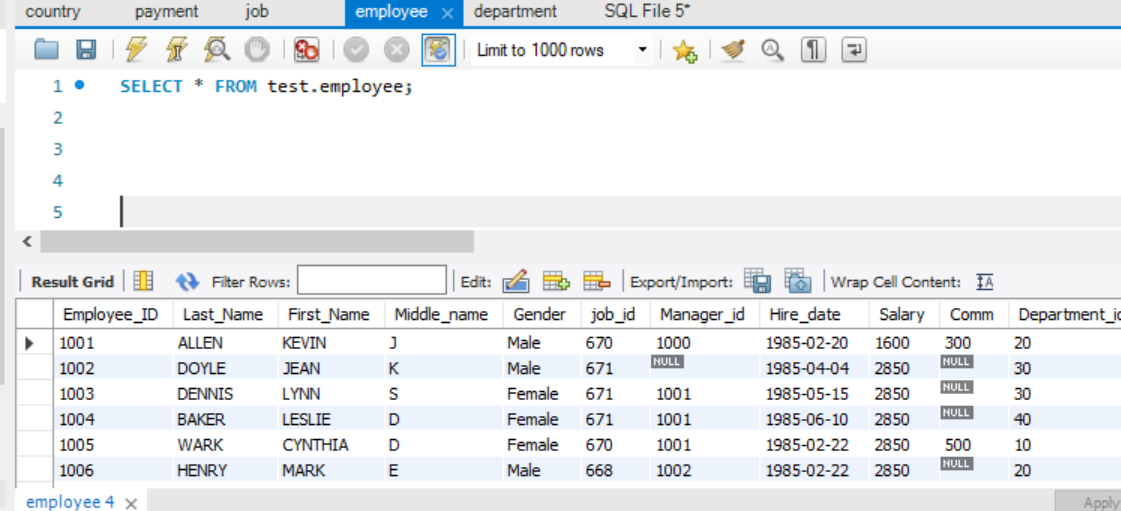
# List out the employees who are earning salary between 3000 and 4500

Select Employee\_ID, Last\_name, First\_name from test.employee where Salary between 3000 and 4500;



Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

# List out the employees who are working in department 10 and draw the salaries more than 3500

Select Employee\_ID, Last\_name, First\_name from test.employee where Department\_id=10 and salary>3500;Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

# List out the department id having at least four employees.

SELECT Department\_id FROM test.employee GROUP BY Department\_id

HAVING COUNT(\*)>=4

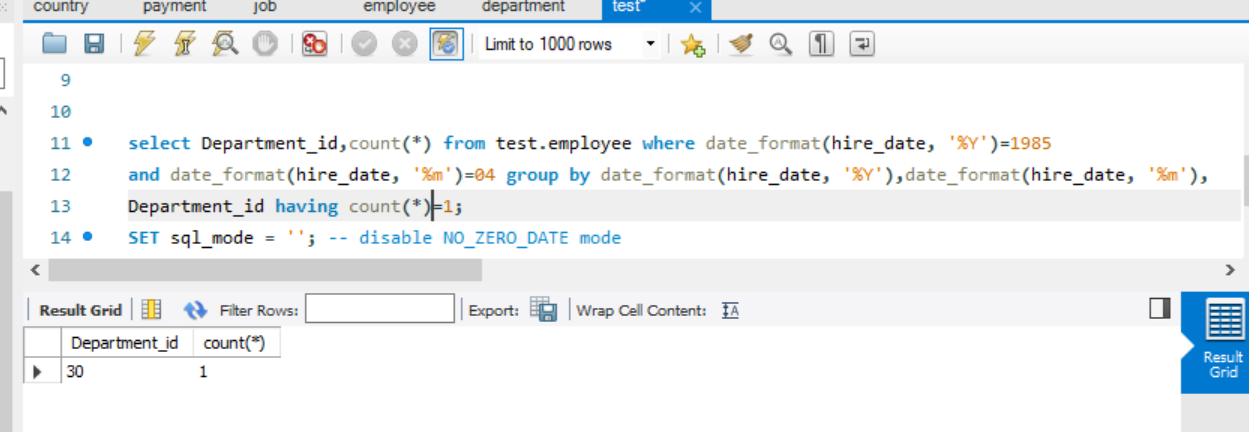
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# Which is the department id having greater than or equal to 3 employees who joined in April 1985.

select Department\_id,count(\*) from test.employee where date\_format(hire\_date, '%Y')=1985

and date\_format(hire\_date, '%m')=04 group by date\_format(hire\_date, '%Y'),date\_format(hire\_date, '%m'), Department\_id having **count(\*)=1;**



select Department\_id,count(\*) from test.employee where date\_format(hire\_date, '%Y')=1985

and date\_format(hire\_date, '%m')=04 group by date\_format(hire\_date, '%Y'),date\_format(hire\_date, '%m'), Department\_id having **count(\*)>=3;**

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

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# How many employees have joined in January or September month.

Select Employee\_ID,Last\_name, First\_name from sys.employee where date\_format(hire\_date, '%m')=01 or date\_format(hire\_date, '%m')=09;

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

# Update the employees’ salaries, who are working as Clerk on the basis of 10%.

update sys.employee set salary=salaryz+(salary\*0.1) where job\_id=(select job\_id from job where Job\_name='clerk');

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

# Display the employee details who earn more than their managers salaries.

SELECT \* FROM sys.employee m, sys.employee e

WHERE m.Manager\_id = e.Employee\_ID and e.Salary>m.Salary;

(or)

Select e.last\_name emp\_name, e.salary emp\_salary, m.last\_name mgr\_name, m.salary mgr\_salary

from sys.employee e, sys.employee m where e.manager\_id=m.employee\_id and m.salary;

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

# Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, department id, location of all the employees.

Select e. Employee\_ID,e.last\_name,e.first\_name,d.department\_id,l.Regional\_group

from sys.employee e inner join sys.department d on d. Department\_id= e. Department\_id inner join sys.location l on l. location\_id=d.location\_id;

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

# Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, hire\_date, current date and experience of the employees in years in ascending order

select e.employee\_id,e.Hire\_date,current\_date(),

DATEDIFF( SYSDATE(), hire\_date )/365 as experience from sys.employee e order by experience asc;

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

# Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are senior to their own manager.

SELECT \* FROM sys.employee m, sys.employee e

WHERE m.Manager\_id = e.Employee\_ID and m.Hire\_date<e.hire\_date;

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated