

SQL QUERIES

1. Display the details of all employees
SELECT * FROM EMP;
2. Display the department information from department table
SELECT * FROM DEPT;
3. Display the name and job for all the employees
SELECT ENAME, JOB FROM EMP;
4. Display the name and salary for all the employees
SELECT ENAME, SAL FROM EMP;
5. Display the employee number and total salary for all the employees
SELECT EMPNO, SAL+NVL(COMM,0) AS TOTAL_SAL FROM EMP;
6. Display the employee name and annual salary for all employees.
SELECT ENAME, 12*(SAL+NVL(COMM,0)) AS ANNUAL_SAL FROM EMP;
7. Display the names of all the employees who are working in department number 10.
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10;
8. Display the names of all the employees who are working as clerks and drawing a salary more than 3000.
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK' AND SAL>3000;
9. Display the employee number and name who are earning comm.
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL
10. Display the employee number and name who do not earn any comm.
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NULL;
11. Display the names of employees who are working as clerks, salesman or analyst and drawing a salary more than 3000.
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB IN ('CLERK', 'SALESMAN', 'ANALYST') AND SAL>3000;
12. Display the names of the employees who are working in the company for the past 5 years;
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ((SYSDATE-HIREDATE)/365)>5;
13. Display the list of employees who have joined the company before 30-JUN-90 or after 31-DEC-90.
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE <'30-JUN-90' AND HIREDATE>'31-DEC-90';
14. Display current Date.
SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
OR
SELECT CURRENT_DATE FROM DUAL;
15. Display the list of all users in your database (use catalog table).
SHOW ALL_USER;
16. Display the names of all tables from current user;
SELECT * FROM TAB WHERE TABTYPE='TABLE';
17. Display the name of the current user.
SHOW USER;
18. Display the names of employees working in department number 10 or 20 or 40 or employees working as CLERKS, SALESMAN or ANALYST.
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10, 20, 40) OR JOB IN ('CLERK', 'SALESMAN', 'ANALYST');
19. Display the names of employees whose name starts with alphabet S.
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE ('S %');
20. Display the Employee names for employees whose name ends with alphabet S.
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE ('%S');
21. Display the names of employees whose names have second alphabet A in their names.
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE ('_A %');
22. Select the names of the employee whose names is exactly five characters in length.
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE ('____');
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE LENGTH(ENAME)=5;
23. Display the names of the employee who are not working as MANAGERS.
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB<>'MANAGER';

- SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB NOT IN('MANAGER');
24. Display the names of the employee who are not working as SALESMAN OR CLERK OR ANALYST.
- SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB NOT IN('SALESMAN','CLERK','ANALYST');
25. Display all rows from emp table. The system should wait after every screen full of information.
- SQL> SET PAUSE ON
26. Display the total number of employee working in the company.
- SELECT COUNT (EMPNO) AS TOTAL_EMP FROM EMP;
27. Display the total salary being paid to all employees.
- SELECT SUM (SAL) AS TOTAL_SALARY FROM EMP;
28. Display the maximum salary from emp table.
- SELECT MAX (SAL) AS MAX_SAL FROM EMP;
29. Display the minimum salary from emp table.
- SELECT MIN (SAL) AS MIN_SAL FROM EMP;
30. Display the average salary from emp table.
- SELECT AVG (SAL) AS AVG_SAL FROM EMP;
31. Display the maximum salary being paid to CLERK.
- SELECT MAX (SAL) AS MAX_SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK';
32. Display the maximum salary being paid to department number 20.
- SELECT MAX (SAL) AS MAX_SAL FROM EMP WHERE deptno=20;
33. Display the minimum salary being paid to any SALESMAN.
- SELECT MIN (SAL) AS MIN_SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB='SALESMAN';
34. Display the average salary drawn by MANAGERS.
- SELECT AVG(SAL) AS AVG_SAL_MGR FROM EMP WHERE JOB='MANAGER';
35. Display the total salary drawn by ANALYST working in depart number 40.
- SELECT SUM (SAL) AS TOTAL_SAL_ANALYST FROM EMP WHERE JOB='ANALYST' AND DEPTNO=40;
36. Display the names of the employee in order of salary i.e the name of the employee earning lowest salary should appear first.
- SELECT ENAME FROM EMP ORDER BY SAL ASC;
37. Display the names of the employee in descending order of salary.
- SELECT ENAME FROM EMP ORDER BY SAL DESC;
38. Display the names of the employee in order of employee name.
- SELECT ENAME FROM EMP ORDER BY ENAME;
39. Display empno, ename, deptno, sal sort the output first base on name and within name by deptno and within deptno by sal.
- SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, DEPTNO, SAL FROM EMP ORDER BY ENAME, DEPTNO, SAL;
40. Display the name of the employee along with their annual salary ($\text{sal} * 12$).The name of the employee earning highest annual salary should appear first.
- SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, DEPTNO, $(\text{SAL} * 12)$ AS ANNUAL_SALARY FROM EMP ORDER BY ANNUAL_SALARY DESC;
41. Display name, salary, hra, pf, da, total salary for each employee. The output should be in the order of total salary, hra 15% of salary, da 10% of salary, pf 5% salary, total salary will be($\text{salary} + \text{hra} + \text{da}$) $- \text{pf}$.
- SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, SAL AS SALARY, $((\text{SAL} * 15) / 100)$ AS HRA, $((\text{SAL} * 10) / 100)$ AS DA , $((\text{SAL} * 5) / 100)$ AS PF, $((\text{SAL} * 15) / 100) + ((\text{SAL} * 10) / 100) + \text{SAL} - ((\text{SAL} * 5) / 100)$ AS TOTAL_SALARY FROM EMP;
42. Display depart numbers and total number of employees working in each department.
- SELECT DEPTNO,COUNT(EMPNO) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;
43. Display the various jobs and total number of employees within each job group.
- SELECT JOB, COUNT (EMPNO) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB;
44. Display the depart numbers and total salary for each department.
- SELECT DEPTNO, SUM (SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;
45. Display the depart numbers and max salary for each department.
- SELECT DEPTNO, MAX (SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;
46. Display the various jobs and total salary for each job
- SELECT JOB, SUM (SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB;

47. Display the department numbers with more than three employees in each department.

```
SELECT DEPTNO, COUNT (EMPNO) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT (EMPNO)>3;
```

48. Display the various jobs along with total salary for each of the jobs where total salary is greater than 40000.

```
SELECT JOB, SUM (SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB HAVING SUM (SAL)>40000;
```

49. Display the various jobs along with total number of employees in each job. The output should contain only those jobs with more than three employees.

```
SELECT JOB, COUNT (EMPNO) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB HAVING COUNT (EMPNO)>3;
```

50. Display the name of the employee who earns highest salary.

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL IN (SELECT MAX (SAL) FROM EMP);
```

51. Display the employee number and name for employee working as clerk and earning highest salary among clerks.

```
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, SAL AS HIGHEST_SAL_CLERK FROM EMP WHERE SAL IN(SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK');
```

52. Display the names of salesman who earns a salary more than the highest salary of any clerk.

```
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, SAL AS HIGHEST_SAL SALESMAN FROM EMP WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' AND SAL > (SELECT MAX (SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK');
```

53. Display the names of clerks who earn a salary more than the lowest salary of any salesman.

```
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, SAL AS HIGHEST_SAL_CLERK FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK' AND SAL > (SELECT MIN (SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB='SALESMAN');
```

54. Display the names of employees who earn a salary more than that of Jones or that of salary greater than that of scott.

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME='JONES') AND SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME='SCOTT');
```

55. Display the names of the employees who earn highest salary in their respective departments.

```
SELECT DEPTNO, ENAME, SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL IN (SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO);
```

56. Display the names of the employees who earn highest salaries in their respective job groups.

```
SELECT JOB, ENAME, SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL IN (SELECT MAX (SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB);
```

57. Display the employee names who are working in accounting department.

```
SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME, D.DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO AND DNAME = 'ACCOUNTING';
```

OR

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME='ACCOUNTING');
```

58. Display the employee names who are working in Chicago.

```
SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME, D.DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO AND D.LOC='CHICAGO';
```

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC = 'CHICAGO');
```

59. Display the Job groups having total salary greater than the maximum salary for managers.

```
SELECT JOB, SUM (SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB HAVING SUM (SAL) > (SELECT MAX (SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB= 'MANAGER');
```

60. Display the names of employees from department number 10 with salary greater than that of any employee working in other department.

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10 AND SAL>ANY(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO <> 10);
```

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10 AND SAL>ANY(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO NOT IN 10);
```

61. Display the names of the employees from department number 10 with salary greater than that of all employee working in other departments.

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10 AND SAL>ALL(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO <> 10);
```

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10 AND SAL>ALL(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO NOT IN 10);
```

62. Display the names of the employees in Uppercase.

```
SELECT UPPER (ENAME) FROM EMP;
```

63. Display the names of the employees in Lowecase.

```
SELECT LOWER (ENAME) FROM EMP;
```

64. Display the names of the employees in Propercase.

```
SELECT INITCAP (ENAME) FROM EMP;
```

65. Display the length of Your name using appropriate function.

```
SELECT LENGTH ('ADIVESH SONNAD') AS MYNAME FROM DUAL;
```

66. Display the length of all the employee names.

```
SELECT ENAME, LENGTH (ENAME) AS LENGTH_OF_NAME FROM EMP;
```

67. Select name of the employee concatenate with employee number.

```
SELECT EMPNO||' '|ENAME FROM EMP;
```

68. User appropriate function and extract 3 characters starting from 2 characters from the following string 'Oracle'. i.e the output should be 'ac'.

```
SELECT SUBSTR ('ORACLE', 3, 2) FROM DUAL;
```

69. Find the First occurrence of character 'a' from the following string i.e 'Computer Maintenance Corporation'.

```
SELECT INSTR ('Computer Maintenance Corporation','a',1) FROM DUAL;
```

EX:

```
SELECT INSTR ('Computer Maintenance Corporation','a',-1) FROM DUAL;
```

```
INSTR ('COMPUTERMAINTENANCECORPORATION','A',-1)
```

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Here -1 is the indication of occurrence of the character from the backside

70. Replace every occurrence of alphabet A with B in the string Allens (use translate function)

```
SELECT REPLACE('ALLENS','A','B') FROM DUAL;
```

71. Display the information from emp table. Where job manager is found it should be displayed as boos (Use replace function).

```
SELECT ENAME, REPLACE (JOB,'MANAGER','BOSS') FROM EMP;
```

```
SELECT ENAME, DECODE (JOB,'MANAGER','BOSS',JOB) FROM EMP;
```

72. Display empno, ename, deptno from emp table. Instead of display department numbers display the related department name (Use decode function).

```
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, DECODE (DEPTNO, 10, 'ACCOUNTING', 20,'RESEARCH', 30,'SALES', 40 , 'OPERATIONS',DEPTNO) AS DEPTNO FROM EMP;
```

```
SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME, D.DNAME AS DEPTNO FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO;
```

73. Display your age in days.

```
SELECT TO_DATE (SYSDATE) - TO_DATE ('05-JUL-1989') FROM DUAL;
```

74. Display your age in months.

```
SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE,'05-JUL-1989') FROM DUAL;
```

75. Display the current date as 15th August Friday Nineteen Ninety Seven.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE,('DD MON DAY YEAR')) FROM DUAL;
```

76. Display the following output for each row from emp table. scott has joined the company on wednesday 13th August nintennintey.

```
SELECT ENAME||' '|HAS JOINED COMPANY ON'||'|TO_CHAR (HIREDATE,'DAY DD MON YEAR') FROM EMP;
```

77. Find the date for nearest saturday after current date.

```
SELECT NEXT_DAY (SYSDATE,'SATURDAY') FROM DUAL;
```

78. Display current time.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, ('HH:MI:SS')) FROM DUAL;
```

79. Display the date three months before the current date.

```
SELECT ADD_MONTHS (SYSDATE,-3) FROM DUAL;
```

80. Display the common jobs from department number 10 and 20.

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10 AND JOB IN (SELECT JOB FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=20);
```

81. Display the jobs found in department 10 and 20 Eliminate duplicate jobs.

```
SELECT DISTINCT (JOB) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10, 20);
```

82. Display the jobs which are unique to department 10.

```
SELECT DISTINCT (JOB) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10;
```

83. Display the details of those who do not have any person working under them.

84. Display the details of those employees who are in sales department and grade is 3.

```
SELECT * FROM EMP, DEPT, SALGRADE WHERE SAL BETWEEN LOSAL AND HISAL AND DNAME='SALES' AND GRADE=3 AND EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;
```

85. Display those who are not managers and who are managers any one.

i) display the managers names

```
SELECT DISTINCT (M.ENAME) AS MANAGER FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR = M.EMPNO;
```

ii) display the who are not managers

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT (M.ENAME) AS MANAGER FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO);
```

86. Display that employee whose name contains not less than 4 characters.

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE LENGTH (ENAME)>4;
```

87. Display those department whose name start with "S" while the location name ends with "K".

```
SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME LIKE ('S %') AND LOC LIKE ('%K');
```

88. Display those employees whose manager name is JONES.

```
SELECT E.ENAME AS EMPLOYEE, M.ENAME AS MANAGER FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO AND M.ENAME='JONES';
```

89. Display those employees whose salary is more than 3000 after giving 20% increment.

```
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, SAL FROM EMP WHERE ((SAL*20)/100) +SAL>3000
```

90. Display all employees while their dept names;

```
SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME, D.DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO;
```

91. Display ename who are working in sales dept.

```
SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME, D.DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO AND D.DNAME = 'SALES';
```

OR

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME='SALES');
```

92. Display employee name, deptname, salary and comm for those sal in between 2000 to 5000 while location is chicago.

```
SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME, E.SAL, E.COMM, D.DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.SAL BETWEEN 2000 AND 3000 AND E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO AND D.LOC = 'CHICAGO';
```

93. Display those employees whose salary greater than his manager salary.

```
SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO AND E.SAL > M.SAL;
```

94. Display those employees who are working in the same dept where his manager is work.

```
SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME, M.ENAME AS MANAGER, E.DEPTNO FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO AND E.DEPTNO=M.DEPTNO;
```

95. Display those employees who are not working under any manager.

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NULL;
```

96. Display grade and employees name for the dept no 10 or 30 but grade is not 4 while joined the company before 31-dec-82.

```
SELECT ENAME, GRADE FROM EMP, SALGRADE
```

WHERE SAL BETWEEN LOSAL AND HISAL AND DEPTNO IN (10,20)
AND GRADE<>4 AND HIREDATE<'31-DEC-1982';

97. Update the salary of each employee by 10% increment who are not eligible for commission.

UPDATE EMP1 SET SAL=SAL+(SAL*10)/100 WHERE COMM IS NULL;

98. SELECT those employees who joined the company before 31-dec-82 while their dept location is newyork or Chicago.

SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO AND HIREDATE<'31-DEC-82' AND D.LOC IN ('NEWYORK','CHICAGO');

99. DISPLAY EMPLOYEE NAME, JOB, DEPARTMENT, LOCATION FOR ALL WHO ARE WORKING AS MANAGER?

SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME, E.JOB, E.SAL, E.DEPTNO, D.DNAME, D.LOC FROM EMP E , DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO AND E.JOB='MANAGER';

100. DISPLAY THOSE EMPLOYEES WHOSE MANAGER NAME IS JONES?
[AND ALSO DISPLAY THEIR MANAGER NAME]?

SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME AS EMPLOYEE, M.ENAME AS MANAGER FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO AND M.ENAME='JONES';

101. Display name and salary of ford if his salary is equal to hisal of his grade

SELECT ENAME, SAL, GRADE FROM EMP, SALGRADE WHERE ENAME='FORD' AND SAL BETWEEN LOSAL AND HISAL AND SAL=HISAL;

102. Display employee name, job, depart name, manager name, his grade and make out an under department wise?

SELECT E.ENAME,E.JOB,D.DNAME,M.ENAME AS MANAGER_NAME,S.GRADE FROM EMP E, EMP M, SALGRADE S, DEPT D WHERE E.MGR = M.EMPNO AND D.DEPTNO = E.DEPTNO AND E.SAL BETWEEN S.LOSAL AND S.HISAL ORDER BY D.DNAME;

103. List out all employees name, job, salary, grade and depart name for everyone in the company except 'CLERK'. Sort on salary display the highest salary?

SELECT E.ENAME, E.JOB, E.SAL, S.GRADE, D.DNAME FROM EMP E, SALGRADE S, DEPT D WHERE E.JOB<>'CLERK' AND D.DEPTNO=E.DEPTNO AND E.SAL BETWEEN S.LOSAL AND S.HISAL ORDER BY SAL DESC;

104. Display the employee name, job and his manager. Display also employee who are without manager?

SELECT E.ENAME, E.JOB, M.ENAME FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR= M.EMPNO(+);
OR

SELECT E.ENAME, E.JOB, NVL (M.ENAME,'NO MANAGER') AS MANAGER FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR = M.EMPNO (+);

105. Find out the top 5 earners of company?

SELECT * FROM (SELECT EMP.* , DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY SAL DESC) AS EMP_TOP5 FROM EMP) WHERE EMP_TOP5<=5;

106. Display name of that employee who are getting the highest salary?

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE SAL= (SELECT MAX (SAL) FROM EMP);

107. Display those employee whose salary is equal to average of maximum and minimum?

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE SAL=(SELECT (MAX(SAL)+MIN(SAL))/2 FROM EMP);

108. Select count of employee in each department where count greater than 3?

SELECT DEPTNO, COUNT (EMPNO) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT (EMPNO)>3

109. Display dname where at least 3 are working and display only department name?

SELECT E.DEPTNO, D.DNAME, COUNT (E.EMPNO) FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO GROUP BY E.DEPTNO, D.DNAME HAVING COUNT (E.EMPNO)>=3;

110. Display name of those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his company?

SELECT DISTINCT (M.ENAME) FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO AND M.SAL> (SELECT AVG (SAL) FROM EMP);

111. Display those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his employee?

SELECT DISTINCT (M.ENAME) FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO AND M.SAL> (SELECT AVG (E.SAL) FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO);

112. Display employee name, sal, comm and net pay for those employee whose net pay is greater than or equal to any other employee salary of the company?

- SELECT ENAME, SAL, COMM, SAL+NVL (COMM, 0) AS NETPAY
 FROM EMP WHERE SAL+NVL (COMM, 0)>= ANY (SELECT SAL FROM EMP);
- 113. Display all employees names with total sal of company with each employee name?**
 SELECT ENAME, (SELECT SUM (SAL) FROM EMP) AS TOTAL_SAL FROM EMP;
- 114. Find out last 5(least) earners of the company.**
 SELECT * FROM (SELECT EMP.* , DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SAL) AS LEAST_EARNERS FROM EMP) WHERE LEAST_EARNERS<=5;
- 115. Find out the number of employees whose salary is greater than their manager salary?**
 SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME FROM EMP E,EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO AND E.SAL>M.SAL;
- 116. Display those department where no employee working?**
- 117. Display those employee whose salary is ODD value?**
 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE MOD (SAL, 2) <>0;
- 118. Display those employee whose salary contains atleast 3 digits?**
 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE LENGTH (SAL)>=3;
- 119. Display those employee who joined in the company in the month of Dec?**
 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE TO_CHAR (HIREDATE,'MON')='DEC';
- 120. Display those employees whose name contains "A"?**
 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE INSTR (ENAME,'A')>0;
 OR
 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE ('% A %');
- 121. Display those employee whose deptno is available in salary?**
- 122. Display those employee whose first 2 characters from hiredate -last 2 characters of salary?**
 SELECT ENAME, SUBSTR (HIREDATE, 1, 2) ||'-'||SUBSTR (SAL,-2,2) AS HIREDATE_SALARY FROM EMP;
- 123. Display those employee whose 10% of salary is equal to the year of joining?**
 SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ((SAL*10)/100)=TO_CHAR (HIREDATE,'YY');
- 124. Display those employee who are working in sales or research?**
 SELECT E.ENAME, D.DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO AND D.DNAME IN ('SALES','RESEARCH');
- 125. Display the grade of jones?**
 SELECT E.ENAME, S.GRADE FROM EMP E, SALGRADE S WHERE E.SAL BETWEEN LOSAL AND HISAL AND ENAME='JONES';
- 126. Display those employees who joined the company before 15 of the month?**
 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE TO_CHAR (HIREDATE,'DD') <15;
- 127. Display those employee who has joined before 15th of the month.**
 SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE TO_CHAR (HIREDATE,'DD') <15;
- 128. Delete those records where no of employees in a particular department is less than 3.**
 DELETE FROM EMP1 WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP1 GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT (EMPNO) <4);
- 129. Display the name of the department where no employee working.**
- 130. Display those employees who are working as manager.**
 SELECT DISTINCT (M.ENAME) AS MANAGER FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO;
- 131. Display those employees whose grade is equal to any number of sal but not equal to first number of sal?**
- 132. Print the details of all the employees who are Sub-ordinate to BLAKE?**
 SELECT E.ENAME AS EMPLOYEE, M.ENAME AS MANAGER FROM EMP E, EMP M WHERE E.MGR=M.EMPNO AND M.ENAME='BLAKE';
- 133. Display employee name and his salary whose salary is greater than highest average of department number?**

- SELECT ENAME, SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL > (SELECT MAX (AVG (SAL)) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO);
134. Display the 10th record of emp table(without using rowid)
SELECT * FROM (SELECT EMP.* , ROWNUM AS NUM_10 FROM EMP) WHERE NUM_10 =10;
OR
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM<11
MINUS
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM<10;
135. Display the half of the ename's in upper case and remaining lowercase?
SELECT SUBSTR (UPPER (ENAME), 0, ROUND (LENGTH (ENAME)/2)) ||
SUBSTR (LOWER (ENAME), ROUND (LENGTH (ENAME)/2)) FROM EMP;
136. Display the 10th record of emp table without using group by and rowid? Delete the 10th record of emp table.
DELETE FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO= (SELECT * FROM (SELECT EMP.* , ROWNUM AS NUM_10 FROM EMP) WHERE NUM_10 =10);
OR
DELETE FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO=(SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM<11
MINUS
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM<10)
137. Create a copy of emp table;
CREATE TABLE NEW_EMP
AS
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE 1=2;
138. Select ename if ename exists more than once.
SELECT ENAME, COUNT (ENAME) FROM EMP GROUP BY ENAME HAVING COUNT (ENAME)>1;
139. Display all enames in reverse order?(SMITH:HTIMS).
SELECT ENAME, REVERSE (ENAME) AS REVERSE_ENAME FROM EMP;
140. Display those employee whose joining of month and grade is equal.
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN
(SELECT LOSAL FROM SALGRADE WHERE GRADE=TO_CHAR (HIREDATE,'MM')) AND
(SELECT HISAL FROM SALGRADE WHERE GRADE=TO_CHAR (HIREDATE,'MM'));
141. Display those employee whose joining DATE is available in deptno.
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE TO_CHAR (HIREDATE,'DD')=DEPTNO;
142. Display those employees name as follows A ALLEN B BLAKE
SELECT SUBSTR (ENAME, 1, 1) ||' '||ENAME AS EMPLOYEE_NAME FROM EMP;
OR
SELECT SUBSTR (ENAME, 1, 1), ENAME FROM EMP;
143. List out the employees ename,sal,PF(20% OF SAL) from emp;
SELECT ENAME, SAL, ((SAL*20)/100) AS PF FROM EMP;
144. Create table emp with only one column empno;
CREATE TABLE NEW_EMP
AS
SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE 1=2;
145. Add this column to emp table ename vrachar2(20).
ALTER TABLE EMP ADD ENAME VARCHAR2 (20);
146. Oops I forgot give the primary key constraint. Add in now.
ALTER TABLE NEW_EMP ADD PRIMARY KEY (EMPNO);
147. Now increase the length of ename column to 30 characters.
ALTER TABLE EMP MODIFY ENAME VARCHAR2 (30);
148. Add salary column to emp table.
ALTER TABLE NEW_EMP ADD SAL NUMBER;
149. I want to give a validation saying that salary cannot be greater 10,000 (note give a name to this constraint)

- ALTER TABLE NEW_EMP ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_001 CHECK (SAL<=10000);
150. For the time being I have decided that I will not impose this validation. My boss has agreed to pay more than 10,000.
- ALTER TABLE EMP DROP CONSTRAINT CHK_001;
- OR
- ALTER TABLE NEW_EMP MODIFY CONSTRAINT CHK_001 DISABLE;
151. My boss has changed his mind. Now he doesn't want to pay more than 10,000.so revoke that salary constraint.
- ALTER TABLE NEW_EMP MODIFY CONSTRAINT CHK_001 ENABLE;
152. Add column called as mgr to your emp table;
- ALTER TABLE EMP ADD MGR NUMBER;
153. Oh! This column should be related to empno. Give a command to add this constraint.
- ALTER TABLE EMP ADD CONSTRAINT MGR_EMPNO FOREIGN KEY(MGR) REFERENCES NEW_EMP(EMPNO);
154. Add deptno column to your emp table;
- ALTER TABLE NEW_EMP ADD DEPTNO NUMBER;
155. This deptno column should be related to deptno column of dept table;
- ALTER TABLE NEW_EMP ADD CONSTRAINT DEPT_001 FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO) REFERENCES DEPT (DEPTNO);
156. Give the command to add the constraint.
- ALTER TABLE <TABLE_NAME> ADD CONSTRAINT <CONSTRAINT_NAME> <CONSTRAINT_TYPE>
157. Create table called as newemp. Using single command create this table as well as get data into this table(use create table as);
- CREATE TABLE NEW_EMP
AS
SELECT * FROM EMP;
158. Delete the rows of employees who are working in the company for more than 2 years.
- DELETE FROM EMP WHERE (SYSDATE-HIREDATE)/365>2;
159. Provide a commission (10% Comm Of Sal) to employees who are not earning any commission.
- SELECT (SAL*10)/100 FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NULL;
160. If any employee has commission his commission should be incremented by 10% of his salary.
- UPDATE EMP SET COMM= (COMM*10)/100 WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL
161. Display employee name and department name for each employee.
- SELECT E.ENAME, D.DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO;
162. Display employee number, name and location of the department in which he is working.
- SELECT E.EMPNO, E.ENAME, D.LOC FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO;
163. Display ename, dname even if there are no employees working in a particular department (use outer join).
- SELECT E.ENAME, D.DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO(+);
164. Display employee name and his manager name.
165. Display the department name and total number of employees in each department.
- SELECT DNAME, COUNT (EMPNO) FROM EMP, DEPT WHERE EMP.DEPTO = DEPT.DEPTNO;
166. Display the department name along with total salary in each department.
- SELECT DNAME, SUM (SAL) FROM EMP, DEPT WHERE EMP.DEPTNO = DEPT.DEPTNO GROUP BY DNAME;
167. Display item name and total sales amount for each item.
- SELECT ITEMNAME, SUM (SAL) TOTAL_SALES FROM ITEM GROUP BY ITEMNAME;
168. Write a Query To Delete The Repeated Rows from emp table;
- DELETE FROM EMP WHERE ROWID NOT IN(SELECT MIN(ROWID) FROM EMP GROUP BY ENAME)
169. TO DISPLAY 5 TO 7 ROWS FROM A TABLE
- SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ROWID IN(
SELECT ROWID FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM<=7

- MINUS
SELECT ROWID FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM<5);
170. **DISPLAY TOP N ROWS FROM TABLE?**
SELECT * FROM (SELECT EMP.* , ROWNUM AS NUM_10 FROM EMP)
WHERE NUM_10 = <Nth RECORD);
OR
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM<(Nth RECORD)
MINUS
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM<(Nth -1 RECORD);
171. **DISPLAY TOP 3 SALARIES FROM EMP;**
SELECT SAL FROM (SELECT * FROM EMP ORDER BY SAL DESC) WHERE ROWNUM < 4;
172. **DISPLAY 9th FROM THE EMP TABLE?**
SELECT * FROM (SELECT EMP.* , ROWNUM AS NUM_9 FROM EMP)
WHERE NUM_9 = 9;
173. **Display even and odd records**
SELECT * FROM (SELECT ROWNUM AS RN, EMP.* FROM EMP) WHERE MOD (RN, 2) =0;
SELECT * FROM (SELECT ROWNUM AS RN, EMP.* FROM EMP) WHERE MOD (RN, 2) <>0;
174. **DISPLAY NAME OF EMPLOYEE BEGIN AND WITH VOWELS.**
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SUBSTR (ENAME,-1) IN ('A','E','I','O','U');
- SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SUBSTR (ENAME, 1, 1) IN ('A','E','I','O','U')
175. **DISPLAY LAST RECORD**
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM< (SELECT COUNT (*) FROM EMP) +1
MINUS
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ROWNUM< (SELECT COUNT (*) FROM EMP);
OR
SELECT * FROM (SELECT ROWNUM RN, EMP.* FROM EMP) WHERE RN= (SELECT COUNT (*) FROM EMP);
176. **Display department number alternatively**
WITH GOT_R_NUM AS (SELECT DEPTNO, ENAME, DENSE_RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY DEPTNO ORDER BY ENAME) AS RN FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT)) SELECT DEPTNO, ENAME FROM GOT_R_NUM ORDER BY RN, DEPTNO
- SELECT DEPTNO, ENAME FROM (SELECT DEPTNO, ENAME, DENSE_RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY DEPTNO ORDER BY ENAME) AS RN FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT)) ORDER BY RN, DEPTNO;
177. **Display Gender alternatively**
SELECT ID, NAME, GENDER FROM (SELECT EMP_DETAILS.* ,
DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY ID) AS RN, 0 AS NUM FROM EMP_DETAILS
WHERE GENDER = 'M'
UNION ALL
SELECT EMP_DETAILS.* , DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY ID) AS RN, 1 AS NUM
FROM EMP_DETAILS WHERE GENDER = 'F') T ORDER BY T.RN, T.NUM;