* 1. Display all departments from department table.

Show tables;

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

2. Display all employees from employee table.

Select \* from employees;

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3. Select the employee in department 30.

Select \* from employees where department\_id=30;

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

4. List the names, numbers and departmentno of all clerks.

select first\_name,phone\_number,department\_id FROM EMPLOYEES where JOB\_ID LIKE "%CLERK";

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

5. Find the depart numbers and the name of employee of all dept with Deptno greater or equal to 20.

select department\_id,first\_name from employees where department\_id>=20;

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

6. Find the employees whose commission is greater than their salary.

7. Find the employees whose commission is greater than 60 percent of their salary.

8. Find the employee whose commission is greater than 50 percent of their salary.

9. List the name, job and salary of all employees in dept 20 who earn more than 2000.

select first\_name,last\_name,job\_id,salary from employees where department\_id=20 and salary>2000;

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

10. Find all salesmen in dept 30 whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 1500

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB\_ID LIKE '%MAN%' AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=30 AND SALARY>=1500;

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11. ind all the employees whose job is either a president or manager.

12. Find all managers who are not in dept 30.

select \* from employees where (job\_id like '%mgr%' or job\_id like '%man%') and department\_id= !30;

13. Find the details of all managers and clerks in dept 10.

14. Find the details of all manager (in any dept) and all clerks in dept 10

15. Find the details of all managers in dept 10 and all clerks in dept 20.

16. Find all employees who are neither clerks nor manager but whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 2000.

17. Find the employees who earns between Rs. 1200 and Rs.1400.

select \* from employees where salary between 1200 and 1400;

18. Find employees who are clerks, analysts or salesman.

select \* from employees where job\_id like "%clerk" or job\_id like "%sa";

19. Find the employees who are not clerks, analyst or salesman.

select \* from employees where !(job\_id like '%clerks%'or job\_id like '%sa%');

20. Find the employees who do not receive a commission i.e. commission is NULL.

select \* from employees where commission\_pct is null;

21. Find the employee whose commission is Rs. 0.

select \* from employees where commission\_pct=null;

22. Find the different jobs of the employees receiving commission.

select job\_id from employees where commission\_pct is not null;

23. Find all employees who do not receive a commission or whose Commission is less than Rs. 100.

select \* from employees whereselect \* from employees where (commission\_pct is null or commission\_pct<100);

24. The employees who not receiving commission are entailed to Rs. 250, Show the net earnings of all employees. (find about **nvl() )**

25. Find all employees whose total earnings are greater than Rs. 2000.

26. Find all employees whose names begin with m.

select first\_name from employees where first\_name like 'm%';

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

27. Find all employees whose names end with m.

select last\_name from employees where last\_name like '%m';

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28. Find all employees whose names contain the letter m.

select first\_name from employees where first\_name like '%m%';

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29. Find the employees whose names are 5 characters long and end with n.

select \* from employees

-> where

-> char\_length(first\_name)=5

-> and

-> first\_name like'&n';

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30. Find the employees who have the letter r as the third letter in their name.

select \* from employees

-> where

-> substr(first\_name,3,1)='R';

1. **Numeric, Character & Date Function**

31. Find all employees hired in month of February (of any year).

select \* from employees where hire\_date like '&2&';

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

32. Find all employees who were hired on the last day of the

month.

select \* from employees where hire\_date=last\_day(hire\_date);

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

33. Find the employees who were hired more than 12 years ago.

select \* from employees where year(hire\_year)<2007;

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

34. Find the managers hired in the year 2007.

select \* from employees where (job\_id like '%mgr%' or job\_id like '%man%')and year(hire\_date)=2007;

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

35. Display the names and the jobs of all employees, separated by ','(comma). For example (smith, clerk).

select concat(first\_name,',', job\_id) as name from employees;

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36. Display the names of all employees with the initial letter only in capitals.

select first\_name from employees where concat(ucase(left(first\_name,1)),substring(first\_name,2));

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

37. Display the names of all employees, right aligning them to 15 characters.

select lpad(first\_name,15,' ') as name from employees;

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38. Display the names of all employees, padding them to right up-to 15 characters with '-'.

select lpad(first\_name,15,'\_') as name from employees;

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39. Display the length of the name of all employees.

select LENGTH(first\_name)as LengthOfName FROM employees;

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40. Display the names of all employees centering them with 20 characters.

41. Display the names of all employees without any leading 'a'.

select first\_name from employees where first\_name not like 'r&';

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

42. Display the names of all employees without any trailing 'r'.

select first\_name from employees where first\_name like '&r';

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43. Show the first three characters of the names of all employees.

select substring(first\_name,1,3) from employees;

=====================================================

44. Show the last three characters of the names of all employees.

select substring(first\_name,-3) from employees;

============================================

45. Display the names of all employees replacing any 'a' with 'e'.

select replace(first\_name,'a', 'e') as name from employees;

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

46. Display the names of all employees and the position at which the string 'ar' occurs in the name.

select first\_name, position('ar' in first\_name) as matchposition from employees;

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

47. Show the salary of all employees rounding it to the nearest Rs. 1000. For example (3790 will be 4000)

select first\_name,round(salary,-3) as salary from employees;

......................................................................................................

48. Show the daily salary of all employees assuming a month has 30 days.

select first\_name,salary/30 as dailysalary from employees;

**======================================================**

49. Display the name of all employees, and their bonus. Assume each Employee gets a bonus of 20 percent of his salary subject to the Maximum of Rs. 500.

select first\_name,salary,if((salary\*0.2)<500,salary\*0.2,500)as bonus from employees;

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

50. Display the name of all employees, and their bonus. Assume each employee gets a bonus of 20 percent of his salary subject to the Maximum of Rs. 200.

select first\_name,salary,if((salary\*0.2)<200,salary\*0.2,200)as bonus from employees;

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

51. For each employee display the number of days passed since the employee joined the company.

select first\_name,datediff('2019-03-01',hire\_date)as sincedays from employees;

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

52. For each employee display the number of months passed since the Employee joined the company.

select first\_name,timestampdiff(month,hire\_date,curdate())as sincemonths from employees;

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

53. Display the tenure of service in the years, months and days for all Employees in character format. Assume every month has 30 days.

select first\_name,concat(year(from\_days(datediff(curdate(),hire\_date))),' years',month(from\_days(datediff(curdate(),hire\_date))),'month') 'tenure' from employees;

=----------------------------------------------------------------------------

54. Display the employee details in the following manner. 'Miler joined on the twenty-third of January of the year nineteen hundred and eighty Two'.

**2) Ordering by Queries**

55. Display the details of all employees, sorted on the names.

select \* from employees order by first\_name;

56. Display the name of all employees, based on their tenure, with the oldest employee coming first.

select \* from employees order by hire\_date;

57. Display the names, job and salary of all employees sorted on jobs and Salary.

select first\_name,job\_id,salary from employees order by job\_id and salary;

58. Display the names, job and salary of all employees, sorted on jobs and within job, sorted on the descending order of salary.

select first\_name,job\_id,salary from employees order by job\_id and salary desc;

59. Display the names, job and salary of all employees, sorted on Descending order of job and within job, sorted on the descending order of salary.

select first\_name,job\_id,salary from employees order by job\_id desc , salary desc;

60. Display the name, month and year of all employees, sorted on the month of their hire date irrespective of the year.

select first\_name,month(hire\_date) as month), year(hire\_date) as yearfrom employees order by month;

61. Display the name, month and year of joining of all employees, sorted on the month of their hire date, and within that on the year, with the earliest year appearing first.

select first\_name,month(hire\_date) as month), year(hire\_date) as yearfrom employees order by month,year;