**1. Display all departments from department table.**

-- SELECT department\_name FROM departments;

**2. Display all employees from employee table.**

-- SELECT first\_name,last\_name FROM employees;

**3. Select the employee in department 30.**

-- SELECT first\_name,last\_name FROM employees WHERE department\_id=30;

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

-- SELECT first\_name,last\_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,last\_name FROM employees WHERE department\_id >= 20;

**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 “%salesman” and department\_id=30 and salary>=1500;

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE “%pres” OR (job\_id LIKE “%man” or job\_id LIKE “%mgr”);

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE ( job\_id LIKE “%man or job\_id LIKE “%mgr) and department\_id !=30;

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (( job\_id LIKE “%man or job\_id LIKE “%mgr) and (job\_id LIKE “%clerk”)) and department\_id =10;

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE ( job\_id LIKE “%man or job\_id LIKE “%mgr) or((job\_id LIKE “%clerk”) and department\_id =10);

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE ( (job\_id LIKE “%man or job\_id LIKE “%mgr )and department\_id=10) or((job\_id LIKE “%clerk”) and department\_id =10);

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE ( (job\_id NOT LIKE “%man or job\_id LIKE “%mgr )and (job\_id NOT LIKE “%clerk”) AND salary>=2000 ;

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 1200 and 1400;

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE “%clerk” or job\_id LIKE “%analysts” or job\_id LIKE”%sa\_man”;

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id NOT LIKE “%clerk” or job\_id NOT LIKE “%analysts” or job\_id NOT LIKE”%sa\_man”;

**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 =0;

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

SELECT job\_id,first\_name 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. 1000.**

SELECT first\_name,last\_name FROM employees WHERE (commission\_pct is NULL) OR((commission\_pct\*(salary))<1000 ;

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

SELECT

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

SELECT first\_name, (salary+((salary\*commission\_pct)/100))AS total\_earnings FROM employees HAVING total\_earnings>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 first\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE "%m";

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

SELECT first\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE "%m%";

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

SELECT first\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE "\_\_\_\_n";

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

SELECT first\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE "\_\_r%";

**2) Numeric, Character & Date Function**

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE month(hire\_date)=02;

1. **Find all employees who were hired on the last day of the month.**

SELECT \* FROMemployees WHERE lastdate(hire\_date)=hiredate;

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

SELECT first\_name,datediff(“2019-02-28”,hire\_date)/365.2425 AS number\_of\_years FROM employees having number\_of\_years>12;

1. **Find the managers hired in the year 2007.**

SELECT first\_name FROM employees WHERE (job\_id LIKE “%man” or job\_id LIKE ”%mgr”) AND year(hire\_date)=2007;

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

SELECT concat(first\_name,”,”,job\_id)AS name\_jobs FROM employees;

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

SELECT CONCAT(Substring(UPPER(first\_name), 1, 1), Substring(LOWER(first\_name), 2,20)) AS employee\_name FROM employees;

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

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

SELECT RPAD(first\_name,15,”-”) FROM employees;

1. **Display the length of the name of all employees.**

SELECT LENGTH(first\_name),first\_name FROM employees;

1. **Display the names of all employees centering them with 20 characters.**
2. **Display the names of all employees without any leading 'a'.**

SELECT first\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name NOT LIKE “a%”;

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

SELECT first\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name NOT LIKE “%r”;

1. **Show the first three characters of the names of all employees.**

SELECT substring(first\_name,1,3) FROM employees;

1. **Show the last three characters of the names of all employees.**

SELECT substring(first\_name,-3) FROM employees;

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

SELECT REPLACE(first\_name,”a”,”e”) FROM employees;

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

SELECT firsrt\_name,POSITION(“ar” IN first\_name) AS position FROM employees;

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

SELECT first\_name, ceiling (salary/1000.0)\*1000 AS salary\_round FROM employees;

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

SELECT first\_name,last\_name,(salary/30)daily\_salary FROM employees;

1. **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,last\_name,(salary\*0.20)bonus FROM employees HAVING bonus <= 500;

1. **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,last\_name,(salary\*0.20)bonus FROM employees HAVING bonus <= 200;

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

SELECT first\_name,last\_name,datediff(sysdate(),hire\_date)no\_of\_days FROM employees;

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

SELECT first\_name,last\_name,timestampdiff(month,hire\_date,sysdate()) AS months FROM employees;

1. **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, timestampdiff(year,hire\_date,sysdate()) AS years, timestampdiff(month,hire\_date,sysdate()) AS months, timestampdiff(day, hire\_date,sysdate()) AS days 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'.**

**3) 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 first\_name,last\_name FROM employees ORDER BY hire\_date;

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

SELECT first\_name,last\_name,job\_id,salary FROM employees ORDER BY job\_id,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,last\_name,job\_id,salary FROM employees ORDER BY job\_id,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,last\_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,last\_name,month(hire\_date)As month,year(hire\_date)AS year FROM 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,last\_name,month(hire\_date)As month,year(hire\_date)AS year FROM employees ORDER BY month,year asc;