**DBMS lab I-Internal EXAM questions**

1. Develop a query for copying table from EMP table. And display the new table.

create table gg as select \* from emp;

1. Create a table from another table (EMP table) without copying data.

create table gg as select \* from emp where 1=2;

1. Write a query to display employees except clerks.

Select \* from emp where job !=’CLERK’;

1. Display the employees who are getting more than 2000 salary.

Select \* from emp where sal>2000;

1. Display the employees who are getting more than 1000 salary and as CLERK.

Select \* from emp where sal>1000 and job=’CLERK’;

1. Display the employees who are belongs to the departments 20,30,60,90.

Select \* from emp where deptno in(20,30,60,90);

1. Display the ename, sal, comm, comm+sal of the employee smith.
2. Display the employees who are getting commission.

Select \* from emp where comm is null;

1. Display the employees whose ename start with M.

Select \* from emp where ename like ‘M%’;

1. Display the employees whose ename 2nd letter would be capital L.

**select \* from emp where ename like '\_L%';**

1. Display the employee ename and sal using **case** and **when**

Ranges less than 1000 as less salary,between 1000 and 2000 as mediumsal,& 2500,3000, and 3500 as special case, if not falling in these three then other sal .

select ename,sal,case When sal<1000 then 'Less' when sal between 1000 and 2000 then 'mediumsal' when sal in(2000,3000,3500) then 'specialsal' else 'other' end from emp;

1. Display the employees whose ename 2nd letter would be capital letter ‘LA’ using substring substr().

select ename from emp where substr(ename,2,2)='LA';

1. Display the employees who are working along with ‘SMITH’ department.
2. Display the employees whose salary more than the ‘SMITH’ salary and less than the ‘BLAKE’salary.
3. Display the employees who are working under ‘BLAKE’.

**select ename,deptno from emp where mgr =(select empno from emp where ename='BLAKE');**

1. Display the lowest average salary job.same q 39.
2. Display the deptno, maximum salary and also display those departments having more than 20th department minimum salary. See pg 15
3. Display the employees who are getting maximum sal in each department.
4. Display the employees who are working in either sales or research department.
5. Display the employees whose job title same as 10th department job title.

**select ename,job from emp where job in(select job from emp where deptno=10);**

1. Convert 18-sep-17 to 18/sep/2017.

**Select to\_char(to\_date(’18-sep-17’),’dd/mon/yyyy') from dual;**

1. Display the employees who are joining in the month February using to\_char( ).

**select ename,hiredate from emp where to\_char(hiredate,'mm')=02;**

1. Write a query to display number of columns in a table.

**select count(\*) from user\_tab\_columns where table\_name='EMP';**

1. Display department number, number of employees department wise.

**select deptno,count(\*) from emp group by deptno;**

1. Display the number of employees job wise.

**select job,count(\*) from emp group by job;**

1. Display those departments having more than 5 employees in them.

**select deptno,count(\*) from emp group by deptno having count(\*)>5;**

1. Display the deptno and number of employees who are drawing more than 1000 salary and only departments where department wise such employees count must be 3 or more.

**select deptno from (select \* from emp where sal>1000) group by deptno having count(\*)>=3;**

1. Display the employee salary department wise and job wise subtotal and grandtotal by using rollup( ).

**select deptno,job,sum(sal) from emp group by rollup(deptno,job);**

1. Display ename, sal,deptno,dname,loc by joining tables.
2. Display the ename who is working in ‘DALLAS’ .
3. Display the employees who are joining before their managers.

**select e.ename,e.hiredate,m.hiredate from emp e,emp m where e.mgr=m.empno and e.hiredate<m.hiredate;**

1. Print the sum of the salaries in each department in which more than 2 employees are working other than managers.

**select deptno,sum(sal),count(\*) from ((select \* from emp) minus (select m.\* from emp e,emp m where e.mgr=m.empno)) group by deptno having count(\*)>2;**

1. Print the sum of the salaries of all the employees who are working in department in which at least 2 managers exists.

select sum(sal),deptno from emp where deptno in (select deptno from emp group by deptno having count(distinct mgr)>=2)group by deptno;

1. Print the deptno in which maximum average salary earned.

select deptno,avg(sal) from emp group by deptno having avg(sal)=(select max(avg(sal)) from emp group by deptno);

1. Display the employees who are getting less than the average salary from EMP table.

select \* from emp where sal<(select avg(sal) from emp);

1. Display the employees who are working in the sales department.
2. Display senior employee details from emp.

select \* from emp where hiredate<=all(select p.hiredate from emp p);

1. Display the employee who are working with SMITH department.
2. Display lowest average salary job.

select avg(sal) from emp group by job having avg(sal)=(select min(avg(sal)) from emp group by job);

1. Display the employees who are getting maximum salary in each department.

select ename,sal,deptno from emp where sal in (select max(sal) from emp group by deptno);

1. Display employees who are working either sales or research department.
2. Display first five highest salaries of employees using ROWNUM.
3. Display 3rd highest salary employee using ROWNUM.
4. Display the rows of emp between 3 and 9 by using ROWNUM.
5. Display the last two rows from employee table using ROWNUM.
6. Display 1st and lat row of emp using ROWNUM.
7. Display employee who are getting 2nd highest sal in each group.

select \* from (select ename,sal,deptno,dense\_rank() over(partition by deptno order by sal desc) t from emp) where t=2;

1. Display the employees who are getting more than the highest paid employee in 20th department.

select ename,sal from emp where sal>(select max(sal) from emp where deptno=20);

1. Display the employees who are getting more than the lowest paid employee in 10th department.

select ename,sal from emp where sal>(select min(sal) from emp where deptno=10);

1. Display 3rd highest salary employee using analytical function.

select \* from (select ename,sal,dense\_rank() over(order by sal desc) t from emp) where t=3;//or use row\_number() or rank()

1. Display the employees whose job, mgr match with the job, mgr of the employee number 7788.
2. Write a query to display ename,deptno,sal of any employee whose deptno,salary match with deptno,salary of the employee who are getting a commission.

Ans52

1. Write a query to display ename,dname,salary of any employee,comm. Match with the salary,comm of the employees located in DALLAS.

Ans53:select ename,sal,dname from emp,dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno and (sal,NVL(comm,0)) in (select sal,NVL(comm,0) from emp where deptno=(select deptno from dept where loc='DALLAS'));

1. **Display the employees whose salary are less than the average salaries of their job’s.**

**select e.job,e.sal,e.ename from emp e,(select job,avg(sal) as avg from emp group by job) x where e.job=x.job and e.sal<x.avg;**

1. Display the first highest salary employee using coreleated subquerys.

Ans: select ename,sal from emp a where 1=(select count(\*) from emp b where a.sal<=b.sal);

1. Display those departments does not have any employees in them using non-coreleated sub-querys.

Ans: select d.deptno from dept d where deptno not in(select deptno from emp);

1. Display those departments does not have any employees in them using coreleated sub-querys.

Ans: select deptno from dept d where deptno not in (select deptno from emp where emp.deptno=d.deptno);

1. **Create a table with number type column and insert multiple values multiple times.**

**Then delete duplicate rows except one row in each group of value using ROWID.**

**Ans58: delete from num where rowid not in (select max(rowid) from num group by sno);**

1. Display the last names and hire dates of all latest hires in their respective departments in the location DALLAS.

Ans 59: select ename,hiredate from emp where hiredate=(select max(hiredate) from emp where deptno=(select deptno from dept where loc='DALLAS'));

1. Print the ename who are not working in any department.

Ans 60:select ename from emp where deptno is null;

1. Print employee names who is earning highest salary under each job category.

Ans61: select ename,job,sal from emp where sal in (select max(sal) from emp group by job);

1. Print the employee who are not managers.

Ans 62. select \* from emp where empno not in (select distinct NVL(d.mgr,0) from emp d);