-- Advanced filtering

-- Like - Pattern-based Filtering

-- Between - Range filtering

-- In -- Multi value filtering

select * from hr.employees where job_Id in('SH_CLERK', 'MK_MAN');

select * from hr.employees where salary between 40000 and 60000

select * from hr.employees where salary >=40000 and salary <=60000

List all the employees who are not in HR department

show all the employees with joining date after Jan 2025

Display all the department name who are in admin and hr department

Count all the employees who are in admin and hr department.

SELECT USER FROM dual;

-- dual is a predefined special one - row , one- column table we have in oracle which is primarily used for selecting or performing calculations or calling the functions when you don't need to query with the actual table.

Select * from hr.employees where hire_date >= TO_DATE('1/13/2022 , '12:00:00' , 'MM/DD/YYYY , HH12:MI:SS')

--Display the sysdate from dual table

select sysdate from dual

select 10*20 +200 as result from dual;

```
select upper('niti') from dual;
select to_char(sysdate,'Day, DDth Month YYYY') as formatted -date from dual;

-- Default Date Format
 select to char(Sysdate , 'DD-MON-YYYY') as default_date from dual ;

 full date with weekday and suffix
 select to_char(Sysdate,'Da, DDth Month yyyy') as full_date from dual;

 Date and time in 24- hour format
 select to_char(Sysdate,'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')as date_time from dual;

 To show the current quarter
 Select to_char(Sysdate,'Q') as quarter from dual

 To show day name and time
 select to_char(sysdate,'Day HH:MI AM')as day_time from dual;

 Short Notes:
 MON stands for month not monday
 TH adds as a suffix in date for eg : 25th , 13th
 We can use To_Date for converting string to date
  use To_char for converting date to a formatted string

 DD  -- 07
 D --
 DY --- TUE

 Day --- Tuesday
```

1. Display the employee name who are hired in the year 2015

select first_name, hire_date from hr.employees where extract(year from hire_date) = 2015

2. Display the employee name who are hired in the year in between

1st Jan 2015 to 31st Dec 2015

select first_name,hire_date from hr.employees where hire_date between

to_Date('01-Jan-2015' , 'DD-MON-YYYY') and to_date('31-DEC-2015' , 'DD-MON-YYYY')

select first_name,hire_date from hr.employees where hire_date between

to_Date('01/01/2015' , 'DD/MM/YYYY') and to_date('31/DEC/2015' , 'DD/MM/YYY')

select first_name,hire_date from hr.employees where hire_date between

Date '2015-01-01' and Date '2015-12-31'

3.Display the employee name who are hired in the last 5 years

select first_name from hr.employees where hire_date >= sysdate - interval '5' years

4. Display the employee names who are hired in a particular month i.e. 06

seelct first_name, hire_date from hr.employees where extract(month from hire_date)=06;

5. Format the hire dates as Month-Year

select first_name, hire_Date from hr.employees

where to_char(hire_date , 'MM-YYYY') as formatedyear

6. Calculate Number of days since Hire

select first_name, hire_date , curr_date - hire_date as total date from hr.employees

select first_name , hire_date ,trunc(sysdate-hire_Date) as total date from hr.employees

7. Display the hire date in different formats

```
select first_name, to_char(hire_date , 'DD-Mon-YYYY') as formatted
,to-char(hire_date, 'Day , DDth Month YYYY')as formatted2 ,
  to_char(hire_date, 'mm/dd/yyyy')
```

8. Show experience and then sort and display the emp names most experienced first

```
select first_name , hire_date, months_between(sysdate,hire_date)/12
as experience_years from hr.employees order by experience_years desc

select  distinct job_id from hr.employees

select * from hr.employees Limit 5; This will not work in pl/SQL

select * from hr.employees where rownum <=5;

select * from  hr.employees order by hire_date desc where rowwum <=5;

select * from hr.employees fetch first 5 rows only;

select * from hr.employees order by hire-date desc fetch first 5 rows only;
```