**Select Queries**

1.Display all departments from department table.

Ans- SELECT department\_name FROM departments;

2.Display all employees from employee table.

Ans-SELECT \* FROM employees;

3. Select the employee in department 30.

Ans- SELECT \* from employees WHERE department\_id = 30;

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

Ans- 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.

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

6. List the name, job and salary of all employees in dept 20 who earn more than 2000.

Ans- SELECT first\_name,last\_name,job\_id,salary FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 20 AND salary > 2000;

7.Find all managers who are not in dept 30.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id NOT IN (30) AND job\_id LIKE '%MAN' OR job\_id LIKE '%MGR';

8. Find the employees who earns between Rs. 1200 and Rs.1400.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 1200 AND 1400;

(EMPTY SET).

9. Find the employees who are clerks, analysts or salesman.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id LIKE '%CLERK' OR job\_id LIKE 'SA%';

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

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE job\_id NOT LIKE '%CLERK' AND job\_id NOT LIKE 'SA%';

20. Find the employees who do not receive a commission i.e. commission is NULL.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct IS NULL;

21. Find the employee whose commission is Rs. 0.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct = 0;

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

Ans- SELECT first\_name,last\_name,job\_id,commission\_pct 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. 100.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct IS NULL OR commission\_pct < 1000;

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

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct + salary > 2000;

26. Find all employees whose names begin with m.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE 'M%';

27. Find all employees whose names end with m.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE '%M';

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

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE '%M%';

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

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE length(first\_name) = 5 AND first\_name LIKE '%n';

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

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE first\_name LIKE '\_\_r%';

**Numeric, Character & Date Function**

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

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE MONTH(hire\_date) = 2;

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

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date = last\_day(hire\_date);

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

Ans-

34. Find the managers hired in the year 2007.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE YEAR(hire\_date) = 2007;

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

Ans- SELECT CONCAT(first\_name, ', ', job\_id) AS name FROM employees;

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

Ans- SELECT first\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name REGEXP '[A-Z]';

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

Ans-

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

Ans- SELECT first\_name,

RPAD(first\_name, 15, '-') first\_name

FROM employees;

39. Display the length of the name of all employees.

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

40. Display the names of all employees centering them with 20 characters.

Ans-

41. Display the names of all employees without any leading 'a'.

Ans- SELECT first\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name NOT LIKE 'a%';

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

Ans- SELECT first\_name FROM employees WHERE first\_name NOT LIKE '%a';

43. Show the first three characters of the names of all employees.

Ans- SELECT SUBSTRING(first\_name,1,3) FROM employees;\

OR

SELECT first\_name,LEFT(first\_name,3) FROM employees;

44. Show the last three characters of the names of all employees

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

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

Ans- SELECT REPLACE(first\_name,'a','e')FROM employees;

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

Ans- SELECT first\_name,POSITION('ar' IN first\_name) FROM employees;

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

Ans- SELECT salary,ceiling(salary/1000.0)\*1000 FROM employees;

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

Ans- SELECT salary,salary/30 FROM employees;

49. 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.

Ans- SELECT first\_name,last\_name,salary\*0.2 AS bonus FROM employees WHERE

salary\*0.2 < 500;

50. 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.

Ans- SELECT first\_name,last\_name,salary\*0.2 AS bonus FROM employees WHERE

salary\*0.2 < 200;

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

Ans- SELECT DATEDIFF(CURDATE(),hire\_date) AS days FROM employees;

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

Ans- SELECT TIMESTAMPDIFF(MONTH,hire\_date,CURDATE()) AS month FROM employees;

53. Display the tenure of service in the years, months and days for all Employees in character format. Assume every month has 30 days.

Ans-

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'.

Ans- SELECT CONCAT(first\_name," joined on the ",hire\_date) FROM employees;

**Ordering by Queries**

55. Display the details of all employees, sorted on the names.

Ans- SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY first\_name ASC;

56. Display the name of all employees, based on their tenure, with the oldest employee coming first.

Ans-