Write DML queries for the following questions

1. Display unique Jobs from EMP table

select distinct job from emp

1. List the employees in the ascending order of their salaries

select \* from emp

order by sal asc;

1. List the details of the employees in ascending order of the dept no and descending of Jobs

select \* from emp

order by deptno ASC, job DESC;

1. Display all the unique job groups in the descending order

select distinct job from emp

order by job desc;

1. Display all the employees who are managers

select \* from emp

where job='MANAGER';

1. List the employees who joined before 1981

SELECT \* FROM emp

WHERE hiredate<'1-jan-1981';

1. List the Empno, Ename, Sal, daily sal of all employees in the ascending order of annual sal

SELECT empno,ename,sal,sal/30 daily\_sal,12\*sal annual\_sal FROM emp ORDER BY annual\_sal ASC;

1. Display the Empno, Ename, job, Hiredate, Exp of all Mgrs

SELECT empno,ename,sal,datediff(SYSDATE(), hiredate)/365 AS experience FROM emp WHERE mgr!=’NULL’;

1. List the Empno, Ename, Sal, experience of all employees working for Mgr=7369

SELECT empno,ename,sal,datediff(SYSDATE(), hiredate)/365 AS experience FROM emp WHERE mgr=’7369’;

1. Display all the details of the employees whose Comm. Is more than their Sal

SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE comm>sal;

**Group by clause**

1. List the count and average salary for employees in department 20.

SELECT count(\*) , avg(sal) FROM emp WHERE deptno=’20’;

1. List names of employees who are older than 30 years in the company.

SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE datediff(SYSDATE(),hiredate)/365 >30;

1. List the employee name , hire date in the descending order of the hire date.

SELECT ename,hiredate FROM emp GROUP BY ename ORDER BY hiredate DESC;

1. List employee name, salary, PF, HRA, DA and gross; order the results in the ascending order of gross. HRA is 50% of the salary and DA is 30% of the salary.

SELECT ename,sal,sal\*.12 AS pf, sal\*.50 AS hra, sal\*.30 AS da,(sal+(sal\*.50)+(sal\*.30)) AS gross FROM emp ORDER BY gross ASC;

1. List the department numbers and number of employees in each department.

SELECT deptno,count(empno) FROM emp GROUP BY deptno;

**SUBQUERIES**

1. List employees whose job is same as that of Smith

SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE job=(SELECT job FROM emp WHERE ename=’SMITH’);

1. List employees who have joined after Adam

SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE hiredate>(SELECT hiredate FROM emp WHERE ename=’ADAMS’);

1. List employees who salary us greater than Scott’s salary

SELECT ename FROM emp WHERE sal>(SELECT sal FROM emp WHERE ename=’SCOTT’);

1. List employees getting the max salary

SELECT ename ,MAX(sal) AS sal FROM emp WHERE sal=(SELECT MAX(sal) FROM emp);

1. List employees show salary is > the max salary in deptno 30

SELECT ename ,sal FROM emp WHERE sal>(SELECT MAX(sal) FROM emp WHERE deptno=’30’);

**Joins**

1. List employee name, department number and their corresponding department name.

SELECT emp.ename,emp.deptno,dept.dname FROM dept INNER JOIN emp ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno;

1. List employee name and their manager name

SELECT e.ename emp\_name, m.ename manager FROM emp e INNER JOIN emp m ON e.mgr=m.empno;

1. List employees who work in Research department

SELECT emp.ename, dept.dname FROM dept NATURAL JOIN emp WHERE dept.dname=’RESEARCH’;

1. List all rows from EMP table and only the matching rows from DEPT table

SELECT \* FROM emp LEFT JOIN  dept ON emp.deptno=dept.deptno;