1. WRITE A SQL STATEMENT TO DISPLAY THE LOWEST PAID EMPLOYEE'S (NAME , SALARY , DEPARTMENT NAME) Ans: select e.name , e.salary, d.name from emp e JOIN dept d ON e.dept\_no = d.id where salary=(SElect min(salary) from emp);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ENAME** | **SAL** | **DNAME** |
| **SMITH** | 800 | RESEARCH |

1. LIST MINIMUM SALARY FOR EACH DEPARTMENT Ans: select dept\_no , min(salary) from emp group by dept\_no order by dept\_no;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DEPTNO** | **MIN(SAL)** |
| **10** | 1300 |
| **20** | 800 |
| **30** | 950 |

1. WRITE A QUERY BASED ON FOLLOWING RESULT. select e.id,e.name,e.role,e.salary,e.dept\_no , d.name from emp e inner join dept d ON e.dept\_no = d.id where e.role=’CLERK’;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **EMPNO** | **ENAME** | **JOB** | **SAL** | **DEPTNO** | **DNAME** |
| **7369** | SMITH | CLERK | 800 | 20 | RESEARCH |
| **7900** | JAMES | CLERK | 950 | 30 | SALES |
| **7934** | MILLER | CLERK | 1300 | 10 | ACCOUNTING |

1. LIST ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE WORKING IN FORD’S DEPARTMENT. Ans: select \* from emp e where e.dept\_no = (Select id from dept d where name = ‘FORD');

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **EMPNO** | **ENAME** | **JOB** | **MGR** | **HIREDATE** | **SAL** | **DEPTNO** |
| **7369** | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-Dec-00 | 800 | 20 |
| **7566** | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-Apr-01 | 2975 | 20 |
| **7788** | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-Apr-07 | 3000 | 20 |
| **7876** | ADAMS | CLERK | 7788 | 23-May-07 | 1100 | 20 |
| **7902** | FORD | ANALYST | 7566 | 03-Dec-01 | 3000 | 20 |

1. LIST ALL EMPLOYEE WHO ARE WORKING IN WARD'S DEPARTMENT AND

EARNING MORE THEN MARTIN Ans: select \* from emp e where e.dept\_no =(Select id from dept d where name = 'WARD’S') AND e.salary>(Select salary from emp f where f.name = 'Martin');

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **EMPNO** | **ENAME** | **JOB** | **MGR** | **HIREDATE** | **SAL** | **DEPTNO** |
| **7369** | SMITH | CLERK | 7902 | 17-Dec-00 | 800 | 20 |
| **7566** | JONES | MANAGER | 7839 | 02-Apr-01 | 2975 | 20 |
| **7788** | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7566 | 19-Apr-07 | 3000 | 20 |

1. DISPLAY EMPLOYEE NUMBER, NAME,DEPT NUMBER, DEPT NAME, AND LOCATION Ans: select e.id,e.name,e.dept\_no,d.name,l.name from (emp e Inner join dept d ON e.dept\_no = d.id) Inner Join location l ON e.loc\_id = l.id;

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EMPNO** | **ENAME** | **DEPTNO** | **DNAME** | **LOC** |
| **7369** | SMITH | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| **7499** | ALLEN | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| **7521** | WARD | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| **7566** | JONES | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| **7654** | MARTIN | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| **7698** | BLAKE | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| **7782** | CLARK | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| **7788** | SCOTT | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| **7839** | KING | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| **7844** | TURNER | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| **7876** | ADAMS | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| **7900** | JAMES | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| **7902** | FORD | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| **7934** | MILLER | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |

1. DISPLAY THE FOLLOWING RESULT WHERE DATA IS SORTED BY DEPTNO. Ans: select d.id,d.name,e.name from dept d JOIN emp e ON d.id = e.dept\_no order by d.id;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **DEPTNO** | **DNAME** | **ENAME** |
| **10** | ACCOUNTING | CLARK |
| **10** | ACCOUNTING | KING |
| **10** | ACCOUNTING | MILLER |
| **20** | RESEARCH | JONES |
| **20** | RESEARCH | FORD |
| **20** | RESEARCH | ADAMS |
| **20** | RESEARCH | SMITH |
| **20** | RESEARCH | SCOTT |
| **30** | SALES | WARD |
| **30** | SALES | TURNER |
| **30** | SALES | ALLEN |
| **30** | SALES | JAMES |
| **30** | SALES | BLAKE |
| **30** | SALES | MARTIN |

1. LIST ALL THE EMPLOYEE WHO ARE WORKING IN NEW YORK Ans: select e.name,e.dept\_no,d.name,l.name from (emp e Inner join dept d ON e.dept\_no = d.id) Inner Join location l ON e.loc\_id = l.id where l.name = 'NEW YORK';

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ENAME** | **DEPTNO** | **DNAME** | **LOC** |
| **CLARK** | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| **KING** | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| **MILLER** | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |

1. WRITE A SQL STATEMENT TO DISPLAY THE LOWEST PAID EMPLOYEE'S (NAME , SALARY , DEPARTMENT NAME) IN THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENT. Ans: select e.name,salary "min(sal)",d.id from emp e JOIN dept d ON e.dept\_no = d.id where e.salary = (SELECT min(salary) from emp f where f.dept\_no = e.dept\_no group by dept\_no);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ENAME** | **MIN(SAL)** | **DNAME** |
| **SMITH** | 800 | RESEARCH |
| **JAMES** | 950 | SALES |
| **MILLER** | 1300 | ACCOUNTING |

1. WRITE A SQL STATEMENT TO DISPLAY THE HIGHEST PAID EMPLOYEE'S (NAME, JOB, MANAGER NAME, SALARY AND DEPARTMENT NAME AND DEPARTMENT NO.) IN THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENT. Ans: select e.name,e.role,salary "max(sal)", d.name from emp e JOIN dept d ON e.dept\_no = d.id where e.salary = (SELECT max(salary) from emp f where f.dept\_no = e.dept\_no group by dept\_no);

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EMPNO** | **JOB** | **MGR** | **MAX(SAL)** | **DNAME** |
| **7698** | MANAGER | 7839 | 2850 | SALES |
| **7788** | ANALYST | 7566 | 3000 | RESEARCH |
| **7839** | PRESIDENT |  | 5000 | ACCOUNTING |
| **7902** | ANALYST | 7566 | 3000 | RESEARCH |

1. WRITE A SQL STATEMENT TO DISPLAY THE EMPLOYEE NAME (BOSS) AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEE (SUBORDINATES) DIRECTLY REPORTING TO HIM? Ans: select f.name "BOSS",(select count(\*) from emp e where e.manager\_id = f.id) As counti from emp f where (select count(\*) from emp e where e.manager\_id = f.id)>0;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BOSS** | **SUBORDINATES** |
| **JONES** | 2 |
| **FORD** | 1 |
| **CLARK** | 1 |
| **SCOTT** | 1 |
| **BLAKE** | 5 |
| **KING** | 3 |

1. DISPLAY THE NAMES, DESIGNATION AND SALARIES OF ALL EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE MANAGER ALONG WITH MANAGER'S NAME, DESIGNATION AND MANAGER'S SALARY.

(SELF-JOIN) Ans: select e.name,e.role,e.salary , f.manager\_id,f.name,f.role from emp e JOIN emp f ON e.manager\_id = f.id;

1. Create the following tables:

ORDER: {Id, OrderDate, OrderNumber}

ORDER\_ITEM: {Id, OrderId, ProductId, UnitPrice, Quantity}

PRODUCT: {Id, ProductName}

Write a query to display the following output sorted by order no:

Ans: select o.order\_no , o.order\_date , p.p\_name, q.quantity, q.unitprice from (a\_order o inner join a\_order\_item q ON o.id = q.orderid)inner join product p ON q.productid = p.id;

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ORDER\_NO** | **ORDER\_DATE** | **PRODUCT\_NAME** | **QUANTITY** | **UNIT\_PRICE** |
| **7369** | 7/4/2012 12:00:00 AM | EASY-TRADING | 800 | 20 |
| **7900** | 2/10/2011 12:00:00 AM | BANK-ANYWHERE | 950 | 30 |
| **7934** | 9/23/2015 12:00:00 AM | TRIP-MANAGER | 1300 | 10 |

1. Find the 2nd minimum salary of the employee. select mIN(salary) from (select name,salary from emp where name != (select name from emp where salary = (Select mIN(salary) from emp)))
2. Find the max 3 salaries from employee table. Ans: select name,salary from (select name,salary from emp order by salary desc) where ROWNUM<=3;
3. Display common records from emp\_1 & emp\_2 tables. (Use INTERSECT) Ans: select \* from emp\_1 INTERSECT select \* FROM emp\_2;
4. Display department no wise total salary where more than 2 employees exist in a department. Ans: select sum(salary) from emp e where (select count(\*) from emp f group by dept\_no having e.dept\_no = f.dept\_no) >= 2 group by dept\_no;