

SQL Assignment No.1

1. Show the structure of the DEPT table.

Select all the data from the Dept table.

CODE:

DESC dept;

Select * from dept;

2. Show the structure of the EMP table. Create a query to display the name,job, hiredate and employee number.

DESC emp;

Select ename,job,hiredate,empno from emp;

3. Display the employee name, job, monthly and annual salary with appropriate column titles.

select ename,job,sal from emp;

4. Display the name concatenated with the job, separated by a comma and space, and the name the column Employee and Title.

select ename||', '||job "Employee and Title" from emp;

5. Display unique jobs from the emp table.

SELECT DISTINCT JOB FROM EMP;

6. Display the name and salary of employees earning more than 2850.

SELECT ename,sal from EMP where sal>2850;

7. Create a query to display the employee name and department number for employee SMITH.

select ename,deptno from emp where ename="SMITH";

8. Display the employee name, job and start date of employees hired between February 20, 1981 and May 1, 1981. Order the query in ascending order of start date.

select ename,job,hiredate from emp where hiredate between '20-FEB-1981' and '01-MAY-1981' order by hiredate;

9. Display the employee name and department number of all employees in departments 10 and 30 in alphabetical order by name.

select ename, deptno from emp where deptno in (10,30) order by ename;

10.Display the name and hiredate of every employee who was hired in 1982.

```
SELECT ename,hiredate from emp where hiredate LIKE '%82';
```

11.Display the name and title of all employees who do not have a manager.

```
SELECT ename,job from emp where mgr is null;
```

12.Write a query to display the current date. Label the column Date.

```
SELECT SYSDATETIME() AS SysDateTime;
```

13.Display the employees who were hired before their managers.

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB IS NOT 'MANAGER'  
AND HIREDATE<(SELECT HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE JOB  
IS 'MANAGER');
```

14.Determine the number of managers without listing them.

```
SELECT COUNT(JOB) from emp where job="MANAGER";
```

15.List employee details working in departments 20,30 & 40.

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE deptno in(20,30,40);
```

16.List of employees whose names start with T and end with R.

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename like 'T%R';
```

17.List the name and hiredate of the employee in department 30.

```
select ename,hiredate from emp where deptno in(30);
```

18.Display the hiredate in emp table formatted as 'mm/dd/yy'.

```
select hiredate as "mm/dd/yy" from emp;
```

19.Retrieve the analysts' record with the hiredate formatted as 'the 3rd of Decemeber, 1984'.

20.List the names of all employees whose hiredate anniversary is in the month of December.

```
SELECT ename,hiredate from emp where hiredate LIKE  
'____DEC%';
```

21. Give SQL command to find the average annual salary per job in each department.

```
Select deptno,round(avg(sal),2) from emp group by deptno;
```

22. In one query, count the number of people in department in 30 who receive a salary and the number of people who receive a commission.

```
select count(deptno) from emp where deptno=30 AND sal is not null;
```

```
select count(deptno) from emp where deptno=30 AND comm is not null;
```

23. Compute the average, minimum and maximum salaries of those groups of employees having the job as clerk or manager.

```
SELECT AVG(SAL),MAX(SAL),MIN(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB="MANAGER" OR JOB="CLERK";
```

24. Display the department numbers of departments which have more than one clerk.

25. Which employees earn less than 30 percent of the presidents salary.

26. How many employees work in Chicago?

```
SELECT COUNT(E.ENAME) FROM EMP E,DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO AND D.LOC='CHICAGO';
```

27. Which employees work in Chicago?

```
SELECT E.ENAME,D.LOC FROM EMP E,DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO AND D.LOC='CHICAGO';
```

28. List the employees' names and cities in which they work. Order the list by city.

```
SELECT e.ename, d.loc FROM emp e ,dept d WHERE e.deptno=d.deptno ORDER BY loc;
```

29. Find the number of different employees and number of departments.

30. Determine the average salaries of employees.

```
select round(avg(sal),2) from emp;
```

31. Determine number of departments in the company.

```
select distinct(deptno) from emp;
```

32. List department number, department name, location and total commission paid and total salary of each department.

```
SELECT E.DEPTNO,D.DNAME,D.LOC,SUM(E.SAL),SUM(E.COMM) FROM EMP E,DEPT D WHERE D.DEPTNO=E.DEPTNO GROUP BY E.DEPTNO;
```

33.Display the employee name, job description and the salary multiplied by 12.

```
SELECT ename,job,SAL*12 FROM EMP;
```

34.List the name, job and commission of an employee who earns no commission.

```
SELECT ENAME,JOB,COMM FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NULL;
```

35.List the name, job and commission of an employee who earns commission.

```
SELECT ENAME,JOB,COMM FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL;
```

36.List the employee name, job description and salary where the third character of the employee name is R.

```
SELECT ename,job,sal FROM EMP where ename like '___R%';
```

37.List all the information from emp that are five characters long.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE length(ename)=6;
```

38.List all the information from emp that are not five characters long.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE length(ename)!=5;
```

39.List names that have A and followed by R.

```
SELECT ename FROM EMP where ename like '%AR%';
```

40.List all the details of the employee from the emp table where department number is equal to 30, order the list by their salary.

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30 ORDER BY sal;
```

41.Select name and salary of employees who earn between 1250 and 1600.

```
SELECT ename,sal FROM EMP WHERE sal between 1250 and 1600;
```

42.List the name and salary of employees who earn less than 1250 or more than 1600.

```
SELECT ename,sal FROM EMP WHERE sal<1250 or sal>1600;
```

43.Compute the total salary of all employees.

```
SELECT SUM(Sal) FROM EMP;
```

44.Count the number of employees who have job titles(that is, the number of rows where JOB is not NULL).

```
SELECT COUNT(ENAME) FROM EMP WHERE JOB IS NOT NULL;
```

45.Compute the minimum and the maximum salary in the company.

```
SELECT MIN(Sal),MAX(Sal) FROM EMP;
```

46.Write a query that produces all rows from the emp table with columns in the following order with these as heading. Emp #, Employee, Salary, Job, Date of Hire, Commission, Department No,MGR No.

```
SELECT ENAME AS Employee, SAL AS Salary,JOB, HIREDATE AS DATEOFHIRE,COMM AS COMMISION,DEPTNO,MGR AS MGRNO FROM EMP;
```

47.What is the earliest date on which someone was hired, and what is the latest date on which someone was hired.

```
SELECT min(hiredate),max(hiredate) from emp;
```

48.Count the number of employees working in department 10.

```
select count(ename) from emp where deptno=10;
```

49.Write a query that will give you the names and jobs of all employees in New York with a commission above 10.

```
SELECT e.ename, e.job  
FROM emp e, dept d  
WHERE e.deptno=d.deptno and loc='NEW YORK' AND  
E.COMM>10;
```

50.Format the hiredate with the following date formats.

- a. DAY MONTH DD, YYYY
- b. DY DD Mon YYYY
- c. Day ddth Month YYYY

