From the above given tables perform the following queries:

1. Display all the employees whose name starts with “m” and 4th character is “h”.
```
SELECT Ename FROM Employee
WHERE Ename LIKE 'm__h%'
```

2. Find the value of 3 raised to 5. Label the column as output.
```
SELECT POWER(3,5) as OUTPUT
```

3. Write a query to subtract 20 days from the current date.
```
SELECT GETDATE()-20
```

4. Write a query to display name of employees whose name starts with “j” and contains “n” in their name.
```
SELECT Ename FROM Employee
WHERE Ename LIKE 'j%n%'
```

5. Display 2nd to 9th character of the given string “SQL Programming”.
```
SELECT SUBSTRING('SQL Programming',2,8)
```

6. Display name of the employees whose city name ends with “ney” &contains six characters.
```
SELECT * FROM Employee
WHERE City LIKE '___ney'
```

7. Write a query to convert value 15 to string.
```
Using CAST function
SELECT CAST(15 as varchar(10)) as Using_CAST
Using CONVERT function
SELECT CONVERT(varchar(10),15) as Using_CONVERT
```

8. Add department column with varchar (20) to Employee table.
```
ALTER table Employee ADD Department varchar(20)
```

9. Set the value of department to Marketing who belongs to London city.
```
UPDATE Employee set Department='Marketing'
WHERE City='London'
```

10. Display all the employees whose name ends with either “n” or “y”.
```
SELECT * FROM Employee
WHERE Ename LIKE '%n' or Ename LIKE '%y'
```

11. Find smallest integer value that is greater than or equal to 63.1, 63.8 and -63.2.
```
SELECT CEILING(63.1),CEILING(63.8),CEILING(-63.2)
```

12. Display all employees whose joining date is not available.
```
SELECT * FROM Employee
WHERE JoiningDate is NULL
```

13. Display name of the employees in capital letters and city in small letters.
```
SELECT UPPER(Ename),LOWER(City) FROM Employee
```

14. Change the data type of Ename from varchar (30) to char (30).
```
ALTER TABLE Employee ALTER COLUMN Ename CHAR(30)
```

15. Display city wise maximum salary.
```
SELECT MAX(Salary),City FROM Employee
GROUP BY City
```

16. Produce output like <Ename> works at <city> and earns <salary>.
```
SELECT Ename + ' works at ' + City + ' earns ' + CAST(Salary as varchar(10))
FROM Employee
```

17. Find total number of employees whose salary is more than 5000.
```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee
WHERE Salary>5000
```

18. Write a query to display first 4 & last 3 characters of all the employees.
```
SELECT  LEFT(Ename,4),RIGHT(Ename,3) FROM Employee
```

19. List the city having total salaries more than 15000 and employees joined after 1st January, 2014.
```
SELECT City, SUM(Salary) FROM Employee
WHERE JoiningDate>'1-jan-2014'
GROUP BY City having SUM(Salary)>15000
```

20. Write a query to replace “u” with “oo” in Ename.
```
SELECT REPLACE(Ename,'u','oo') FROM Employee
```

21. Display city with average salaries and total number of employees belongs to each city.
```
SELECT City, AVG(Salary),COUNT(Ename) FROM Employee
GROUP BY City
```

22. Display total salaries paid to female employees.
```
SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM Employee
WHERE Gender='female'
```

23. Display name of the employees and their experience in years.
```
SELECT Ename,DATEDIFF(YEAR,JoiningDate,GETDATE()) as Experience_in_Years
```

```
FROM Employee
```

24. Remove column department from employee table.

```
ALTER TABLE Employee DROP COLUMN department
```

25. Update the value of city from syndey to null.

```
UPDATE Employee SET City=null
WHERE City='sydney'
```

26. Retrieve all Employee name, Salary & Joining date.

```
SELECT Ename,Salary,JoiningDate FROM Employee
```

27. Find out combine length of Ename & Gender.

```
SELECT LEN(Ename)+LEN(Gender)  FROM Employee
```

28. Find the difference between highest & lowest salary.

```
SELECT MAX(Salary)-MIN(Salary) FROM Employee
```

29. Rename a column from Ename to FirstName.

```
sp_rename 'Employee.Ename', 'Firstname'
```

30. Rename a table from Employee to EmpMaster.

```
sp_rename 'Employee','Empmaster'
```