171.Display the department where there are no employees

Ans) select d.\*,empno from emp e,dept d

where e.deptno(+)=d.deptno

and empno is null

172.Display the dept no with highest annual remuneration bill as compensation

select deptno,max(sal\*12) compensation from emp

group by deptno

select deptno from emp

having max(sal\*12) in (select deptno,max(sal\*12) compensation from emp)

173.In which year did most people join the company. Display the year and number of employees

select to\_char(hiredate,'yy'),COUNT(\*) from emp

group by to\_char(hiredate,'yy')

174.Display avg sal figure for the dept

SELECT DEPTNO,AVG(SAL) FROM EMP

GROUP BY DEPTNO

175.Write a query of display against the row of the most recently hierd employee.display ename hire date and column max date showing

select \* from emp where hiredate=

(select max(hiredate) from emp)

176.Display employees who can earn more than lowest sal in dept no 30.

select \* from emp

where sal> (select min(sal) from emp where deptno=30)

177.Find employees who can earn more than every employees in dept no 30. select dept name and deptno and sum of sal break on deptno on

dname;

select dname,e.deptno,sal from emp e,dept d

where sal> (select max(sal) from emp where deptno=30)

and e.deptno=d.deptno

178.Find out avg sal and avg total remainders for each job type

select round(avg(sal)),count(\*)/2 avgcount from emp

group by job

179.Find all dept's which have more than 3 employees

select count(\*),deptno from emp

group by deptno

having count(\*)>3

180.Display the 10 th record of emp table (without using rowid)

select \* from emp

where rownum<11

minus

select \* from emp

where rownum<10

181.Display the half of the enames in upper case and remaining lower case

select upper(ename) from emp

select ename,upper(substr(ename,1,round(length(ename)/2))) ||

lower(substr(ename,round(length(ename)/2)+1,length(ename)))from emp

182.Display the 10th record of emp table without using group by and rowid

select \* from (select rownum r,e.\* from emp e)

where r=10

183.Delete the 10th record of emp table

delete from (select rownum r,e.\* from emp e)

where r=10

184.Create a copy of emp table

create table emp as select \* from emp where 1=2

185.select ename if ename exists more than once

select ename,count(\*) from emp

group by ename

having count(\*)>1

170.Display ename, sal and deptno for each employee who earn a sal greater than the avg of their department order by deptno

select ename,deptno,sal from emp

where sal > any (select round(avg(sal)) from emp

group by deptno)

169.Find out the most recently hired employees in each dept order by hire date

select deptno,max(hiredate) from emp

group by deptno

order by 2

168.Find out the employees who earned the min sal for their job in ascending order

select job,min(sal) from emp

group by job

order by 2

167.Find out the employees who earned the highest sal in each job typed sort in descending sal order

select job,max(sal) from emp

group by job

order by 2 desc

166.List out the all employees by name and number along with their manager's name and number also display 'NO MANAGER' who has no

manager

select e.ename,e.empno,m.ename,m.empno,nvl(m.ename,'no manager') from emp e,emp m

where e.mgr=m.empno(+)

165.Find out the all employees who joined the company before their manager

select e.hiredate,m.hiredate,e.ename from emp e,emp m

where e.mgr=m.empno

and e.hiredate < m.hiredate

164.Find out the job that was falled in the first half of 1983 and the same job that was filled during the same period on 1984

select job,hiredate from emp

select job,hiredate from emp

where hiredate between to\_char(hiredate,'mm')='1' and to\_char(hiredate,'mm')='6'

and job is null

163.List ename, job, annual sal, deptno, dname and grade who earn 30000 per year and who are not clerks

select ename,job,(sal+nvl(comm,0))\*12 annualsal, E.deptno,dname,grade from emp e,dept d,salgrade s

where e.deptno=d.deptno

and e.sal between losal and hisal

and (sal+nvl(comm,0))\*12 >'30000'

and job<>'CLERK'

162.List out the lowest paid employees working for each manager, exclude any groups where minsal is less than

1000 sort the output by sal

SELECT MGR,MIN(SAL) FROM EMP

group by mgr

having min(sal)>'1000'

select m.empno,m.ename from emp e, emp m

where e.mgr=m.empno

select e.empno,min(e.sal) from emp e, emp m

where e.mgr=m.empno

group by e.empno

having min(e.sal)>='1000'

161.Check whether all employees number are indeed unique

select empno,count(\*) from emp

group by empno

160.Find out the avg sal and avg total remuneration for each job type remember

salesman earn commission define emp\_ann\_sal=(sal+nvl(comm,0))\*.12

SELECT AVG(SAL),AVG((SAL+NVL(COMM,0))\*12),JOB FROM EMP

GROUP BY JOB

select avg(sal),AVG(CASE WHEN JOB='SALESMAN' THEN ((SAL+NVL(COMM,0))\*0.12)

ELSE ((SAL+NVL(COMM,0))\*12) END ),job from emp

group by job

SELECT AVG(CASE WHEN JOB='SALESMAN' THEN ((SAL+NVL(COMM,0))\*12)

ELSE ((SAL+NVL(COMM,0))\*12) END ) FROM EMP

158.Use the variable in a statement which finds all employees who can earn 30000 a year or more

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE (SAL+NVL(COMM,0))\*12>&A