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)

19)

20)

21)

22)

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.

🡪

36)Display the name of the department where no employee working.

🡪SELECT D.Department\_name

FROM Departments D

WHERE NOT EXISTS

(SELECT \* FROM Employees E WHERE D.department\_id = E.Department\_id)

37)

38)

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