.last_name) as Manager_name

from employees e1 join employees e2 on e1.manager_id=e2.employee_id

union

select concat(e1.first_name," ",e1.last_name) as Employee_Name,"NO Manager" as Manager_name

from employees e1 join employees e2 where e1.manager_id is null;

23) Find out the top 5 earners of company?

-->SELECT DISTINCT salary,first_name,last_name FROM employees E WHERE 5>=(SELECT count(DISTINCT salary) FROM employees A WHERE A.salary>=E.salary)ORDER BY salary DESC;

24) Display name of those employee who are getting the highest salary?

--> select concat(first_name,'',last_name), salary from employees where salary=(select max(salary) from employees);

25) Display those employee whose salary is equal to average of maximum and minimum?

--> select first_name,last_name,salary from employees where salary>(select min(salary)+max(salary)/2 from employees);

26) Select count of employee in each department where count greater than 3?

--> select department_name,department_id from departments d where 3<=(select count(*) from employees e where e.department_id=d.department_id);

OR

--> select department_id,count(*) from employees group by department_id having count(department_id)>3

27) Display dname where at least 3 are working and display only department name?

--> select distinct d.department_name from departments d,employees e where d.department_id=e.department_id and 3>any (select count(department_id) from employees group by department_ID);

28)Display name of those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his company?

→ select last_name,salary,avg_salary from employees

join

(select avg(salary) avg_salary from employees)x

on salary>avg_salary;

29)Display those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his employee?

→ select distinct d.department_name from departments d,employees e where d.department_id=e.department_id and 3>any (select count(department_id) from employees group by department_ID);

30)Display employee name,sal,comm and net pay for those employee whose net pay is greter than or equal to any other employee salary of the company?

--> select first_name,salary,commission_pct,(salary+commission_pct) as NetPay from employees

where (salary+commission_pct) >any (select salary from employees);

31) Display those employees whose salary is less than his manager but more than salary of other managers?

→ select * from employees e where e.salary <

(select e1.salary from employees e1 where e.manager_id=e1.employee_id)

and

e.salary > any (select e1.salary from employees e1 where e1.employee_id

in(select e.manager_id from employees e));

32)Display all employees names with total sal of company with each employee name?

→ SELECT first_name,(SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM Employees) FROM Employees;

33)Find out last 5(least)earners of the company.?

→ select distinct e.salary from employees e where 5>=

(select count(distinct salary) from employees a

where a.salary <=e.salary order by e.salary desc);

34)Find out the number of employees whose salary is greater than their manager salary?

→ select count(e.first_name) from employees,employees e where employees.employee_id=e.manager_id and employees.salary<e.salary;

35)display those employee who are not working under president but working under any other manager.

→ select e.* from employees e where manager_id !="" and manager_id in (select employee_id from employees where job_id like "%president%");

36)delete those department where no employee working.

→ delete FROM Departments D

WHERE NOT EXISTS

(SELECT * FROM Employees E WHERE D.department_id = E.Department_id)

37) Delete those department where no employee working?

→ delete from departments where department_id not in (select department_id from employees);

38) Display those enames whose salary is out of grade available in salgrade table?

→ select distinct concat(first_name,' ',last_name) from employees,jobs where salary not between min_salary and max_salary;

39) Display employee name, sal, comm and whose netpay is greater than any other employee in the company?

SQLSELECT E.first_name,E.salary,E.commission_pct FROM Employees E WHERE (E.Salary+E.commission_pct)>ANY(SELECT Salary+commission_pct FROM Employees);

// We are assuming here that the netpay should be better than any one employee atleast

SELECT E.first_name,E.Salary,E.COMM FROM Employee E WHERE (E.Salary+NVL(E.COMM,0))>= ALL(SELECT Salary+NVL(COMM,0) FROM Employee);

//Here the netpay is greater than all employees as the question can be deciphered this way too

40) Display name of those employees who are going to retire by 31-Dec-99 if maximum job period is 30 years.

→ SELECT hire_date FROM employees where date_add(hire_date, interval 12*30 month) <= '31-DEC-99';

41) Display those employee whose salary is ODD value?

→select salary from employees where mod(salary,2)=1;

42) Display those employee whose salary contains at least 3 digits?

→select * from employees where length(salary)>=3;

43) Display those employees whose name contains "A"?

→select * from employees where instr(first_name,'A')>0;

OR

select concat(first_name,' ',last_name) from employees where first_name like'%A%';

44) Display those employee who joined in the company in the month of june?

→Select concat(first_name,' ',last_name) from employees where month(hire_date)=12;

OR

Select concat(first_name,' ',last_name),monthname(hire_date) from employees where monthname(hire_date)='june';

45)Display those employee whose deptno is available in salary?

→ Select concat(first_name,' ',last_name) from employees e

where department_id in(select salary from employees);

46) Display those employee whose first 2 characters from hiredate -last 2 characters of salary?

→ select concat(first_name,' ',last_name),SUBSTR(hire_date,1,2)||first_name||substr(salary,-2,2) from employees;

47) Display those employee whose 10% of salary is equal to the year of joining?

→ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (salary*0.10) = EXTRACT(YEAR FROM HIRE_DATE);

48) Display those employee who are working in sales or research?

→ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN(SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE department_name IN('Sales',' research '));

49) Display the grade of jones?

→ SELECT concat(first_name,' ',last_name),grade_level FROM employees,job_grades WHERE salary BETWEEN lowest_sal AND highest_sal AND first_name='JONES';

50) Display those employees who joined the company before 15 of the month?

→ SELECT concat(first_name,' ',last_name),hire_date FROM employees where extract(day from hire_date)<=15;