1. Display details of jobs where the minimum salary is greater than 10000.

```
SELECT * FROM JOBS WHERE MIN_SALARY > 10000
```

2. Display the first name and join date of the employees who joined between 2002 and 2005.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, HIRE_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'YYYY') BETWEEN 2002 AND 2005 ORDER BY
HIRE_DATE
```

3. Display first name and join date of the employees who is either IT Programmer or Sales Man.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, HIRE_DATE
FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB_ID IN ('IT_PROG', 'SA_MAN')
```

4. Display employees who joined after 1st January 2008.

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES  where hire_date > '01-jan-2008'
```

5. Display details of employee with ID 150 or 160.

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID in (150,160)
```

6. Display first name, salary, commission pct, and hire date for employees with salary less than 10000.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, SALARY, COMMISSION_PCT, HIRE_DATE FROM
EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY < 10000
```

7. Display job Title, the difference between minimum and maximum salaries for jobs with max salary in the range 10000 to 20000.

```
SELECT JOB_TITLE, MAX_SALARY-MIN_SALARY DIFFERENCE FROM JOBS
WHERE MAX_SALARY BETWEEN 10000 AND 20000
```

8. Display first name, salary, and round the salary to thousands.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, SALARY, ROUND(SALARY, -3) FROM EMPLOYEES
```

9. Display details of jobs in the descending order of the title.

```
SELECT * FROM JOBS ORDER BY JOB_TITLE
```

10. Display employees where the first name or last name starts with S.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE  FIRST_NAME
LIKE 'S%' OR LAST_NAME LIKE 'S%'
```

11. Display employees who joined in the month of May.

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'MON')= 'MAY'
```

12. Display details of the employees where commission percentage is null and salary in the range 5000 to 10000 and department is 30.

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION_PCT IS NULL AND SALARY
BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000 AND DEPARTMENT_ID=30
```

13. Display first name and date of first salary of the employees.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, HIRE_DATE, LAST_DAY(HIRE_DATE)+1 FROM
EMPLOYEES
```

14. Display first name and experience of the employees.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, HIRE_DATE, FLOOR((SYSDATE-HIRE_DATE)/365)FROM
EMPLOYEES
```

15. Display first name of employees who joined in 2001.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, HIRE_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE
TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'YYYY')=2001
```

16. Display first name and last name after converting the first letter of each name to upper case and the rest to lower case.

```
SELECT INITCAP(FIRST_NAME), INITCAP(LAST_NAME) FROM EMPLOYEES
```

17. Display the first word in job title.

```
SELECT JOB_TITLE,  SUBSTR(JOB_TITLE,1, INSTR(JOB_TITLE, ' ')-1)
FROM JOBS
```

18. Display the length of first name for employees where last name contain character ‘b’ after 3rd position.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE
INSTR(LAST_NAME,'B') > 3
```

19. Display first name in upper case and email address in lower case for employees where the first name and email address are same irrespective of the case.

```
SELECT UPPER(FIRST_NAME), LOWER(EMAIL) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE
UPPER(FIRST_NAME)= UPPER(EMAIL)
```

20. Display employees who joined in the current year.

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE
TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'YYYY')=TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'YYYY')
```

21. Display the number of days between system date and 1st January 2011.

```
SELECT SYSDATE - to_date('01-jan-2011') FROM DUAL
```

22. Display how many employees joined in each month of the current year.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'MM'), COUNT (*) FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'YYYY')= TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YYYY') GROUP BY
TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'MM')
```

23. Display manager ID and number of employees managed by the manager.

```
 SELECT MANAGER_ID, COUNT(*) FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY MANAGER_ID
```

24. Display employee ID and the date on which he ended his previous job.

```
 SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, MAX(END_DATE) FROM JOB_HISTORY GROUP BY
EMPLOYEE_ID
```

25. Display number of employees joined after 15th of the month.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'DD') > 15
```

26. Display the country ID and number of cities we have in the country.

```
SELECT COUNTRY_ID,  COUNT(*)  FROM LOCATIONS GROUP BY COUNTRY_ID
```

27. Display average salary of employees in each department who have commission percentage.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID, AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE COMMISSION_PCT IS NOT NULL GROUP BY DEPARTMENT_ID
```

28. Display job ID, number of employees, sum of salary, and difference between highest salary and lowest salary of the employees of the job.

```
SELECT JOB_ID, COUNT(*), SUM(SALARY), MAX(SALARY)-MIN(SALARY)
SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY JOB_ID
```

29. Display job ID for jobs with average salary more than 10000.

```
SELECT JOB_ID, AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY JOB_ID
HAVING AVG(SALARY)>10000
```

30. Display years in which more than 10 employees joined.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'YYYY') FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'YYYY')
HAVING COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID) > 10
```

31. Display departments in which more than five employees have commission percentage.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE COMMISSION_PCT IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT_ID
HAVING COUNT(COMMISSION_PCT)>5
```

32. Display employee ID for employees who did more than one job in the past.

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM JOB_HISTORY GROUP BY EMPLOYEE_ID HAVING
COUNT(*) > 1
```

33. Display job ID of jobs that were done by more than 3 employees for more than 100 days.

```
SELECT JOB_ID FROM JOB_HISTORY
WHERE END_DATE-START_DATE > 100
GROUP BY JOB_ID
HAVING COUNT(*)>3
```

34. Display department ID, year, and Number of employees joined.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID, TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'YYYY'),
COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID)
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT_ID, TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'YYYY')
ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_ID
```

35. Display departments where any manager is managing more than 5 employees.

```
SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT_ID
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT_ID, MANAGER_ID
HAVING COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID) > 5
```