Lab Cycle - 2

Write Select statements for the following queries using SQL single row functions:

1. Display the department names in the lower case but the initial must be in uppercase

select initcap(dname) from dept;

INITCAP(DNAME)

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Accounting

Research

Sales

Operations

It

Cse

6 rows selected.

2. Determine the ‘ename’, ‘job’, ‘sal’ rename the title as Job-sal the output must be Job-Sal as SMITH [CLERK] RS.2000

select (ename||'['||job||']'||' '||'Rs'||sal) job\_sal from emp;

JOB\_SAL

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KING[PRESIDENT] Rs5000

BLAKE[MANAGER] Rs2850

CLARK[MANAGER] Rs2450

JONES[MANAGER] Rs2975

MARTIN[SALESMAN] Rs1250

ALLEN[SALESMAN] Rs1600

TURNER[SALESMAN] Rs1500

JAMES[CLERK] Rs950

WARD[SALESMAN] Rs1250

FORD[ANALYST] Rs3000

SMITH[CLERK] Rs800

JOB\_SAL

----------------------------------------------------------------

SCOTT[ANALYST] Rs3200

ADAMS[CLERK] Rs1100

MILLER[CLERK] Rs1300

14 rows selected.

3. For each department, Count the number of times S occurs in department names

select dname,length(dname)-length(replace(lower(dname),'s','')) count\_of\_s from dept;

DNAME COUNT\_OF\_S

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ACCOUNTING 0

RESEARCH 1

SALES 2

OPERATIONS 1

it 0

cse 1

6 rows selected.

4. Write a query to display the department name which does not contain any employees.

(select dname from dept ) MINUS (select dname from dept d,emp e where e.deptno=d.deptno)

DNAME

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OPERATIONS

cse

it

5. Write a query to display all employee details where employee was joined in year date wise 1980 and 1990 and 2nd week of every month

select \* from emp where to\_char(hiredate,'yyyy')>1980 and to\_char(hiredate,'yyyy')<1990 and to\_char(hiredate,'w')=2;

EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM

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DEPTNO

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7782 CLARK MANAGER 7839 09-JUN-81 2450

10

7844 TURNER SALESMAN 7698 08-SEP-81 1500 0

30

7788 SCOTT ANALYST 7566 09-DEC-82 3200

20

EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM

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DEPTNO

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7876 ADAMS CLERK 7788 12-JAN-83 1100

20

6. Write an SQL statement to convert the current date to new date picture ex: MONDAY 10th June 2005 10:30.00 PM

select to\_char(sysdate,'DAY ddth month yyyy hh:mi:ss pm') from dual;

TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DAYDDTHMONTHYYYYHH:MI:SS

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TUESDAY 12th july 2022 02:08:41 pm

7. Write a query to display all employee details who joined last Wednesday of a month and experience should be greater than 20 months.

select \* from emp where ((sysdate-hiredate)/30)>20 and to\_char(hiredate,'dd')>24

EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM

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DEPTNO

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7654 MARTIN SALESMAN 7698 28-SEP-81 1250 1400

30

8. Write a query to calculate the service of employees rounded to years

select ename,(sysdate-hiredate)/365 service\_of\_employ from emp;

ENAME SERVICE\_OF\_EMPLOY

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KING 40.6972798

BLAKE 41.245225

CLARK 41.1383757

JONES 41.3246771

MARTIN 40.8342661

ALLEN 41.4370058

TURNER 40.8890606

JAMES 40.6534442

WARD 41.4315264

FORD 40.6534442

SMITH 41.615088

ENAME SERVICE\_OF\_EMPLOY

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SCOTT 39.6370058

ADAMS 39.5438551

MILLER 40.5137182

14 rows selected.

9. Write a query that will display a list of employees and their salary and the comments as follows:

a. If the salary is more than 1500 then display “above target”

b. If the salary is equal to 1500 then display “on the target”

c. If the salary is less than 1500 then display “below the target”

create table emp2 as select ename,sal from emp;

table created

alter table emp2 add sal\_statement varchar(30);

table created

update emp2 set sal\_statement='above\_target' where sal>1500;

7 rows updated.

update emp2 set sal\_statement='on\_the\_target' where sal=1500;

1 row updated.

update emp2 set sal\_statement='below\_target' where sal<1500;

6 rows updated.

SQL> select \* from emp2;

ENAME SAL SAL\_STATEMENT

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KING 5000 above\_target

BLAKE 2850 above\_target

CLARK 2450 above\_target

JONES 2975 above\_target

MARTIN 1250 below\_target

ALLEN 1600 above\_target

TURNER 1500 on\_the\_target

JAMES 950 below\_target

WARD 1250 below\_target

FORD 3000 above\_target

SMITH 800 below\_target

ENAME SAL SAL\_STATEMENT

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SCOTT 3200 above\_target

ADAMS 1100 below\_target

MILLER 1300 below\_target

14 rows selected.

10. Display all employee names, employee number, department names & salary grades for all employees who are working in department 30.

select ename,empno,dname,grade from emp e,salgrade s,dept d where d.deptno=e.deptno and d.deptno=30 and sal between losal and hisal;

ENAME EMPNO DNAME GRADE

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BLAKE 7698 SALES 4

MARTIN 7654 SALES 2

ALLEN 7499 SALES 3

TURNER 7844 SALES 3

JAMES 7900 SALES 1

WARD 7521 SALES 2

6 rows selected.

11. Display the time of day.

TO\_CHAR(SYS

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12:51:30 pm

12. Find all employees who earn a salary greater than the average salary of their departments.

SQL> select ename from emp e,dept d where d.deptno=e.deptno and sal>some(select avg(sal) from emp e1,dept d1 where e1.deptno=d1.deptno and d.deptno=d1.deptno group by dname);

ENAME

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KING

JONES

SCOTT

FORD

BLAKE

ALLEN

6 rows selected.

13. Write a query to find the name of the manager and number of sub-ordinates.

SQL> select e.ename,count(t.job) from emp e,emp t where e.job='MANAGER' and e.empno=t.mgr group by e.ename;

ENAME COUNT(T.JOB)

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BLAKE 5

CLARK 1

JONES 2

14. Write a query to find out the manager having Maximum number of sub-ordinates.

select e.ename,count(t.job) from emp e,emp t where e.job='MANAGER' and e.empno=t.mgr group by e.ename having count(t.job)=

(select max(count(e.ename)) from emp e,emp t where e.job='MANAGER' and e.empno=t.mgr group by e.ename)

ENAME COUNT(T.JOB)

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BLAKE 5

15. Write a query to find out the top three earners.

select e1.ename from emp e1 where(select count(\*) from emp e2 where e1.sal<e2.sal)<3;

ENAME

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KING

FORD

SCOTT

16. Write a query to find out the employees who have joined before their managers.

1\* select e.ename,t.ename from emp e,emp t where e.empno=t.mgr and t.hiredate<e.hiredate

SQL> /

ENAME ENAME

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BLAKE ALLEN

BLAKE WARD

KING BLAKE

KING CLARK

KING JONES

FORD SMITH

17. Write a query to find out the year, where most people join in the company displays the year

and No. of Employees.

select to\_char(hiredate,'yy'),count(\*) from emp group by to\_char(hiredate,'yy')

having count(\*)=

(select max(count(to\_char(hiredate,'yy'))) from emp group by to\_char(hiredate,'yy'))

TO COUNT(\*)

-- ----------

81 10

18. Write a query which will return the DAY of the week.(ie. MONDAY), for any date entered in the format: DD.MM.YY.

select to\_char(to\_date('&date','dd-mm-yyyy'),'day') DAY from dual;

Enter value for date: 22-11-2002

old 1: select to\_char(to\_date('&date','dd-mm-yyyy'),'day') DAY from dual

new 1: select to\_char(to\_date('22-11-2002','dd-mm-yyyy'),'day') DAY from dual

DAY

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friday