ASSIGNMENT-6

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19BCD7034

L57+L58

51) display the name of the employee who earns highest salary.
select employee_name from employees where salary=(select max(salary) from employees);

52) display the employee number and name for employee working as clerk and earning highest salary among clerks.
select employee_number,employee_name from employees where where job='clerk' and salary=(select max(salary) from employees where job='clerk');

53) display the names of salesman who earns a salary more than the highest salary of any clerk.
select employee_name,salary from employees where job='salesman' and salary>(select max(salary) from employees where job='clerk');

54) display the names of clerks who earn a salary more than the lowest salary of any salesman.
select employee_name from employees where job='clerk' and salary>(select min(salary) from employees where job='salesman');

55) display the names of the employees who earn highest salary in their respective departments.
select employee_name,salary,department_number from employees where salary in(select max(salary) from employees group by department_number);

56) display the names of the employees who earn highest salaries in their respective job groups.
select employee_name,salary,job from employees where salary in(select max(salary) from employees group by job);

57) display the employee names who are working in accounting department.
select employee_name from employees where department_number=(select department_number from department where department_name='accounting');

58) display the employee names who are working in ahmedabad .
select employee_name from employees where department_number=(select department_number from department where location='ahmedabad');

59) display the job groups having total salary greater than the maximum salary for managers.
```
select job,sum(salary) from employees group by job having sum(salary)>(select max(salary) from employees where job='manager');
```

60) display the names of employees from department number 10 with salary greater than that of any employee working in other department.
```
select employee_name from employees where department_number=10 and salary>any(select salary from employees where department_number not in 10);
```

61) display the names of the employees from department number 10 with salary greater than that of all employee working in other departments.
```
select employee_name from employees where department_number=10 and salary>all(select salary from employees where department_number not in 10);
```

62) display the names of the employees in uppercase.
```
select upper(employee_name)from employees;
```

63) display the names of the employees in lowercase.
```
select lower(employee_name)from employees;
```

64) display the names of the employees in propercase.
```
select initcap(employee_name)from employees;
```

65) display the length of your name using appropriate function.
```
select length(`name') from dual;
```

66) display the length of all the employee names.
```
select length(employee_name) from employees;
```

67) select name of the employee concatenate with employee number.
```
select employee_name||employee_number from employees;
```

68) user appropriate function and extract 3 characters starting from 2 characters from the following string `oracle'. i.e the out put should be `ac'.
```
select substr(`oracle',3,2) from dual;
```

69) find the first occurance of character `a' from the following string i.e `computer maintenance corporation'.
```
select instr(`computer maintenance corporation','a',1) from dual;
```

70) replace every occurance of alphabhet a with b in the string allens(use translate function)
```
select translate(`allens','a','b') from dual;
```

71) display the informaction from employees table.where job manager is found it should be displayed as boos(use replace function).
```
select replace(job,'manager','boss') from employees;
```

72) display employee_number,employee_name,department_number from employees table.instead of display department numbers display the related department name(use decode function).
```
select
employee_number,employee_name,decode(department_number,10,'accounting',20,'research',30,'sales',40,'oprations') from employees;
```

73) display your age in days.
```
select to_date(sysdate)-to_date('10-sep-77')from dual;
```

74) display your age in months.
```
select months_between(sysdate,'10-sep-77') from dual;
```

75) display the current date as 15th augest friday nineteen ninety saven.
```
select to_char(sysdate,'ddth month day year') from dual;
```

76) display the following output for each row from employees table. a has joined the company on wednesday 13th august ninten nintey.
```
select employee_name||' has joined the company on
`||to_char(hiredate,'day ddth month year') from employees;
```

77) find the date for nearest saturday after current date.
```
select next_day(sysdate,'saturday')from dual;
```

78) display current time.
```
select to_char(sysdate,'hh:mm:ss') from dual.
```
79) display the date three months before the current date.
```
select add_months(sysdate,3) from dual;
```

80) display the common jobs from department number 10 and 20.
```
select job from employees where department_number=10 and job
in(select job from employees where department_number=20);
```

81) display the jobs found in department 10 and 20 eliminate duplicate jobs.
```
select distinct(job) from employees where department_number=10 or
department_number=20;
```

82) display the jobs which are unique to department 10.
```
select distinct(job) from employees where department_number=10;
```

83) display the details of those who do not have any person working under them.
```
select e.employee_name from employees,employees e where
employees. manager=e.employee_number group by e.employee_name
```

having count(*)=1;

84) display the details of those employees who are in sales department and grade is 3.
select * from employees where department_number=(select department_number from department where department_name='sales')and salary between(select losal from salary_grade where grade=3)and (select hisal from salary_grade where grade=3);

85) display those who are not managers and who are managers any one.
i)display the managers names
select distinct(m.employee_name) from employees e,employees m where m.employee_number=e. manager;
ii)display the who are not managers
select employee_name from employees where employee_name not in(select distinct(m.employee_name) from employees e,employees m where m.employee_number=e. manager);

86) display those employee whose name contains not less than 4 characters.
select employee_name from employees where length(employee_name)>4;

87) display those department whose name start with "s" while the location name ends with "k".
select department_name from department where department_name like 's%' and location like '%k';

88) display those employees whose manager name is akash.
select p.employee_name from employees e,employees p where e.employee_number=p. manager and e.employee_name='akash';

89) display those employees whose salary is more than 3000 after giving 20% increment.
select employee_name,salary from employees where (salary+salary*.2)>3000;

90) display all employees while their department names;
select employee_name,department_name from employees,department where employees.department_number=department.department_number;

91) display employee_name who are working in sales department.

select employee_name from employees where department_number=(select department_number from department where department_name='sales');

92) display employee name,deptname,salary and comm for those salary in between 2000 to 5000 while location is ahmedabad .
select employee_name,department_name,salary,comm from employees,department where salary between 2000 and 5000 and location='ahmedabad' and employees.department_number=department.department_number;

93)display those employees whose salary greter than his manager salary.
select p.employee_name from employees e,employees p where e.employee_number=p. manager and p.salary>e.salary;

94) display those employees who are working in the same department where his manager is work.
select p.employee_name from employees e,employees p where e.employee_number=p. manager and p.department_number=e.department_number;

95) display those employees who are not working under any manager.
select employee_name from employees where manager is null;

96) display grade and employees name for the department no 10 or 30 but grade is not 4 while joined the company before 31-dec-82.
select employee_name,grade from employees,salary_grade where salary between losal and hisal and department_number in(10,30) and grade<>4 and hiredate<'31-dec-82';

97) update the salary of each employee by 10% increment who are not eligible for commission.
update employees set salary=salary+salary*10/100 where comm is null;

98) select those employee who joined the company before 31-dec-82 while their department locationation is newyork or chicago.
select employee_number,employee_name,hiredate,department_name,location from employees,department where (employees.department_number=department.department_number)and hiredate <'31-dec-82' and department.location in(`chicago',`new york');

99) display employee name,job,department, location for all who are working as manager?
select employee_name,job,department_name,location from employees,department where manager is not null;

100) display those employees whose manager name is akki? –[and also display their manager name]?
select p.employee_name from employees e, employees p where e.employee_number=p. manager and e.employee_name='akki';

101) display name and salary of ford if his salary is equal to hisal of his

grade
select employee_name,salary,grade from employees,salary_grade where salary between losal and hisal and employee_name ='ford' and hisal=salary;

102) display employee name,job,depart name ,manager name,his grade and make out an under department wise?
select e.employee_name,e.job,department_name,employees.employee_name, grade from employees,employees e,salary_grade,department where employees.salary between losal and hisal and employees.employee_number=e. manager and employees.department_number=department.department_number order by department_name;

103) list out all employees name,job,salary,grade and depart name for every one in the company except 'clerk'.sort on salary display the highest salary?
select employee_name,job,department_name,salary,grade from employees,salary_grade,department where salary between losal and hisal and employees.department_number=department.department_number and job not in('clerk')order by salary asc;

104) display the employee name,job and his manager.display also employee who are without manager?
select e.employee_name,e.job,emp.employee_name as manager from employees,employees e where employees.employee_number(+)=e. manager;

105) find out the top 5 earners of company?
select distinct salary from employees e where 5>=(select count(distinct salary) from employees a where a.salary>=e.salary)order by salary desc;

106) display name of those employee who are getting the highest salary?
select employee_name from employees where salary=(select max(salary) from employees);

107) display those employee whose salary is equal to average of maximum and minimum?
select employee_name from employees where salary=(select max(salary)+min(salary)/2 from employees);

108) select count of employee in each department where count greater than 3?
select count(*) from employees group by department_number having count(department_number)>3;

109) display department_name where at least 3 are working and

display only department name?
select distinct d.department_name from department d,employees e where d.department_number=e.department_number and 3>any (select count(department_number) from employees group by department_number);

110) display name of those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his company?
select e.employee_name,employees.employee_name from employees,employees e where employees.employee_number=e. manager and e.salary>(select avg(salary) from employees);

111)display those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his employee?
select distinct employees.employee_name from employees,employees e where
e.salary <(select avg(employees.salary) from employees
where employees.employee_number=e. manager group by employees.employee_name) and
employees.employee_number=e. manager;

112) display employee name,salary,comm and net pay for those employee whose net pay is greter than or equal to any other employee salary of the company?
select employee_name,salary,comm,salary+nvl(comm,0) as netpay from employees where salary+nvl(comm,0) >any (select salary from employees);

113) display all employees names with total salary of company with each employee name?
select employee_name,(select sum(salary) from employees) from employees;

114) find out last 5(least)earners of the company.?
select distinct salary from employees e where
5>=(select count(distinct salary) from employees a where a.salary<=e.salary)
order by salary desc;

115) find out the number of employees whose salary is greater than their manager salary?
select e.employee_name from employees ,employees e where employees.employee_number=e. manager and employees.salary<e.salary;

116) display those department where no employee working?
select department_name from employees,department where employees.department_number not in(employees.department_number);

117) display those employee whose salary is odd value?

select * from employees where salary<0;

118) display those employee whose salary contains atleast 3 digits?
select * from employees where length(salary)>=3;

119) display those employee who joined in the company in the month of dec?
select employee_name from employees where to_char(hiredate,'mon')='dec';

120) display those employees whose name contains "a"?
select employee_name from employees where instr(employee_name,'a')>0;

121) display those employee whose department_number is available in salary?
select employees.employee_name from employees, employees e where employees.salary=e.department_number;

122) display those employee whose first 2 characters from hiredate - last 2 characters of salary?
select employee_name,substr(hiredate,1,2)||employee_name||substr(salary,-2,2) from employees;

123) display those employee whose 10% of salary is equal to the year of joining?
select employee_name from employees where to_char(hiredate,'yy')=salary*0.1;

124) display those employee who are working in sales or research?
select employee_name from employees where department_number in(select department_number from department where department_name in(`sales','research'));

125) display the grade of akki?
select employee_name,grade from employees,salary_grade where salary between losal and hisal and employee_name='akki';

126) display those employees who joined the company before 15 of the month?
select employee_name from employees where to_char(hiredate,'dd')<15;

127) display those employee who has joined before 15th of the month.
select employee_name from employees where to_char(hiredate,'dd')<15;

128) delete those records where no of employees in a particular department is less than 3.
delete from employees where department_number=(select

department_number from employees group by department_number having count(department_number)<3);

129) display the name of the department where no employee working.
select e.employee_name,e.job,m.employee_name,m.job from employees e,employees m where e. manager=m.employee_number;

130) display those employees who are working as manager.
select m.employee_name manager from employees m ,employees e where e. manager=m.employee_number group by m.employee_name;

131) display those employees whose grade is equal to any number of salary but not equal to first number of salary?
select employee_name,grade from employees,salary_grade where grade not in(select substr(salary,0,1)from employees);

132) print the details of all the employees who are sub-ordinate to blake?
select employees.employee_name from employees, employees e where employees. manager=e.employee_number and e.employee_name='blake';

133) display employee name and his salary whose salary is greater than highest average of department number?
select salary from employees where salary>(select max(avg(salary)) from employees group by department_number);

134) display the 10th record of employees table(without using rowid)
select * from employees where rownum<11 minus select * from employees where rownum<10;

135) display the half of the employee_name's in upper case and remaining lowercase?
select substr(lower(employee_name),1,3)||substr(upper(employee_name),3, length(employee_name)) from employees;

136) display the 10th record of employees table without using group by and row id?
select * from employees where rownum<11 minus select * from employees where rownum<10;

137) create a copy of employees table;
create table new_table as select * from employees where 1=2;

138) select employee_name if employee_name exists more than once.
select employee_name from employees e group by employee_name having count(*)>1;

139) display all employee_names in reverse order?(smith:htims).
select reverse(employee_name)from employees;

140) display those employee whose joining of month and grade is equal.

```
 select employee_name from employees where salary between
(select losal from salary_grade where
grade=to_char(hiredate,'mm')) and
(select hisal from salary_grade where
grade=to_char(hiredate,'mm'));
```

141) display those employee whose joining date is available in department_number.

```
 select employee_name from employees where
to_char(hiredate,'dd')=department_number;
```

142) display those employees name as follows
a allen
b blake

```
  select substr(employee_name,1,1),employee_name from employees;
```

143) list out the employees employee_name,salary,pf(20% of salary) from employees;

```
 select employee_name,salary,salary*.2 as pf from employees;
```

144) create table employees with only one column employee_number;

```
 create table employees as select employee_number from employees
where 1=2;
```

145) add this column to employees table employee_name vrachar2(20).

```
 alter table employees add(employee_name varchar2(20));
```

146) oops i forgot give the primary key constraint. add in now.

```
 alter table employees add primary key(employee_number);
```

147) now increase the length of employee_name column to 30 characters.

```
 alter table employees modify(employee_name varchar2(30));
```

148) add salary column to employees table.

```
 alter table employees add(salary number(10));
```

149) i want to give a validation saying that salary cannot be greater 10,000 (note give a name to this constraint)

```
 alter table employees add constraint chk_001 check(salary<=10000);
```

150) for the time being i have decided that i will not impose this validation.my boss has agreed to pay more than 10,000.

```
 alter table employees modify constraint chk_001 disable;
```

151) my boss has changed his mind. now he doesn't want to pay more than 10,000.so revoke that salary constraint.

alter table employees modify constraint chk_001 enable;

152) add column called as manager to your employees table;
alter table employees add(manager number(5));

153) oh! this column should be related to employee_number. give a command to add this constraint.
alter table employees add constraint manager_department foreign key(manager) references employees(employee_number);

154) add department_number column to your employees table;
alter table employees add(department_number number(5));

155) this department_number column should be related to department_number column of department table;
alter table employees add constraint department_001 foreign key(department_number) reference department(department_number) [department_number should be primary key];

156) give the command to add the constraint.
alter table <table_name> add constraint <constraint_name> <constraint type>;

157) create table called as newemp. using single command create this table as well as get data into this table(use create table as);
create table newemp as select * from employees;
create table called as newemp. this table should contain only employee_number,employee_name,department_name.
create table newemp as select employee_number,employee_name,department_name from employees,department where 1=2;

158) delete the rows of employees who are working in the company for more than 2 years.
delete from employees where (sysdate-hiredate)/365>2;

159) provide a commission(10% comm of salary) to employees who are not earning any commission.
select salary*0.1 from employees where comm is null;

160) if any employee has commission his commission should be incremented by 10% of his salary.
update employees set comm=salary*.1 where comm is not null;

161) display employee name and department name for each employee.
select employee_number,department_name from employees,department where employees.department_number=department.department_number;

162)display employee number,name and locationation of the

department in which he is working.
```
 select employee_number,employee_name,location,department_name
from employees,department where
employees.department_number=department.department_number;
```

163) display employee_name,department_name even if there are no employees working in a particular department(use outer join).
```
 select employee_name,department_name from employees,department
where
employees.department_number=department.department_number(+);
```

164) display employee name and his manager name.
```
 select p.employee_name,e.employee_name from employees
e,employees p where e.employee_number=p. manager;
```

165) display the department name and total number of employees in each department.
```
 select department_name,count(employee_name) from
employees,department where
employees.department_number=department.department_number
group by department_name;
```

166)display the department name along with total salary in each department.
```
 select department_name,sum(salary) from employees,department
where
employees.department_number=department.department_number
group by department_name;
```

167) display itemname and total sales amount for each item.
```
 select itemname,sum(amount) from item group by itemname;
```

168) write a query to delete the repeted rows from employees table;
```
 delete from employees where rowid not in(select min(rowid)from
employees group by employee_name);
```

169) to display 5 to 7 rows from a table
```
 select employee_name from employees where rowid in(select rowid
from employees where rownum<=7 minus select rowid from empi
where rownum<5);
```

170) display top n rows from table?
```
 select * from
(select * from employees order by employee_name desc)
where rownum <10;
```

171) display top 3 salaries from employees;
```
 select salary from ( select * from employees order by salary desc )
where rownum <4;
```

172) display 9th from the employees table?

```
 select employee_name from employees
where rowid=(select rowid from employees where rownum<=10
minus
select rowid from employees where rownum <10);
select second max salary from employees;
select max(salary) fromemp where salary<(select max(salary) from
employees);
```