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1) Select the employee in department 30.
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = 30;

2) List the names, numbers and department of all clerks.
SELECT first_name, last_name, phone_number, department_id FROM employees
WHERE job_id IN ('PU_CLERK','SH_CLERK','ST_CLERK');

SELECT first_name, last_name, phone_number, department_id FROM employees
WHERE job_id='PU_CLERK' or job_id='SH_CLERK' or job_id='ST_CLERK';

SELECT first_name, last_name, phone_number, department_id FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE '%CLERK';

SELECT first_name, last_name, phone_number, department_id FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE '%K';

3) Find the depart numbers and the name of employee of all dept with Deptno greater or equal to 20.
SELECT department_id, first_name, last_name FROM employees WHERE department_id >= 20;

4) Find the employees whose commission is greater than their salary.
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (commission_pct*salary) > salary;

5) Find the employees whose commission is greater than 60 percent of their salary.
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (commission_pct*salary) > (salary*0.6);

6) Find the employee whose commission is greater than 50 percent of their salary.
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (commission_pct*salary) > (salary*0.5);

7) List the name, job and salary of all employees in dept 20 who earn more than 2000.
SELECT first_name, last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees WHERE department_id=20 and salary>2000;

8) Find all salesmen in dept 30 whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 1500.
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE job_id='SA_REP' AND department_id=30 AND salary>=1500;

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE 'SA%' AND department_id=30 AND salary>= 1500;

(not sure if SA_MAN is considered a salesman)

9) Find all the employees whose job is either a president or manager.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE job_id='AD_PRES' or job_id LIKE '%MGR' or job_id LIKE '%MAN';
```

10) Find all managers who are not in dept 30.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE (job_id LIKE '%MGR' or job_id LIKE '%MAN') AND department_id <> 30;
```

11) Find the details of all managers and clerks in dept 10.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE (job_id LIKE '%MGR' or job_id LIKE '%MAN' or job_id LIKE '%CLERK') and
department_id=10;
```

12) Find the details of all manager (in any dept) and all clerks in dept 10
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE (job_id LIKE '%MGR' or job_id LIKE '%MAN') OR (job_id LIKE '%CLERK' AND
department_id=10);
```

13) Find the details of all managers in dept 10 and all clerks in dept 20.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE ((job_id LIKE '%MGR' OR job_id LIKE '%MAN') AND department_id=10)
OR (job_id LIKE '%CLERK' AND department_id=20);
```

14) Find the details of all the manager in dept 10, all clerk in dept 20
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE ((job_id LIKE '%MGR' OR job_id LIKE '%MAN') AND department_id=10)
OR (job_id LIKE '%CLERK' AND department_id=20);
```

15) And all employees who are neither clerks nor manager but whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 2000.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE NOT(job_id LIKE '%MGR' OR job_id LIKE '%MAN' OR job_id LIKE '%CLERK') AND salary>=
2000;
```

16) Find the names of everyone in deptno 20 who is neither a clerk nor a Manager.
```
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM employees
WHERE NOT(job_id LIKE '%MGR' OR job_id LIKE '%MAN' OR job_id LIKE '%CLERK') AND
department_id=20;
```

17) Find the employees who earns between Rs. 1200 and Rs.1400.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary BETWEEN 1200 AND 1400;
```

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary>=1200 AND salary<=1400;
```

(not sure if 1200 and 1400 are inclusive values)

18) Find the employees who are clerks, analysts or salesman.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE '%CLERK' or job_id IN ('SA_REP', 'IT_PROG');
```

19) Find the employees who are not clerks, analyst or salesman.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE NOT(job_id LIKE '%CLERK' or job_id IN ('SA_REP', 'IT_PROG'));
```

20) Find the employees who do not receive a commission.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NULL;
```

21) Find the employee whose commission is Rs. 0.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct=0;
```

22) Find the different jobs of the employees receiving commission.

```
SELECT job_id FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT job_id FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL;
```

23) Find all employees who do not receive a commission or whose Commission is less than 0.1 . If all employees not receiving commission are entailed to Rs. 250, Show the net earnings of all employees.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NULL or commission_pct < 0.1;
```

24) Find all employees whose total earnings are greater than Rs. 2000.

(what is the definition of total earnings?)

25) Find all employees whose names begin with m.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE first_name LIKE 'm%';
```

26) Find all employees whose names end with m.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE last_name LIKE '%m';
```

27) Find all employees whose names contain the letter m in any case.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE lower(first_name) LIKE '%m%' OR lower(last_name) LIKE '%m%';
```

if first_name only needed:
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE lower(first_name) LIKE '%m%'
```

28) Find the employees whose names are 5 characters long and end with n.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE first_name LIKE '____n';
```

29) Find the employees who have the letter r as the third letter in their name.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE first_name LIKE '__r%';
```

30) Find all employees hired in month of February (of any year).
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE EXTRACT(MONTH FROM hire_date)=2;
```

31) Find all employees who were hired on the last day of the month.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE LAST_DAY(hire_date)=hire_date;
```

32) Find the employees who were hired more than 12 years ago.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(hire_date, SYSDATE)>144;
```

33) Find the managers hired in the year 1981.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date)=1981 AND (job_id LIKE '%MGR' OR job_id LIKE '%
MAN');
```

34) Display the names and the jobs of all employees, separated by a','.

```
SELECT first_name || ',' || last_name || ',' || job_id FROM employees;
```

35) Display the names of all employees with the initial letter only in capitals.

```
SELECT initcap(first_name) FROM employees;
```

36) Display the length of the name of all employees.

```
SELECT LENGTH(first_name) AS "Length of First Name" FROM employees;
```

37) Show the first three characters of the names of all employees.

```
SELECT SUBSTR(first_name, 1, 3) AS "First 3 Letters of First Name" FROM employees;
```

38) Show the last three characters of the names of all employees.

```
SELECT SUBSTR(first_name, -3, LENGTH(first_name)) AS "Last 3 Letters of First Name" FROM
employees;
```

39) Display the names of all employees with any 'a'.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM employees
WHERE lower(first_name) LIKE '%a%' OR lower(last_name) LIKE '%a%';
```

if first_name only needed:

```
SELECT first_name FROM employees
WHERE lower(first_name) LIKE '%a%'
```

40) Display the names of all employees and the position at which the string 'ar' occurs in the name.

```
SELECT first_name, INSTR(first_name, 'ar') FROM employees
WHERE first_name LIKE '%ar%';
```

41) Show the salary of all employees rounding it to the nearest Rs. 1000.

```
SELECT ROUND(salary, -3) FROM employees;
```

42) Show the salary of all employees ignoring fractions ,less than Rs.1000.

```
SELECT TRUNC(salary) FROM employees WHERE salary < 1000;
```

43) Display the details of all employees, sorted on the names.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
ORDER BY first_name, last_name;
```

44) Display the name of all employees, based on their tenure, with the oldest employee coming first.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM employees
ORDER BY hire_date;
```

45) Display the names, job and salary of all employees sorted on jobs and Salary.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees
ORDER BY job_id, salary;
```

46) Display the names, job and salary of all employees, sorted on jobs and within job, sorted on the descending order of salary.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees
ORDER BY job_id ASC, salary DESC;
```