## **SQL HR Database: Max time: 1 hour**

1. Create a query to display all the data from the Employees table.
2. Create a query to display the department number, department name, and manager number. Name the last column (manager number) heading as “MNG” (Employees table).
3. Create a query to display the employee number, first name, last name, phone number and department number (Employees table).
4. Create a query to display the first name, last name, hire date, salary, and salary after a raise of 20%. Name the last column (salary after a raise) heading as “ANNUAL\_SAL” (Employees table).
5. Create a query to display the last name concatenated with the first name, separated by space, and the telephone number concatenated with the email address, separated by hyphen. Name the column headings “FULL\_NAME” and “CONTACT\_DETAILS” respectively (Employees tables).
6. Create a query to display the unique manager numbers from Employees table.
7. Create a query to display the last name concatenated with job\_id column, separated by space. Name this column heading as “EMPLOYEE\_AND\_TITLE” (Employees table).
8. Create a query to display the first name, last name, salary, and hire date concatenated with the literal string “HD”, separated by space. Name the column headings “FN”, “LN”, “SAL”, and “HD” respectively (Employees table).
9. Create a query to display the unique salaries in Employees tables.
10. Create a query to display the unique combination of values in department\_id and job\_id columns (Employees table).
11. Display the first name and department number for all customers whose last name is “De Haan” (*Employees* table).
12. Display all data from *Departments* table for Sales department (*department\_name* column).
13. Display the first name, last\_name, department number and salary for all employees who earn more than 9700
14. Display the first name in lower case and last name in upper case, for all employees whose employee number is in the range between 80 and 150.
15. Display the first name and last name for all employees whose family name is King, perform this exercise with a case-insensitive search (regardless of the capitalization used for the values within *last name* column).
16. Generating new email address
    1. For each employee, display the first name, last name, and email address. The email address will be composed from the first letter of first name, concatenated with the three first letters of last name, concatenated with *@oracle.com*.
    2. For each employee, display the first name, last name, and email address. The email address will be composed from the first letter of first name, concatenated with the three last letters of last name, concatenated with *@oracle.com*.
17. Display the lowest last name alphabetically (*Employees* table).
18. Display the highest last name alphabetically (*Employees* table).
19. Display the number of rows in *Employees* table.
20. Joining Employees and departments (*Employees* & *Departments* tables)
    1. For each employee, display the first name, last name, department number and department name.
    2. Display the first name, last name, department number and department name, for all employees in departments 50 or 90.
21. Joining Departments and locations (*Departments*, Employees & *Locations* tables)
    1. For each department, display the department name, city, and state province.
    2. For each employee, display the full name, department name, city, and state province.
    3. Display the full name, department name, city, and state province, for all employees whose last name contains the letter *a*.

Using Subquery:

1. Display the first name and salary for all employees who earn more than employee number 103 (*Employees* table).
2. Display the department number and department name for all departments whose location number is equal to the location number of department number 90 (*Departments* table).
3. Display the last name and hire date for all employees who was hired after employee number 101 (*Employees* table).