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QUESTIONS on SUBQUERY

1.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE DEPARTMET NAMES ENDING 'S'

⇨ SELECT * FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME LIKE '%S');

2.QUERY TO DISPLAY THE EMPLOYEE NAMES WHO IS HAVING MAXIMUM SALARY IN DEPT NAME "ACCOUNTING"

⇨ SELECT ENAME FROM EMP
WHERE SAL=(SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP) AND DEPTNO=(SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME='ACCOUNTING');

3.QUERY TO DISPLAY THE DEPT NAME WHO IS HAVING HIGHEST COMMISSION

⇨ SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT
WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE COMM=(SELECT MAX(COMM) FROM EMP));

4. QUERY TO DISPLAY THE EMPLOYEE NAMES WHOSE DEPARTMENT NAME HAS 2ND CHARACTER AS 'O'.

⇨ SELECT ENAME FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME LIKE '%_O%');

5. QUERY TO DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO'S DEPT NUMBER IS SAME AS SCOTT.

⇨ SELECT * FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME='SCOTT');

6.QUERY TO DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES IN 'OPERATIONS AND ACCOUNTING' DEPT.

⇨ SELECT * FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME IN('OPERATIONS','ACCOUNTING'));

7.LIST THE EMPLOYEES WHO HAS SALARY GREATER THAN MILLER

⇨ SELECT * FROM EMP
WHERE SAL>(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME='MILLER');

8. LIST DEPARTMENT NAME HAVING ATLEAST 3 SALESMAN

⇨ SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT(*)>=3);

9. DISPLAY THE DNAME OF AN EMPLOYEES WHO HAS NO REPORTING MANAGER.

SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NULL);

10. LIST ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE REPORTING TO JONES MANAGER

→SELECT * from emp where mgr = (SELECT mgr from emp WHERE ename='jones');

11. LIST EMPLOYEES FROM RESEARCH&ACCOUNTING HAVING ATLEAST 2 REPORTING.

→ SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN(SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME IN('ESEARCH','ACCOUNTING') AND EMPNO IN(SELECT MGR FROM EMP GROUP BY MGR HAVING COUNT(*)>=2));

12. DISPLAY THE DEPARTNAME OF THE EMPLOYEE WHOSE NAME DOES NOT STARTS WITH S AND SALARY BETWEEN 1500 TO 3000.

→SELECT dname from dept where deptno in (SELECT deptno from emp where ename not LIKE 'S%' and sal BETWEEN 1501 and 1999);

13.DISPLAY LOCATION OF EMPLOYEE WHOSE SALARY IS MINIMUM SALARY BUT SALARY IS GREATER THAN 2000

→SELECT loc from dept where deptno in (SELECT deptno from emp where sal=(SELECT min(sal) from emp where sal>2000));

14. DISPLAY THE LOCATION OF AN EMPLOYEE IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

→SELECT loc from dept where dname= 'ACCOUNTING';

15. DISPLAY THE DEPARTMENT ‘S LOCATION THAT IS HAVING GREATER THAN FOUR EMPLOYEES IN IT.

→SELECT loc from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp GROUP by deptno HAVING COUNT(*)>3);

16. WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEE WHOSE JOB NOT SAME AS ALLEN AND SALARY IS GREATER THAN MARTIN.

→SELECT * from emp where job !=(SELECT job from emp WHERE ename ='ALLEN') and sal>(SELECT sal from emp WHERE ename='MARTIN')

17. DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO IS HAVING LOCATION IS SAME AS ADAM'S MANAGER?

→SELECT ename from emp where deptno in(SELECT deptno from dept where loc in(SELECT loc from dept where deptno in(select deptno from emp where empno in(select mgr from emp where ename='ADAMS'))));

18. DISPLAY THE JOB, MANAGER NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO IS WORKING FOR JONES?

→SELECT job,mgr from emp where mgr=(SELECT empno from emp WHERE ename='JONES');

19. DISPLAY THE EMPLOYEE NAMES, HIGHER DATE, COMMISSION OF FORD'S MANAGER?

→SELECT ename,hiredate,comm from emp WHERE empno in(SELECT mgr from emp WHERE ename ='FORD');

20. DISPLAY THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE GETTING SALARY LESS THAN THE BLAKE'S MANAGER

→SELECT count(*) from emp WHERE sal<(SELECT sal from emp WHERE empno in(SELECT mgr from emp WHERE ename ='BLAKE'));

21. LIST EMPLOYEES WHO LOCATED IN CHICAGO AND THEIR COMMISSION IS ZERO.

→SELECT * from emp where deptno =(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE loc='CHICAGO') and comm=0;

22. LIST EMPLOYEES WHO WORK FOR SALES DEPARTMENT AND THEIR SALARY GREATER THAN AVERAGE SALARY OF THEIR DEPARTMENT.

→ SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME='SALES') AND SAL > ANY (SELECT AVG(SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO);

23. LIST EMPLOYEES WHO ARE WORKING IN RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND THEY ARE MANAGER.

→ SELECT * from emp WHERE mgr is not null and deptno =(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE dname='RESEARCH');

24. DISPLAY DEPARTMENT NAME OF THE EMPLOYEES WHO EARN COMMISSION.

→SELECT dname from dept where deptno in (select deptno from emp WHERE comm is not null);

25. DISPLAY DEPARTMENT NAME OF THE EMPLOYEE WHO EARN MAXIMUM SALARY AND HAVE NO REPORTING MANAGER.

→SELECT dname from dept where deptno in (select deptno from emp WHERE sal=(SELECT max(sal) from emp) and mgr is null);

26. DISPLAY EMPLOYEE DETAILS WHO ARE REPORTING TO BLAKE AND HAVE COMMISSION WITHOUT USING NULL OR NOT NULL

→ SELECT ename from emp WHERE sal > all(SELECT sal from emp where deptno !=10);SELECT * from emp WHERE mgr in(SELECT empno from emp where ename='BLAKE') and comm>=0;

27. LIST ALL THE DEPTNAME AND LOC OF ALL THE SALESMAN MANAGER-MANAGER'S

→ SELECT dname from dept where deptno in (SELECT deptno from emp where empno in(select mgr from emp where empno in (SELECT mgr from emp where job='SALESMAN')));

28. LIST THE EMPLOYEE DEPTNAME AND LOC OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE CLERK ,REPORTING TO BLAKE AND SALARY IS LESSER THAN MARTIN SALARY

→ SELECT dname from dept where deptno in (select deptno from emp WHERE job='CLERK' and mgr in(SELECT empno from emp where ename='BLAKE') and sal< (SELECT sal from emp where ename='MARTIN'));

29. LIST THE EMPLOYEES WHO DOES NOT DIRECTLY REPORT TO PRESIDENT,HAVE COMMISSION AND SALARY MORE THAN MAX SALARY OF ALL THE CLERK WITHOUT USING NULL OR NOT NULL

→SELECT ename from emp where mgr in(select empno from emp where mgr in(SELECT empno from emp where job='PRESIDENT')) and comm >=0 and sal>(select max(sal) from emp where job='CLERK');

30. LIST THE EMPLOYEES WHO JOINED AFTER 2 YEARS OF FIRST EMPLOYEE OF THE COMPANY AND MORE THAN BLAKE SALARY

→ SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE hiredate<(SELECT min(hiredate)+365*2 from emp) and sal>(SELECT sal from emp WHERE ename='BLAKE');

31. DISPLAY LOCATION OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO REPORTING TO BLAKE

→ SELECT loc FROM dept WHERE deptno in (SELECT deptno from emp where mgr in (SELECT empno from emp WHERE ename='BLAKE'));

32. LIST ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE JOB IS SAME AS JONES AND THEIR SALARY LESSER THAN SCOTT

→ SELECT * FROM emp WHERE job=(SELECT job from emp WHERE ename='JONES') and sal < (SELECT sal FROM emp WHERE ename ='SCOTT');

33.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT 30, 20 WITH THERE ANUAL SALARY AND HAVING ATLEAST 3 EMPLOYEES

→SELECT count(*),emp.*,emp.sal*12 Annual from emp where deptno=10 or deptno=20 GROUP by deptno HAVING count(*)>2;

34.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE EARN LESS THAN ANY OF THE SALESMAN?

→SELECT * from emp where sal< any (SELECT sal from emp where job='SALESMAN');

35.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE JOINED BEFORE THE LAST PERSON?

→ SELECT * FROM emp WHERE hiredate=(SELECT max(hiredate) from emp WHERE hiredate <(SELECT max(hiredate) from emp));

35.FIND 3RD MINIMUM SALARY IN THE EMPLOYEE TABLE.

→ SELECT min(sal) FROM emp WHERE sal>(SELECT min(sal) from emp WHERE sal >(SELECT min(sal) from emp));

36.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE EARNING MORE THAN ANY OF THE MANAGER.

→SELECT * from emp where sal> any (SELECT sal from emp where job='MANAGER');

37.LIST EMPLOYEES WHO JOINED AFTER 4 YEARS OF 1ST EMPLOYEE OF THE COMPANY AND LESS THAN BLAKE SALARY.

→SELECT * from emp where hiredate>(SELECT min(hiredate)+4*365 from emp) and sal<(SELECT sal from emp WHERE ename='BLAKE');

38. DISPLAY THE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION OF EMPLOYEE WHO IS WORKING FOR NEW YORK LOCATION

→SELECT * from dept where loc='NEW YORK';

39. DISPLAY LOCATION OF EMPLOYEES, WHOSE NAME DOESN'T START WITH A AND SALARY BETWEEN 1000 AND 3000.

→SELECT loc from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE ename not LIKE 'A%' and sal BETWEEN 1001 and 2999);

40. DISPLAY DEPARTMENT NAME OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE REPORTING TO BLAKE.

→SELECT dname from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE mgr in(select empno from emp where ename='BLAKE'));

41. DISPLAY MARTIN'S MANAGER'S MANAGER'S DEPARTMENT NAME AND LOCATION.

→SELECT dname,loc from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE empno =(select mgr from emp where empno=(SELECT mgr from emp where ename='MARTIN')));

42.DISPLAY THE MANAGER NUMBER,JOB AND DEPARTMENT NUMBER FOR THOSE WHO DON'T HAVE COMMISSION IN THE LOCATION CHICAGO OR DALLAS

→SELECT mgr, job, deptno from emp where deptno in(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE loc='CHICAGO' or loc='DALLAS') and comm is null;

43.DISPLAY THE EMPLOYEE DETAILS WITH THEIR ANNUAL SALARY WHO EARN MAXIMUM COMMISSION

→SELECT *,emp.sal*12 annual from emp where comm=(SELECT max(comm) from emp);

44.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEE WHOSE DEPARTMENT IS SALES AND WHO IS EARNING SOME COMMISSION (I.E COMMISSION
IS NOT NULL OR ZERO)AND WHO IS HIRED BEFORE THE LAST PERSON HIRED.

→SELECT * from emp where comm is NOT null and deptno=(SELECT deptno from dept where dname='SALES') and hiredate=(SELECT max(hiredate) from emp WHERE hiredate <(SELECT max(hiredate) from emp));

45.DISPLAY ALL THE DEPARTMENT NAMES FOR WARD'S MANAGER'S MANAGER

→SELECT dname from dept where deptno in (SELECT deptno from emp where empno=(SELECT mgr from emp where empno=(select mgr from emp where ename='WARD')));

46:DISPLAY DEPARTMENT NAMES OF EMPLOYEE'S WHOSE SALARY IS GREATER THAN AVERAGE SALARY OF ALL THE CLERK'S

→SELECT dname from dept where deptno in (SELECT deptno from emp where sal in(SELECT sal from emp where sal> all(select avg(sal) from emp where job='CLERK')));

47.DISPLAY THE LAST EMPLOYEE RECORD WITH 25% HIKE IN SALARY.

→ SELECT max(hiredate),sal*1.25 from emp;

48.DISPLAY THE DEPARTMENT NUMBER WHO WORKING IN SALES DEPARTMENT AND THEY ARE MANAGER.

→ SELECT deptno from dept WHERE dname='SALES' and deptno in(select deptno from emp where job='MANAGER');

49.DISPLAY DEPARTMENT NAME OF THE EMPLOYEE WHO EARN MINMUM SALARY AND HAVE REPORTING MANAGER.

→ SELECT dname from dept WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE sal=(SELECT min(sal) from emp WHERE mgr is not null));

50.DISPLAY HIREDATE AND JOB OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES WORKING FOR SALES

→ SELECT hiredate, job from emp WHERE deptno=(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE dname='SALES');

51.DISPLAY LOCATION AND DNAME OF EMPLOYEE WHO WORKING AS PRESIDENT

→ SELECT loc,dname from dept WHERE deptno=(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE job='PRESIDENT');

52.DISPLAY THE DNAME OF EMPLOYEES WHOES SALARY IS MAXIMUM SALARY BUT LESSER THAN 3000

→ SELECT dname from dept WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE sal in(SELECT max(sal) from emp where sal<3000));

53.DISPLAY THE DEPARTMENT NAME WHO ARE REPORTING TO ADAMS.

→ SELECT dname from dept WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp where mgr in (SELECT empno from emp WHERE ename='ADAMS'));

54.DISPLAY LAST EMPLOYEE RECORD ACCORDING TO EMPNO.

→ SELECT * from emp where empno=(select MAX(empno) from emp);

55.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEE WHOSE SALARY IS GREATER THAN AVERAGE SALARY OF DEPARTMENT 30.

→ SELECT avg(sal), emp.* from emp where deptno=30 GROUP by deptno HAVING avg(sal) > sal;

56.DISPLAY THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK FOR RESEARCH DEPT AND THEIR SALARY IS LESSER THAN ONE OF THE SALARY IN DEPARTMENT IN 10.

→ SELECT count(*) from emp where deptno =(SELECT deptno from dept where dname='RESEARCH') and sal < any(SELECT sal from emp WHERE deptno =10);

57.DISPLAY THE DNAME THAT ARE HAVING CLERK IN IT.

→ SELECT dname from dept WHERE deptno in (SELECT deptno from emp where job='CLERK');

58.DISPLAY THE DEPARTMENT NAMES THAT ARE HAVING ATLEAST ONE L IN IT.

→ SELECT dname from dept WHERE dname like '%L%';

59. DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE JOINED AFTER BLAKE.

→ SELECT * from emp WHERE hiredate>(SELECT hiredate from emp where ename='BLAKE');

60. LIST THE DEPT NAME THAT ARE HAVING AT LEAST 3 EMPLOYEES BUT NOT MORE THAN 5 EMPLOYEES IN IT.

→ SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT(*) BETWEEN 3 AND 5);

61. DISPLAY THE LOCATION OF ALL EMPLOYEES WHOSE REPORTING MANAGER SALARY IS GREATER THAN 2000.

→ SELECT loc from dept where deptno in (SELECT deptno from emp where mgr in (SELECT empno from emp where sal>2000));

62.SELECT THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE DNAME IS HAVING AT LEAST TWO 'E' IN IT.

→ SELECT ename,dname from emp,dept where emp.DEPTNO=dept.DEPTNO and dname like '%E%E%';

63.DISPLAY ENAME,SAL OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE EARNING MORE THAN ANY OF THE ANALYST.

→ SELECT ename,sal from emp where sal > any(SELECT sal from emp where job='ANALYST');

64.SELECT ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE WORKING FOR CHICAGO

→ SELECT * from emp where deptno in(SELECT deptno from dept where loc='CHICACO');

65. QUERY TO DISPLAY EMPLOYEE NAMES WHO IS HAVING MINIMUM SALARY IN DEPARTMENT RESEARCH.

→ SELECT ename from emp where sal=(SELECT min(sal) from emp where deptno=(SELECT deptno from dept where dname='RESEARCH'));

66.LIST THE DEPARTMENT NAMES THAT ARE HAVING SALESMAN.

→ SELECT dname from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp where job='SALESMAN');

67. LIST THE DEPARTMENT NAMES THAT ARE HAVING AT LEAST 3 EMPLOYES IN IT.

→ SELECT dname from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp GROUP by deptno HAVING count(*)>2);

68.LIST EMPLOYEES FROM RESEARCH AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT HAVING ATLEAST TWO REPORTING

→ SELECT * from emp where deptno in(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE dname in('RESEARCH','ACCOUNTING')) and empno in(SELECT mgr from emp GROUP BY mgr HAVING count(*)>1);

69.WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY EMPLOYEE NAME, JOB,LOCATION OF ALL EMPLOYEES WHO ARE WORKING AS MANAGER AND WORKS AT CHICAGO.

→ SELECT ename,job,loc from emp,dept WHERE emp.DEPTNO=dept.DEPTNO and job='MANAGER' and loc='CHICACO';

70. SELECT ENAME OF EMPLOYEE WHO EARNS 2ND MAX SALARY AND WORKS FOR LOCATION DALLAS.

→ SELECT ename from emp WHERE sal=(SELECT max(sal) from emp where sal<(SELECT max(sal) from emp)) and deptno=(SELECT deptno from dept where loc='DALLAS');

71. WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE EMPLOYEE INFORMATION WHO IS NOT TAKING COMMISSION AND JOINED COMPANY AFTER JULY 83.
→ SELECT * from emp WHERE comm is not null and hiredate > '31JUN83';

72.LIST EMPLOYEES FROM SALES AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT HAVING ATLEAST 2 REPORTING EMPLOYEES .
→ SELECT * from emp where deptno in(SELECT deptno from dept where dname in('SALES','RESEARCH')) and empno in(SELECT mgr from emp GROUP by mgr having count(*)>1);

73.LIST EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE COMMISSION GREATER THAN MAXIMUM SALARY OF ALL THE SALESMAN AND WHO DO NOT REPORT TO KING DIRECTLY .
→ SELECT * from emp where comm > all(SELECT max(sal) from emp where job='SALESMAN') and mgr!=(select empno from emp where ename='KING');

74.DISPLAY THE LOCATION OF ALL THE DEAPRTMENTS WHICH HAVE EMPLOYEES JOINED IN THE YEAR 81
→ SELECT loc from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE hiredate like '__-___-81');

75.DISPLAY DEPARTMENT WISE MINIMUM SALARY WHICH IS LESS THAN AVERAGE SALARY OF EMPLOYEES.
→ SELECT min(sal),avg(sal),deptno from emp GROUP BY deptno HAVING min(sal) < avg(sal);

76.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE REPORTING TO 'JONES'.
→ SELECT * FROM emp where mgr in (select empno from emp where ename ='JONES');

77.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEE INFORMATION WHO ARE LIVING IN A LOCATION WHICH IS HAVING AT LEAST 2 'O' IN IT.
→ SELECT * FROM emp where deptno in(SELECT deptno from dept where loc LIKE '%O%O%');

78.DISPLAY THE NAMES OF EMPLOYEE FROM DEPARTMENT NUMBER 10 WITH SALARY GREATER THAN THAT OF ALL EMPLOYEE WORKING IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.
→SELECT ename from emp WHERE sal > all(SELECT sal from emp where deptno !=10);

79.DISPLAY THE NAMES OF EMPLOYEES WHO EARN HIGHEST SALARY IN THEIR RESPECTIVE JOBS.
→ SELECT ename,job from emp WHERE sal in (SELECT max(sal) from emp GROUP BY job);

80. DISPLAY THE EMPLOYEE NUMBER AND NAME OF EMPLOYEE WORKING AS CLERK AND EARNING HIGHEST SALARY AMONG CLERKS.
→ SELECT empno,ename from emp WHERE job='CLERK' and sal =(SELECT max(sal) from emp WHERE job='CLERK');

81. WRITE A QUERY TO FIND SMITH'S MANAGER'S MANAGER HIREDATE.
→ SELECT hiredate from emp WHERE hiredate in(SELECT hiredate from emp WHERE empno=(SELECT mgr from emp WHERE empno=(SELECT mgr from emp WHERE ename='SMITH')));

82.LIST THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE JOB IS SALESMAN WORKING FOR NEWYORK AND CHICAGO
→ SELECT count(*),deptno from emp WHERE job='SALESMAN' and deptno in (SELECT deptno from dept WHERE loc in('NEW YORK','CHICACO')) GROUP BY deptno;

83. LIST THE DEPARTMENT NAMES IN WHICH THE EMPLOYEES ARE HIRED BETWEEN 1ST OF JAN 1981 AND 31ST DEC 1982 WITH SALARY MORE THAN 1800.
→ SELECT dname from dept WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE hiredate BETWEEN '1981-01-02' and '1982-12-30' and sal>1800);

84.DISPLAY LOCATION OF THE EMPLOYEE WHO EARN MAXIMUM SALARY AND HAVE NO REPORTING MANAGER
→ SELECT loc from dept WHERE deptno =(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE sal=(SELECT max(sal) from emp WHERE mgr is null));

85. LIST EMPLOYEES WHO WORKS FOR ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT AND THEIR SALARY GREATER THAN AVERAGE SALARY OF THEIR DEPARTMENT
→ SELECT * from emp WHERE deptno=(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE dname='ACCOUNTING') and sal>(SELECT avg(sal) from emp);

86. DISPLAY LOCATION OF THE EMPLOYEE WHO EARN COMMISSION
→ SELECT loc from dept WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE comm is not null);

87.LIST THE EMPLOYEES WHO DOES NOT DIRECTLY REPORT TO PRESIDENT,HAVE COMMISSION AND SALARY MORE THAN MAX SALARY OF ALL THE CLERK WITHOUT USING NULL OR NOT NULL
→ SELECT ename from emp where mgr in(SELECT empno from emp where mgr in(SELECT empno from emp where job='PRESIDENT')) and comm >=0 and sal >(SELECT max(sal) from emp WHERE job='CLERK');

88.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE SALARY IS GREATER THAN AVG SAL OF DEPARTMENT 20
→ SELECT ename from emp where sal>(SELECT avg(sal) from emp WHERE deptno=20);

89. LIST THE EMPLOYEE DEPTNAME AND LOC OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE CLERK ,REPORTING TO BLAKE AND SALARY IS LESSER THAN MARTIN SALARY
→ SELECT dname,loc from dept WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE job='CLERK' and empno in(SELECT mgr from emp where empno=(SELECT mgr from emp where ename='BLAKE')) and sal<(SELECT sal from emp where ename ='MARTIN'));

90. DISPLAY LOC AND DNAME WHOSE JOB IS MANAGER AND HAS SAL LESS THAN CLERK.
→ SELECT dname,loc from dept WHERE deptno in(select deptno from emp where job='MANAGER' AND sal <(SELECT sal from emp WHERE job='CLERK'));

91.DISPLAY EMPLOYEES LOCATION WHO HAS SOME COMMISSION.
→SELECT loc from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE comm is not null);

92.DISPLAY EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, WHOSE JOB HAS 'E' IN IT AND DISPLAY EMPNO IN DESCENDING ORDER.
→SELECT empno, ename, job from emp WHERE job like '%E%' order by empno desc;

93. DISPLAY DNAME, LOC,DEPTNO OF EMPLOYEES WHO HAS SAME REPORTING MANAGER???
→SELECT dname,loc,deptno from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp where empno in(SELECT mgr from emp GROUP by mgr having count(*)>1));

94. DISPLAY AVG SALARY OF ALL EMPLOYEES WHOSE DEPT NAME IS ACCOUNTING???
→SELECT avg(sal) from emp where deptno =(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE dname ='ACCOUNTING');

95. DISPLAY ALL EMPLOYEES DETAILS WHOSE HIREDATE IS IN YEAR 81???
→SELECT ename from emp WHERE hiredate like '%81';

96. DISPAY DETAILS OF SMITH AND EMPLOYEES WORKING AS PRESIDENT ALONG WITH HIKE OF 35% IN SALARY.
→SELECT emp.*, sal+sal*35/100 hike from emp where ename='SMITH' and job='PRESIDENT';

97. DISPLAY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE COMMISSION IS MORE THAN SALARY.
→SELECT count(*) from emp where comm > sal;

98. LIST THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE DAILY SALARY IS GREATER THAN 1500 AND WHO ARE JOINED BEFORE 1982 ONLY.
→SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE sal/30 >1500 AND hiredate <'01-JAN-82';

99. DISPLAY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE COMMISSION IS MORE THAN SALARY.

100. LIST THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE DAILY SALARY IS GREATER THAN 1500 AND WHO ARE JOINED BEFORE 1982 ONLY.
→SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE sal/30 >1500 AND hiredate <'01-JAN-82';

101. DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE JOB SAME AS 'SMITH' AND DEPARTMENT SAME AS 'JONES' AND SALARY MORE THAN 'TURNER'
→SELECT ename from emp WHERE job=(select job from emp where ename='SMITH') and deptno =(SELECT deptno from dept where deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE ename ='JOANS'))

and sal>(SELECT sal from emp WHERE ename='TURNER');

102. DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE NAME START WITH 'S' AND HAVING SALARY MORE THAN 'ALLEN' AND LESS THAN FORD
->SELECT ename from emp WHERE ename like 'S%' and sal >(SELECT sal from emp where ename='ALLEN') and sal<(SELECT sal from emp WHERE ename='FORD');

103. DISPLAY ALL THE CLERKS AND ANALYST WHO ARE NOT WORKING FOR 'DALLAS'
→SELECT * from emp WHERE job in('CLERK','ANYLYST') and deptno not in(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE loc='DALLAS');

104. DISPLAY DEPARTMENT NAME WHICH IS HAVING AT LEAST ONE 'MANAGER'
→SELECT dname from dept WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE job='MANAGER' GROUP by deptno HAVING count(*)>0);

105. DISPLAY MAXIMUM SALARY OF 'SALES' DEPARTMENT
→SELECT max(sal) from emp WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE dname='SALES');

106. DISPLAY THE 2ND MAXIMUM SALARY
→SELECT max(sal) from emp where sal<(SELECT max(sal) from emp);

107.DISPLAY THE DEPT NAME OF THE EMP WHO GETS 3RD MAXIMUM SALARY
→SELECT dname from dept WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE sal=(SELECT max(sal) from emp WHERE sal<(SELECT max(sal) from emp WHERE sal<(SELECT max(sal) from emp))));

108. DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE EARNING MORE THAN ALL THE MANAGERS(JOB).
→SELECT ename from emp WHERE sal>all(SELECT sal from emp where job='MANAGER');

109. DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE EARNING MORE THAN ANY OF THE MANAGER(JOB)
→SELECT ename from emp WHERE sal>any(SELECT sal from emp where job='MANAGER');

110. SELECT EMPNO, JOB AND SALARY OF ALL THE ANALYST WHO ARE EARNING MORE THAN ANY OF THE MANAGER(JOB)
→ SELECT empno,job,sal from emp WHERE job='ANALYST' and sal>any(SELECT sal from emp where job='MANAGER');

111. SELECT THE DEPARTMENT NAME AND LOCATION OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES WORKING FOR CLARK.
→ SELECT dname,loc from dept WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from emp WHERE mgr in(SELECT empno from emp WHERE ename='CLARK'));

112. SELECT ALL THE EMPLOYEES WORKING FOR DALLAS
→ SELECT * from emp WHERE deptno in(SELECT deptno from dept WHERE loc='DALLAS');

113. DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE SALARY IS GREATER THAN AVG SAL OF DEPARTMENT 20
→ SELECT ename from emp WHERE sal>(SELECT avg(sal) from emp where deptno=20);

114.DISPLAY ALL THE EMPLOYEES WHO GETS MAXIMUM SALARY.
→ SELECT ename from emp WHERE sal=(SELECT max(sal) from emp);

115.DISPLAY FIRST EMPLOYEE RECORD BASED ON HIREDATE
→ SELECT * from emp WHERE hiredate in(SELECT min(hiredate) from emp);