Categories of SQL query Commands

1. Data Definition Language (DDL): CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, COMMENT, RENAME
2. Data Manipulation Language (DML): SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, CALL, MERGE, INTO, WHERE.
3. Data Control Language (DCL): GRANT, REVOKE.
4. Data Transaction Control Language (TCL): COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT, SET TRANSACTION.

1. SELECT first\_name,last\_name,salary/2 AS half\_salary FROM employees .

2. SELECT first\_name,salary FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 10000 AND 17000 ORDER BY first\_name DESC.

3. SELECT first\_name,salary FROM employees WHERE salary>10000 AND first\_name NOT IN('Steven','Neena','Lex').

4. SELECT first\_name,salary FROM employees WHERE salary <(SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees).

5. SELECT first\_name,salary FROM employees WHERE salary <(SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees).

6. SELECT first\_name,salary\*5 FROM employees.

7. SELECT first\_name,job\_id,salary\*5 FROM employees WHERE job\_id='IT\_PROG'.

8. SELECT first\_name,hire\_date,salary\*0.75 FROM employees WHERE hire\_date >'17-JUN-98'.

9. SELECT first\_name,salary/4 FROM employees WHERE salary/4>300.

10. SELECT first\_name, COUNT(\*) AS name\_count FROM employees WHERE first\_name NOT IN('Peter') GROUP BY first\_name ORDER BY first\_name ASC.

11. SELECT hire\_date, COUNT(\*) AS employee\_count FROM employees GROUP BY hire\_date ORDER BY hire\_date ASC.

12. SELECT e.first\_name,j.job\_title FROM employees e JOIN jobs j ON e.job\_id=j.job\_id.

SELECT e.first\_name,d.department\_name,l.city FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id=d.department\_id JOIN locations l ON d.location\_id =l.location\_id.

13. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name IN('Steven','Neena').

14. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name NOT IN('Steven','Neena').

15. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE 'S%'.

16. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name like '%a%'.

17. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name like '%a' AND LENGTH(first\_name)=6.

18. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000 AND salary < 20000 ORDER BY first\_name DESC.

19. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date > '20-AUG-97' AND first\_name NOT IN('Mozhe','Hazel') ORDER BY first\_name ASC.

20. SELECT COUNT(job\_id) FROM employees WHERE job\_id='ST\_CLERK'.

21. SELECT job\_id,COUNT(job\_id) FROM employees GROUP BY job\_id ORDER BY job\_id ASC.

22. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE ROWNUM<=10.

23. SELECT MAX(salary) AS second\_highest\_salary FROM employees WHERE salary <(SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)

24. SELECT hire\_date, COUNT(\*) AS Count FROM employees GROUP BY hire\_date having COUNT(\*) > 1;