Employee Tables

emp\_id | emp\_name | job\_name | manager\_id | hire\_date | salary | commission | dep\_id

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68319 | KAYLING | PRESIDENT | | 1991-11-18 | 6000.00 | | 1001

66928 | BLAZE | MANAGER | 68319 | 1991-05-01 | 2750.00 | | 3001

67832 | CLARE | MANAGER | 68319 | 1991-06-09 | 2550.00 | | 1001

65646 | JONAS | MANAGER | 68319 | 1991-04-02 | 2957.00 | | 2001

67858 | SCARLET | ANALYST | 65646 | 1997-04-19 | 3100.00 | | 2001

69062 | FRANK | ANALYST | 65646 | 1991-12-03 | 3100.00 | | 2001

63679 | SANDRINE | CLERK | 69062 | 1990-12-18 | 900.00 | | 2001

64989 | ADELYN | SALESMAN | 66928 | 1991-02-20 | 1700.00 | 400.00 | 3001

65271 | WADE | SALESMAN | 66928 | 1991-02-22 | 1350.00 | 600.00 | 3001

66564 | MADDEN | SALESMAN | 66928 | 1991-09-28 | 1350.00 | 1500.00 | 3001

68454 | TUCKER | SALESMAN | 66928 | 1991-09-08 | 1600.00 | 0.00 | 3001

68736 | ADNRES | CLERK | 67858 | 1997-05-23 | 1200.00 | | 2001

69000 | JULIUS | CLERK | 66928 | 1991-12-03 | 1050.00 | | 3001

69324 | MARKER | CLERK | 67832 | 1992-01-23 | 1400.00 | | 1001

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1. From the following table return complete information about the employees.

Ans: - select \* from employees

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the salaries of all employees. Return salary.

Ans: - select salary from employees;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the unique designations of the employees. Return job name.

Ans: - select distinct job\_name from employees;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to list the employees’ name, increased their salary by 15%, and expressed as number of Dollars.

Ans: - select emp\_name, salary \* 1.15 as increased\_salary from employees;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to list the employee's name and job name as a format of "Employee & Job".

Ans: - select emp\_name || ‘&’ || job\_name as "employee & job" from employees;

1. Write a query in SQL to produce the output of employees as follows.  
   Employee

Ans: - select emp\_name as "employee" from employees;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees with hire date in the format like February 22, 1991. Return employee ID, employee name, salary, hire date.

Ans: - select emp\_id, emp\_name, salary, to\_char(hire\_date, 'month dd, yyyy') as hire\_date\_formatted from employees where hire\_date = '1991-02-22';

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to count the number of characters except the spaces for each employee name. Return employee name length.

Ans: - select emp\_name, length(replace(emp\_name, ' ', '')) as name\_length from employees;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employee ID, salary, and commission of all the employees.

Ans: - select emp\_id, salary, commission from employees;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the unique department with jobs. Return department ID, Job name.

Ans: - select distinct dep\_id, job\_name from employees;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees who do not belong to the department 2001. Return complete information about the employees.

Ans: - select \* from employees where dep\_id != 2001;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees who joined before 1991. Return complete information about the employees.

Ans: - select \* from employees where hire\_date < '1991-01-01';

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to calculate the average salary of employees who work as analysts. Return average salary.

Ans: - select avg(salary) as average\_salary from employees where job\_name = 'analyst';

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the details of the employee ‘BLAZE’.

Ans: - select \* from employees where emp\_name = 'blaze';

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify employees whose commissions exceed their salaries. Return complete information about the employees

Ans: - select \* from employees where commission > salary;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to identify those employees whose salaries exceed 3000 after receiving a 25% salary increase. Return complete information about the employees.

Ans: - select \*, salary \* 1.25 as increased\_salary from employees where salary \* 1.25 > 3000;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the names of the employees whose length is six. Return employee name.

Ans: - select emp\_name from employees where length(emp\_name) = 6;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find out which employees joined in the month of January. Return complete information about the employees.

Ans: - select \* from employees where extract(month from hire\_date) = 1;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to separate the names of employees and their managers by the string 'works for'.

Ans: - select emp\_name || ' works for ' || manager\_id as employee\_manager from employees;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees whose designation is ‘CLERK’. Return complete information about the employees.

Ans: - select \* from employees where job\_name = 'clerk';

Order Tables

ord\_no purch\_amt ord\_date customer\_id salesman\_id

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70001 150.5 2012-10-05 3005 5002

70009 270.65 2012-09-10 3001 5005

70002 65.26 2012-10-05 3002 5001

70004 110.5 2012-08-17 3009 5003

70007 948.5 2012-09-10 3005 5002

70005 2400.6 2012-07-27 3007 5001

70008 5760 2012-09-10 3002 5001

70010 1983.43 2012-10-10 3004 5006

70003 2480.4 2012-10-10 3009 5003

70012 250.45 2012-06-27 3008 5002

70011 75.29 2012-08-17 3003 5007

70013 3045.6 2012-04-25 3002 5001

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to calculate total purchase amount of all orders. Return total purchase amount.

Ans: - select sum(purch\_amt) as total\_purchase\_amount from orders;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to calculate the average purchase amount of all orders. Return average purchase amount.

Ans: - select avg(purch\_amt) as average\_purchase\_amount from orders;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query that counts the number of unique salespeople. Return number of salespeople.

Ans: - select count(distinct salesman\_id) as number\_of\_salespeople from orders;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to count the number of customers. Return number of customers.

Ans: - select count(distinct customer\_id) as number\_of\_customers from orders;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the maximum purchase amount.

Ans: - select max(purch\_amt) as max\_purchase\_amount from orders;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the minimum purchase amount.

Ans: - select min(purch\_amt) as min\_purchase\_amount from orders;

Salesman Table

salesman\_id | name | city | commission

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5001 | James Hoog | New York | 0.15

5002 | Nail Knite | Paris | 0.13

5005 | Pit Alex | London | 0.11

5006 | Mc Lyon | Paris | 0.14

5007 | Paul Adam | Rome | 0.13

5003 | Lauson Hen | San Jose | 0.12

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the details of those salespeople who come from the 'Paris' City or 'Rome' City. Return salesman\_id, name, city, commission.

Ans: - select \* from salesman where city in ('paris', 'rome');

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the details of the salespeople who come from either 'Paris' or 'Rome'. Return salesman\_id, name, city, commission.

Ans: - select \* from salesman where city = 'paris' or city = 'rome';

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the details of those salespeople who live in cities other than Paris and Rome. Return salesman\_id, name, city, commission.

Ans: - select \* from salesman where city not in ('paris', 'rome');

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to retrieve the details of all customers whose ID belongs to any of the values 3007, 3008 or 3009. Return customer\_id, cust\_name, city, grade, and salesman\_id.

Ans: - select \* from salesman where salesman\_id in (3007, 3008, 3009);

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find salespeople who receive commissions between 0.12 and 0.14 (begin and end values are included). Return salesman\_id, name, city, and commission.

Ans: - select \* from salesman where commission between 0.12 and 0.14;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to retrieve the details of the salespeople whose names begin with any letter between 'A' and 'L' (not inclusive). Return salesman\_id, name, city, commission.

Ans: - select salesman\_id, name, city, commission from salesman where name < 'm';