**--How to find minimum salary**

**SELECT MIN (salary) AS Smallest Price**

**FROM employees;**

**--How to find maximum salary**

**SELECT Max(salary) AS highest-Price yeah so second, I need right now is it say everything is coming I need right now fast name and last name I need the name people only like how are you do that where we are not able to right now SKR will have to write down the flecked no first name FIRSD Fast\_name Siri if you can fasten them you want to see the first name is going on the past me know s nothing**

**FROM employees;**

**-- How to count**

**SELECT COUNT (manager\_id)**

**FROM employees;**

**-- how to find avg salary**

**SELECT AVG (salary)**

**FROM employees;**

**-- how to use Like**

**SELECT \* FROM employees**

**WHERE first\_name LIKE '%a';**

**SELECT \* FROM employees**

**WHERE first\_name LIKE 'A%';**

**-- How to use wild card**

**SELECT \* FROM locations**

**WHERE City LIKE 'Toky%';**

**SELECT \* FROM locations**

**WHERE City LIKE '\_ondon';**

**-- How to use IN operator**

**SELECT \* FROM countries**

**WHERE country\_name IN ('Australia', 'Belgium', 'Brazil');**

**-- How to use Distinct**

**SELECT Count (\*) AS Salary**

**FROM (SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees);**

**-- How to use without Distinct**

**SELECT Count(salary) AS Salary**

**FROM (select salary FROM employees);**

**-- Find salary which ID number 10**

**select max (salary)**

**from employees**

**WHERE manager\_id = 101;**

**-- Find people working from us**

**SELECT \* FROM locations**

**WHERE country\_id ='US';**

**-- How to use alias**

**SELECT job\_id AS ID, last\_name AS name**

**FROM employees;**

**-- What is the Query to fetch first record from Employee Table?**

**Select \* from Employees where Rownum = 1;**

**-- What is Query to display first 5 Records from Employee table**

**Select \* from Employees where Rownum < =5;**

**--How to get 3 Highest salaries records from Employee table**

**select salary, a.first\_name, a.last\_name from employees a**

**where 2 >= (select count(salary)**

**from employees b where a.salary < = b.salary)**

**order by a.salary desc;**

**-- how to find salary**

**SELECT employee\_id, Salary**

**FROM (Select employee\_id, Salary, ROW\_NUMBER() OVER(Order by Salary asc) as Salary Order**

**from Employees) DT**

**WHERE DT. Salary\_Order = 2;**

**select min(salary)**

**from (select distinct salary**

**from employees order by salary desc)**

**where rownum <=2;**

**SELECT \* FROM (SELECT e.\*, ROW\_NUMBER()**

**OVER (ORDER BY salary DESC) rn**

**FROM Employees e) WHERE rn = 9;**

**-- How to find 100- to 5000 salary people**

**SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary**

**FROM Employees**

**WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_id FROM Employees**

**WHERE Salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000);**

**-- How To Write a Query with an Inner Join?**

**SELECT employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name, departments.department\_name**

**FROM employees**

**INNER JOIN departments**

**ON employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id;**

**-- How to Write a Query with a Left Outer Join?**

**SELECT d. department\_name, e.first\_name, e.last\_name**

**FROM departments d LEFT OUTER JOIN employees e**

**ON d. manager\_id = e.employee\_id;**

**-- How To Write a Query with a Right Outer Join?**

**SELECT d.department\_name, e.first\_name, e.last\_name**

**FROM departments d RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees e**

**ON d.manager\_id = e.employee\_id;**

**-- How To Write a Query with a Full Outer Join?**

**SELECT d.department\_name, e.first\_name, e.last\_name**

**FROM departments d FULL OUTER JOIN employees e**

**ON d.manager\_id = e.employee\_id;**

**-- How To Count Duplicated Values in a Column?**

**SELECT first\_name, COUNT (\*) FROM employees**

**GROUP BY first\_name HAVING COUNT (\*) > 1;**

**-- Can Multiple Columns Be Used in GROUP BY?**

**SELECT department\_id, salary, count (\*)**

**FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id,**

**salary HAVING count(\*) > 1;**

**-- Can Group Functions Be Used in the ORDER BY Clause?**

**SELECT department\_id, salary, count (\*)**

**FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id,**

**salary HAVING count (\*) > 1**

**ORDER BY COUNT (\*) DESC;**

**-- How To Sort Query Output in Descending Order?**

**SELECT department\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary**

**FROM employees ORDER BY department\_id DESC, salary;**

**-- How To Divide Query Output into Groups?**

**SELECT department\_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary), AVG(salary)**

**FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id;**

**select GREATEST (100,200,300,400,500)**

**FROM dual;**

**select LEAST (100,200,300,400,500)**

**FROM dual;**

**SELECT FIRST\_NAME, EMPLOYEE\_ID, TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE,'DD-MM-YYYY')**

**from employees**

**WHERE first\_name ='Steven';**

**SELECT DISTINCT first\_name**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE first\_name ='Steven';**

**SELECT d. department\_name, e.first\_name, e.last\_name**

**FROM departments d**

**RIGHT JOIN employees e**

**ON d. manager\_id = e.employee\_id;**

**SELECT d.department\_name, e.first\_name, e.last\_name**

**FROM departments d**

**LEFT JOIN employees e**

**ON d.manager\_id = e.employee\_id;**

**--How To Write an Inner Join with the WHERE Clause**

**SELECT d.department\_name, e.first\_name, e.last\_name**

**FROM departments d, employees e**

**WHERE d.manager\_id = e.employee\_id;**

**-- How To Write a Query with an Inner Join?**

**SELECT employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name, departments.department\_name**

**FROM employees**

**INNER JOIN departments**

**ON employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id;**

**-- How to find who did it job**

**select \***

**from departments**

**where department\_name = 'IT';**

**-- how to find null value**

**SELECT \***

**FROM employees**

**WHERE commission\_pct IS not NULL;**

**SELECT j.employee\_id, e.first\_name, e.last\_name**

**FROM job\_history j**

**FULL OUTER JOIN employees e**

**ON j.department\_id = e.manager\_id;**

**SELECT j.employee\_id, d.department\_name**

**FROM job\_history j**

**INNER JOIN departments d**

**ON j.department\_id = d.department\_id;**

**SELECT DISTINCT first\_name FROM employees**

**WHERE first\_name ='Steven';**

**SELECT department\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary**

**FROM employees ORDER BY department\_id DESC, salary;**

**SELECT department\_id AS ID, MIN (salary) AS Low,**

**MAX (salary) AS High, AVG (salary) AS Average**

**FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id**

**HAVING AVG (salary) < 5000;**

**--How to create table**

**CREATE TABLE STUDENTS (**

**Person\_ID int,**

**LastName varchar(255),**

**FirstName varchar(255),**

**Address varchar(255),**

**City varchar(255));**

**SELECT \* FROM students;**

**--How to insert table**

**INSERT INTO STUDENTS (PERSON\_ID, LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME, ADDRESS, CITY)**

**VALUES (12, 'MOHAMMED', 'ALAM','YOW YORK','QUEENS');**

**--How to update table**

**UPDATE STUDENTS**

**SET LASTNAME = 'SMARTTECH', FIRSTNAME= 'ITSULITIONS'**

**WHERE PERSON\_ID = 1001;**

**DELETE FROM STUDENTS WHERE PERSON\_ID =13;**

**SELECT \* FROM countries**

**WHERE country\_name not IN ('Germany', 'France', 'Canada');**

**SELECT country\_id FROM countries**

**WHERE country\_name IN ('Germany', 'France', 'Canada');**

**SELECT First\_Name, Last\_Name, job\_id**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE department\_id = '100'**

**ORDER BY first\_name;**

**select \* from employees**

**where manager\_id is null;**

**select e.first\_name, e.last\_name, j.start\_date**

**from employees e**

**right join job\_history j**

**on e.employee\_id = j.department\_id;**

**select j.job\_id, l.city**

**from jobs j**

**FULL OUTER JOIN locations l**

**on j.job\_title = l.city;**

**Find out the name which name values is 6 characters**

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE length(emp\_name) =6

AND emp\_name LIKE '\_\_R%';

**Finding duplicate values in a SQL table**

SELECT email, COUNT (email)

FROM users

GROUP BY email

HAVING COUNT (email) > 1