**ASSIGNMENT-6**

**THOTA GURUTHEJA REDDY**

**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**](http://bcahub.shareittips.com/ty-bca/oracle/basic-oracle-queries-part-2/)**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);**