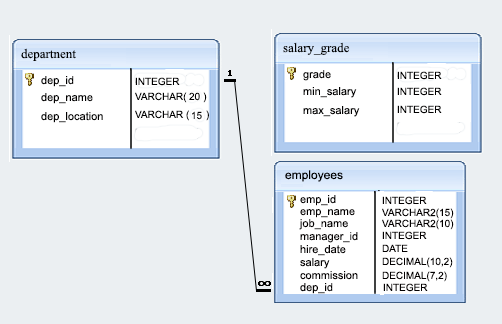
**Structure of employee Database:**



**1.** Write a query in SQL to display all the information of the employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT\* FROM EMPLOY

**2.** Write a query in SQL to find the salaries of all employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOY

**3.** Write a query in SQL to display the unique designations for the employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT DISTINCT JOB\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

**4.** Write a query in SQL to list the emp\_name and salary is increased by 15% and expressed as no.of Dollars.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME,(1.15\*SALARY)"NO OF DOLLORS"FROM EMPLOY

**5.** Write a query in SQL to produce the output of employees name and job name as a fromat of "Employee & Job".

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME+'&'+JOB\_NAME DESP FROM EMPLOY

**6.** Write a query in SQL to produce the output of employees as follows:     
Employee  
JONAS(manager).

SELECT EMP\_NAME+'('+JOB\_NAME+')'FROM EMPLOY

**7.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees with Hire date in the format like February 22, 1991.

SELECT EMP\_NAME,FORMAT(HIRE\_DATE,'MMMM dd,yyyy')FROM EMPLOY

**8.** Write a query in SQL to count the no. of characters with out considering the spaces for each name.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME,LEN(REPLACE(EMP\_NAME,' ','')) FROM EMPLOY

**9.** Write a query in SQL to list the emp\_id,salary, and commission of all the employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_ID,SALARY,COMMISSION FROM EMPLOY

**10.** Write a query in SQL to display the unique departments with employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT DISTINCT DEP\_ID FROM EMPLOY

**11.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who does not belong to department 2001.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE DEP\_ID!=2001

**12.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined before 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)<1991

**13.** Write a query in SQL to display the average salaries of all the employees who works as ANALYST.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT AVG(SALARY)FROM EMPLOY WHERE JOB\_NAME='CLARK'

**14.** Write a query in SQL to display the details of the employee BLAZE.

*Sample table*: employees SELECT \*FROM EMPLOY WHERE EMP\_NAME='ROSHAN'

**15.** Write a query in SQL to display all the details of the employees whose commission is more than their salary.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT\* FROM EMPLOY WHERE COMMISSION>SALARY

**16.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salary is more than 3000 after giving 25% increment.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE SALARY\*1.25>3000

**17.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of the employees, those having six characters to their name.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE LEN(EMP\_NAME)=6

**18.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the month February.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE MONTH(HIRE\_DATE)=2

**19.** Write a query in SQL to list the name of employees and their manager separated by the string 'works for'.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME+' '+'WORKS FOR'+' '+CONVERT(VARCHAR(20),MANAGER\_ID) FROM EMPLOY

**20.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees whose designation is CLERK.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE JOB\_NAME='CLARK'

**21.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose experience is more than 27 years.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE DATEDIFF(YEAR,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())>27

**22.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose salaries are less than 3500.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE SALARY<3500

**23.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job\_name, and salary of any employee whose designation is ANALYST.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME,JOB\_NAME,SALARY FROM EMPLOY WHERE JOB\_NAME='CLARK'

**24.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who have joined in the year 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)=1991

**25.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, id, hire\_date, and salary of all the employees joined before 1 apr 91.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME,EMP\_ID,HIRE\_DATE,SALARY FROM EMPLOY WHERE HIRE\_DATE<'01/04/1991'

**26.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee name, and job\_name who are not working under a manager.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME,JOB\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE MANAGER\_ID IS NULL

**27.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees joined on 1st may 91.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE HIRE\_DATE='1/5/1991'

**28.** Write a query in SQL to list the id, name, salry, and experiences of all the employees working for the manger 68319.

SELECT EMP\_NAME,EMP\_ID,SALARY,DATEDIFF(YEAR,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE()) EXPERIENCE FROM EMPLOY WHERE MANAGER\_ID=1

**29.** Write a query in SQL to list the id, name, salary, and experience of all the employees who earn more than 100 as daily salary.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME,EMP\_ID,SALARY,DATEDIFF(YEAR,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())EXPERIENCE FROM EMPLOY WHERE (SALARY/30)>100

**30.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are retiring after 31-Dec-99 after completion of 8 years of service period.

*Sample table*: employees

**31.** Write a query in SQL to list those employees whose salary is an odd value.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE SALARY%2!=0

**32.** Write a query in SQL to list those employees whose salary contain only 3 digits.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE SALARY>99 AND SALARY < 1000

**33.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the month of APRIL.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE MONTH(HIRE\_DATE)=4

**34.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees those who joined in company before 19th of the month.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE DAY(HIRE\_DATE)<19

**35.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are SALESMAN and gathered an experience over 10 years.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE JOB\_NAME='SALESMAN' AND DATEDIFF(YEAR,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())>10

**36.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of department id 3001 or 1001 joined in the year 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)=1991 AND(DEP\_ID=1001 OR DEP\_ID=3001)

**37.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees of department id 3001 or 1001 joined in the year 1991.

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)=1991 AND(DEP\_ID=1001 OR DEP\_ID=3001)

**38.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees of designation CLERK in department no 2001.

*Sample table*: employees SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE JOB\_NAME='CLARK' AND DEP\_ID=2001

**39.** Write a query in SQL to list the ID, name, salary, and job\_name of the employees for -     
1. Annual salary is below 34000 but receiving some commission which should not be more than the salary,  
2. And designation is SALESMAN and working for department 3001.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME,EMP\_ID,SALARY,JOB\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE (SALARY<34000 AND COMMISSION<SALARY) AND (JOB\_NAME='SALESMAN' AND DEP\_ID=3001)

**40.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are either CLERK or MANAGER.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE JOB\_NAME='SALESMAN' OR JOB\_NAME='CLARK'

**41.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in any year except the month February.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE MONTH(HIRE\_DATE)!=2

**42.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the year 91.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)=1991

**43.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in the month of June in 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)=1991 AND MONTH(HIRE\_DATE)=6

**44.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose annual salary is within the range 24000 and 50000.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 24000 AND 50000

**45.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who have joined on the following dates 1st May,20th Feb, and 03rd Dec in the year 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE ((DAY(HIRE\_DATE)=1 AND MONTH(HIRE\_DATE)=5) OR (DAY(HIRE\_DATE)=20 AND MONTH(HIRE\_DATE)=2) OR (DAY(HIRE\_DATE)=3 OR MONTH(HIRE\_DATE)=12)) AND YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)=1991

**46.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees working under the managers 63679,68319,66564,69000.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE MANAGER\_ID IN (63679,68319,66564,69000)

**47.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined after the month JUNE in the year 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

WHERE( MONTH(HIRE\_DATE)>6 AND (YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)=1991))

**48.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who joined in 90's.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)=1990

**49.** Write a query in SQL to list the managers of department 1001 or 2001.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOY WHERE DEP\_ID=1001 OR DEP\_ID=2001

**50.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees, joined in the month FEBRUARY with a salary range between 1001 to 2000.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE MONTH(HIRE\_DATE)=2 AND (SALARY BETWEEN 1001 AND 2000 )

**51.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees who joined before or after 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY WHERE YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)>1991 OR YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)<1991

**52.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees along with department name.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME,DEP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

*Sample table*: department

**53.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job name, annual salary, department id, department name and grade of the employees who earn 60000 in a year or not working as an ANALYST.

SELECT EMP\_NAME,JOB\_NAME,SALARY,SALARY\*12,D.DEP\_ID,DEP\_NAME,GRADE FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

INNER JOIN SALARY S ON S.MIN\_SAL<E.SALARY AND S.MAX\_SAL>E.SALARY

WHERE SALARY\*12=60000 OR JOB\_NAME!='ANALYST'

**54.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job name, manager id, salary, manager name, manager's salary for those employees whose salary is greater than the salary of their managers.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT E1.EMP\_NAME,E1.JOB\_NAME,E1.SALARY,E2.EMP\_NAME MANAGER\_NAME,E2.SALARY MANAGER\_SALARY ,E2.MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOY E1

INNER JOIN EMPLOY E2

ON E1.MANAGER\_ID=E2.EMP\_ID

WHERE E1.SALARY>E2.SALARY

**55.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees name, department, salary and commission. For those whose salary is between 2000 and 5000 while location is PERTH.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

SELECT EMP\_NAME,DEP\_NAME,SALARY,COMMISSION FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

WHERE DEP\_LOC='PERTH' AND (SALARY BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000)

**56.** Write a query in SQL to list the grade, employee name for the department id 1001 or 3001 but salary grade is not 4 while they joined the company before 1992-12-31.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

SELECT EMP\_NAME,GRADE FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

INNER JOIN SALARY S

ON S.MIN\_SAL<E.SALARY AND S.MAX\_SAL>E.SALARY

WHERE (D.DEP\_ID=1001 OR D.DEP\_ID=3001) AND ( S.GRADE!=4) AND (E.HIRE\_DATE> '12/31/1992')

**57.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees whose manager name is JONAS.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT E2.EMP\_NAME MANAGER\_NAME FROM EMPLOY E1

INNER JOIN EMPLOY E2

ON E1.EMP\_NAME=E2.EMP\_NAME

WHERE E2.EMP\_NAME='JONAS'

**58.** Write a query in SQL to list the name and salary of FRANK if his salary is equal to max\_sal of his grade.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

SELECT EMP\_NAME,SALARY FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN SALARY S

ON S.MIN\_SAL<E.SALARY AND S.MAX\_SAL>E.SALARY

WHERE E.EMP\_NAME='FRANK'AND E.SALARY=S.MAX\_SAL

**59.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are working either MANAGER or ANALYST with a salary range between 2000 to 5000 without any commission.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT E1.EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY E1

INNER JOIN EMPLOY E2

ON E1.EMP\_NAME=E2.EMP\_NAME

WHERE ((E1.EMP\_NAME=E2.EMP\_NAME) OR E1.JOB\_NAME='ANALYST') AND (E1.SALARY-E1.COMMISSION BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000)

**60.** Write a query in SQL to list the id, name, salary, and location of the employees working at PERTH,or MELBOURNE with an experience over 10 years.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

SELECT EMP\_NAME,EMP\_ID,SALARY,DEP\_LOC FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

WHERE (DEP\_LOC='PERTH'OR DEP\_LOC=' MELBOURNE' )AND DATEDIFF(YEAR,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())>10

**61.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees along with their location who belongs to SYDNEY, MELBOURNE with a salary range between 2000 and 5000 and joined in 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

WHERE (DEP\_LOC='SYDNEY'AND DEP\_LOC=' MELBOURNE' )AND (SALARY BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000) AND YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)=1991

**62.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees with their location and grade for MARKETING department who comes from MELBOURNE or PERTH within the grade 3 to 5 and experience over 5 years.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

*Sample table*: department

SELECT E.EMP\_NAME,DEP\_LOC,S.GRADE FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

INNER JOIN SALARY S

ON S.MIN\_SAL<E.SALARY AND S.MAX\_SAL>E.SALARY

WHERE JOB\_NAME='MARKETING 'AND (DEP\_LOC='PERTH' OR DEP\_LOC='MELBORNE') AND (GRADE BETWEEN 3 AND 5) AND (DATEDIFF(YEAR,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE()))>=5

**63.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are senior to their own manager.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT E1.EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY E1

INNER JOIN EMPLOY E2

ON E1.EMP\_ID=E2.EMP\_ID

WHERE DATEDIFF(YEAR,E1.HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())>DATEDIFF(YEAR,E2.HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())

**64.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee with their grade for the grade 4.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

SELECT E.EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN SALARY S

ON S.MIN\_SAL<E.SALARY AND S.MAX\_SAL>E.SALARY

WHERE S.GRADE=4

**65.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in department PRODUCTION or AUDIT who joined after 1991 and they are not MARKER or ADELYN to their name.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

SELECT E.EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

WHERE (DEP\_NAME='PRODUCTION' OR DEP\_NAME='AUDIT')AND YEAR(HIRE\_DATE)>=1991 AND (EMP\_NAME!='MARKER' OR EMP\_NAME!='ADELYN')

**66.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in the ascending order of their salaries.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

ORDER BY SALARY

**67.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the employees in ascending order to the department\_id and descending order to the jobs.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

ORDER BY DEP\_ID,JOB\_NAME DESC

**68.** Write a query in SQL to display all the unique job in descending order.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT DISTINCT JOB\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

ORDER BY JOB\_NAME DESC

**69.** Write a query in SQL to list the id, name, monthly salary, daily salary of all the employees in the ascending order of their annual salary.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_ID,EMP\_NAME ,SALARY , SALARY/30 FROM EMPLOY

ORDER BY SALARY

**70.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in descending order who are either 'CLERK' or 'ANALYST'.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

WHERE JOB\_NAME='ANALYST' OR JOB\_NAME='CLERK'

ORDER BY EMP\_NAME

**71.** Write a query in SQL to display the location of CLARE.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

SELECT DEP\_LOC FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

WHERE JOB\_NAME='CLERK'

**72.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in ascending order of seniority who joined on 1-MAY-91,or 3-DEC-91, or 19-JAN-90.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

WHERE HIRE\_DATE='5/1/1991'OR HIRE\_DATE='12/3/1991' OR HIRE\_DATE='1/19/1990'

ORDER BY EMP\_NAME

**73.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are drawing the salary less than 1000 and sort the output in ascending order on salary.

*Sample table*: employees

**74.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the employees in ascending order on the salary.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

ORDER BY SALARY

**75.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in ascending order on job name and descending order on employee id.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

ORDER BY JOB\_NAME, DEP\_ID DESC

**76.** Write a query in SQL to list the unique jobs of department 2001 and 3001 in descending order.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT DISTINCT JOB\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

WHERE DEP\_ID=2001 AND DEP\_ID=3001

ORDER BY JOB\_NAME DESC

**77.** Write a query in SQL to list all the employees except PRESIDENT and MANAGER in ascending order of salaries.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

WHERE JOB\_NAME!='PRECIDENT' AND JOB\_NAME='MANAGER'

ORDER BY SALARY

**78.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in ascending order of the salary whose annual salary is below 25000.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY

WHERE SALARY<25000

ORDER BY SALARY

**79.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, annual salary, daily salary of all the employees in the ascending order of annual salary who works as a SALESMAN.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_ID,EMP\_NAME,SALARY\*12,SALARY/30 FROM EMPLOY

WHERE JOB\_NAME='SALESMAN'

ORDER BY SALARY\*12

**80.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, hire\_date, current date and experience of the employees in ascending order on their experiences.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_ID,EMP\_NAME,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE() CURRENTDATE,DATEDIFF(YEAR,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())EXPERIENCE FROM EMPLOY

ORDER BY DATEDIFF(YEAR,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())

**81.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees in ascending order of designations of those, joined after the second half of 1991.

*Sample table*: employees

**82.** Write a query in SQL to list the total information of employees table along with department, and location of all the employees working under FINANCE and AUDIT in the ascending department no.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

**83.** Write a query in SQL to display the total information of the employees along with grades in ascending order.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN SALARY S

ON E.SALARY>S.MIN\_SAL AND E.SALARY<S.MAX\_SAL

ORDER BY GRADE

**84.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job name, department, salary, and grade of the employees according to the department in ascending order.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

SELECT EMP\_NAME,DEP\_NAME,E.DEP\_ID,SALARY,GRADE FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

INNER JOIN SALARY S

ON E.SALARY>S.MIN\_SAL AND E.SALARY<S.MAX\_SAL

ORDER BY DEP\_ID

**85.** Write a query in SQL to list the name, job name, salary, grade and department name of employees except CLERK and sort result set on the basis of highest salary.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

SELECT EMP\_NAME,JOB\_NAME,SALARY,GRADE,DEP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

INNER JOIN SALARY S

ON S.MIN\_SAL<E.SALARY AND S.MAX\_SAL>E.SALARY

WHERE JOB\_NAME!='CLERK'

ORDER BY E.SALARY DESC

**86.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee ID, name, salary, department, grade, experience, and annual salary of employees working for department 1001 or 2001.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

SELECT EMP\_ID,EMP\_NAME, SALARY,DEP\_NAME,GRADE, DATEDIFF(YEAR,HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())EXPERIENCE, SALARY\*12 FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

INNER JOIN SALARY S

ON S.MIN\_SAL<E.SALARY AND S.MAX\_SAL>E.SALARY

WHERE E.DEP\_ID=1001 OR E.DEP\_ID=2001

**87.** Write a query in SQL to list the details of the employees along with the details of their departments.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

SELECT EMP\_ID,EMP\_NAME, SALARY,JOB\_NAME,MANAGER\_ID,HIRE\_DATE,COMMISSION,E.DEP\_ID,DEP\_NAME,DEP\_LOC FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

**88.** Write a query in SQL to list the employees who are senior to their own MANAGERS.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT E1.EMP\_NAME FROM EMPLOY E1

INNER JOIN EMPLOY E2

ON E1.EMP\_ID=E2.EMP\_ID

WHERE DATEDIFF(YEAR,E1.HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())>DATEDIFF(YEAR,E2.HIRE\_DATE,GETDATE())

**89.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, salary, and department id of the employees in ascending order of salary who works in the department 1001.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_ID,EMP\_NAME,SALARY,E.DEP\_ID FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

WHERE E.DEP\_ID=1001

ORDER BY SALARY

**90.** Write a query in SQL to find the highest salary from all the employees.

*Sample table*: employees

**91.** Write a query in SQL to find the average salary and average total remuneration(salary and commission) for each type of job.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT AVG(SALARY),AVG(COMMISSION)

FROM EMPLOY

**92.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, department id, location of all the employees.

*Sample table*: employees

SELECT EMP\_ID,EMP\_NAME,D.DEP\_ID,DEP\_LOC FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

*Sample table*: department

SELECT EMP\_NAME , EMP\_ID ,E.DEP\_ID, DEP\_LOC FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

**93.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, location, department of all the departments 1001 and 2001.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: department

SELECT EMP\_NAME , EMP\_ID ,E.DEP\_ID, DEP\_LOC FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

WHERE D.DEP\_ID=1001 AND D.DEP\_ID=2001

**94.** Write a query in SQL to list the employee id, name, location, department of all the departments 1001 and 2001.

*Sample table*: employees

*Sample table*: salary\_grade

SELECT EMP\_NAME , EMP\_ID ,E.DEP\_ID, DEP\_LOC FROM EMPLOY E

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D

ON E.DEP\_ID=D.DEP\_ID

WHERE D.DEP\_ID=1001 AND D.DEP\_ID=2001