1. **Create a query which will display Staff Name, Salary of each staff. Format the salary to be 15 characters long and left padded with ‘$’.**

SQL> select staff\_name,lpad(staff\_sal,15,'$') from staff\_master;

STAFF\_NAME LPAD(STAFF\_SAL,

-------------------- ---------------

Arvind $$$$$$$$$$17000

Shyam $$$$$$$$$$20000

Mohan $$$$$$$$$$24000

Anil $$$$$$$$$$20000

John $$$$$$$$$$32000

Allen $$$$$$$$$$42000

Smith $$$$$$$$$$62000

Raviraj $$$$$$$$$$18000

Rahul $$$$$$$$$$22000

Ram $$$$$$$$$$32000

Priya $$$$$$$$$$20000

Soham\_Kasar $$$$$$$$$$20000

1. **Display name and date of birth of students where date of birth must be displayed in the format similar to “January, 12 1981” for those who were born on Saturday or Sunday.**

SQL> select student\_name,to\_char(student\_dob,'month, DD YYYY') from student\_master where to\_char(student\_dob,'DAY') like '%SUNDAY%' or to\_char(student\_dob,'DAY') like '%SATURDAY%';

STUDENT\_NAME TO\_CHAR(STUDENT\_DO

-------------------------------------------------- ------------------

Ravi november , 01 1981

Raj january , 14 1979

Arvind january , 15 1983

Mehul january , 17 1982

Vijay january , 19 1980

Rajat january , 20 1980

Ramesh december , 27 1980

Amit Raj september, 28 1980

1. **Display each Staff name and number of months they worked for the organization. Label the column as ‘Months Worked’. Order your result by number of months employed. Also Round the number of months to closest whole number.**

SQL> select staff\_name, round( months\_between(sysdate,hiredate)) as "Months Worked" from staff\_master order by hiredate desc;

STAFF\_NAME Months Worked

-------------------- -------------

Soham\_Kasar 0

Priya 5

Rahul 187

Arvind 198

Raviraj 198

Smith 208

Shyam 209

Mohan 210

Ram 210

Allen 219

Anil 220

John 222

1. **List the details of the staff who have joined in first half of December month (irrespective of the year).**

SQL> select \* from staff\_master where to\_char(hiredate,'MONTH') like '%DECEMBER%' and to\_char(hiredate,'DD')<15;

STAFF\_CODE STAFF\_NAME DESIGN\_CODE DEPT\_CODE STAFF\_DOB HIREDATE MGR\_CODE STAFF\_SAL STAFF\_ADDRESS

---------- -------------------- ----------- ---------- --------- --------- ---------- ---------- ------------------------------------------------

100009 Rahul 102 20 16-JAN-78 11-DEC-03 100006 22000 Hyderabad

1. **Write a query that displays Staff Name, Salary, and Grade of all staff. Grade depends on the following table.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Salary | Grade |
| **Salary >=50000** | **A** |
| **Salary >= 25000 < 50000** | **B** |
| **Salary>=10000 < 25000** | **C** |
| **OTHERS** | **D** |

SQL> select staff\_name,staff\_sal,

2 case

3 when staff\_sal>=50000 then 'A'

4 when staff\_sal>=25000 and staff\_sal<50000 then 'B'

5 when staff\_sal>=10000 and staff\_sal<25000 then 'C'

6 else 'D'

7 end as "Grade" from staff\_master;

STAFF\_NAME STAFF\_SAL G

-------------------- ---------- -

Arvind 17000 C

Shyam 20000 C

Mohan 24000 C

Anil 20000 C

John 32000 B

Allen 42000 B

Smith 62000 A

Raviraj 18000 C

Rahul 22000 C

Ram 32000 B

Priya 20000 C

1. **Display the Staff Name, Hire date and day of the week on which staff was hired. Label the column as DAY. Order the result by the day of the week starting with Monday. Hint :Use to\_char with hiredate and formats ‘DY’ and ’D’**

SQL> select staff\_name, hiredate, to\_char(hiredate,'DAY')as "day" from staff\_master order by mod(to\_char(hiredate,'D')+5,7);

STAFF\_NAME HIREDATE day

-------------------- --------- ---------

Allen 23-APR-01 MONDAY

Smith 12-MAR-02 TUESDAY

Priya 20-FEB-19 WEDNESDAY

Arvind 15-JAN-03 WEDNESDAY

Ram 17-JAN-02 THURSDAY

Rahul 11-DEC-03 THURSDAY

Raviraj 11-JAN-03 SATURDAY

Mohan 19-JAN-02 SATURDAY

John 21-JAN-01 SUNDAY

Shyam 17-FEB-02 SUNDAY

Anil 11-MAR-01 SUNDAY

1. **Write a query to find the position of third occurrence of ‘i’ in the given word ‘Mississippi’**.

SQL> select instr('Mississippi','i',2,3) from dual;

INSTR('MISSISSIPPI','I',2,3)

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8

1. **Write a query to find the pay date for the month. Pay date is the last Friday of the month. Display the date in the format “Twenty Eighth of January, 2002”. Label the heading as PAY DATE. Hint: use to\_char, next\_day and last\_day functions**

SQL> select to\_char(next\_day(last\_day(sysdate)-interval '7' day, 'FRIDAY'),'ddspth "of" Month,YYYY')as "PAY DATE" from dual;

PAY DATE

--------------------------------

twenty-sixth of July ,2019

1. **Display Student code, Name and Dept Name. Display “Electricals” if dept code = 20, “Electronics” if Dept code =30 and “Others” for all other Dept codes in the Dept Name column. Hint : Use Decode**

SQL> select student\_code,student\_name,decode(dept\_code,20,'Electricals',30,'Electronics','Others') as "dept\_name" from student\_master;

STUDENT\_CODE STUDENT\_NAME dept\_name

------------ -------------------------------------------------- -----------

1001 Amit Others

1002 Ravi Others

1003 Ajay Electricals

1004 Raj Electronics

1005 Arvind Others

1006 Rahul Others

1007 Mehul Electricals

1008 Dev Others

1009 Vijay Electronics

1010 Rajat Others

1011 Sunder Others

STUDENT\_CODE STUDENT\_NAME dept\_name

------------ -------------------------------------------------- -----------

1012 Rajesh Electronics

1013 Anil Electricals

1014 Sunil Others

1015 Kapil Others

1016 Ashok Others

1017 Ramesh Electronics

1018 Amit Raj Others

1019 Ravi Raj Others

1020 Amrit Others

**Group Functions**

1. **Display the Highest, Lowest, Total & Average salary of all staff. Label the columns Maximum, Minimum, Total and Average respectively for each Department code. Also round the result to the nearest whole number.**

SQL> select round(max(staff\_sal)) as "Maximum",

2 round(min(staff\_sal)) as "Minimum",

3 round(sum(staff\_sal)) as "Sum",

4 round(avg(staff\_sal)) as "Average"

5 from staff\_master group by dept\_code;

Maximum Minimum Sum Average

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42000 17000 91000 30333

62000 20000 124000 31000

18000 18000 18000 18000

32000 20000 76000 25333

1. **Display Department code and number of managers working in that department. Label the column as ‘Total Number of Managers’ for each department**

SQL> select dept\_code,count(distinct mgr\_code) as "Total Number of Managers" from staff\_master group by dept\_code;

DEPT\_CODE Total Number of Managers

---------- ------------------------

30 3

20 3

40 1

10 2

1. **Get the Department number, and sum of Salary of all non-managers where the sum is greater than 20000.**

SQL> select deptno, sum(sal) from emp where job not in ('Manager') group by deptno having sum(sal)>2000;

DEPTNO SUM(SAL)

---------- ----------

30 18800

20 21750

10 17500