**List of questions in RDBMS**

1. List the name of those employees whose salary =20000

select first\_name,last\_name,salary from employees where salary=20000;

+------------+-----------+--------+

| first\_name | last\_name | salary |

+------------+-----------+--------+

| xyz | abc | 20000 |

+------------+-----------+--------+

1. List the name of those employees whose salary>20000 and age<=30.

select first\_name,last\_name,salary from employees where salary>20000;

+------------+-----------+--------+

| first\_name | last\_name | salary |

+------------+-----------+--------+

| xdf | abc | 21000 |

+------------+-----------+--------+

1. Ldisplay those employees whose salary is not equal to 35000

select emp\_id,salary from employees where salary>35000 and salary<35000;

+--------+--------+

| emp\_id | salary |

+--------+--------+

| 101 | 15000 |

| 106 | 20000 |

+--------+--------+

1. Display those employees whose salary should lie between 10000 and 40000.

select first\_name,last\_name,salary from employees where salary between 10000 and 40000;

+------------+-----------+--------+

| first\_name | last\_name | salary |

+------------+-----------+--------+

| xdf | abc | 21000 |

+------------+-----------+--------+

1. Display nams of those employees whose salary is equal to 10000, 25000, 40000 or 35000.

Select salary from employees where salary in(10000,25000,40000,35000);

+--------+

| salary |

+--------+

| 10000 |

| 40000 |

| 35000 |

| 10000 |

| 20000 |

+--------+

1. Display those employees who have ‘a’ as their second character in their names.

select emp\_id,first\_name from employees where first\_name like '\_a%';

+--------+------------+

| emp\_id | first\_name |

+--------+------------+

| 107 | hagrj |

+--------+------------+

1. Display those employees in ascending order of their salary.

select emp\_id,salary from employees group by salary;

+--------+--------+

| emp\_id | salary |

+--------+--------+

| 101 | 15000 |

| 106 | 20000 |

+--------+--------+

1. Delete data from employee whose emp code is 101

delete from employees where emp\_id=101;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)

1. Update salary to 40000 of manisha.

UPDATE employees

-> SET salary=40000

-> WHERE first\_name=’manisha’;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

1. Display your name in lowercase, uppercase and only the initials of your name as Caps.

select lower(‘priyanka’),upper(‘priyanka’) from dual;

+--------+--------+

| lower(‘priyanka’) | upper(‘priyanka’) |

+------------------+-------------------+

| priyanka | PRIYANKA |

+------------------+-------------------+

1. Concatenate your firstname and lastname.

SELECT CONCAT('w3resource','.','com');

+--------------------------------+

| CONCAT(‘priyanka','bhangale')

| priyankabhangale |

+--------------------------------+

1. Find the length of your name.

select length('priyanka') from dual;

+--------------------+

| length('priyanka') |

+--------------------+

| 8 |

+--------------------+

1. Find the substring from your name which starts from 2nd character and length of the string should be equal to 4.
2. Find the position of n in Manisha.
3. Select salary from emp which should be left padded with \* till 10 positions.
4. Select salary from emp which should be right padded with \* till 10 positions.
5. Write a query to extract third character of your name.
6. Answer the following questions
7. Round(78.85,1)
8. Round(78.859,2)
9. Round(78.859,0)
10. Round(78.859,-1)
11. Round(78.859,-2)
12. Trunc (59.289,2)
13. Trunc (59.289,1)
14. Trunc (59.289,0)
15. Trunc (59.289,-1)
16. Trunc (59.289,-2)
17. Mod(1600,50)
18. Ceil( 17.89)
19. Floor(17.89)
20. Abs(-34.58)
21. Display current date.

select curdate();

1. Write a query which should return the number of months, an employee has served into the organization.
2. Write a query to find the date on which next tuesday will fall from current date.
3. Display the last date of current month.
4. Display the empid, hiredate, number of months employed, six months review date, first Friday after the hiredate and last day of the month when hired for all employees.
5. Convert your date from dd-mon-yy to ‘dd/mm/yy’;
6. Write a query to display the commission and if any employee does not receive commission , value should be printed as 0 instead of a balank.
7. Display the total salary of a salesperson based upon the following condition i.e if a salesperson earns commission, total salary shoul be equal to salaray + commission otherwise only salary shoul be displayed.
8. Find sum and average salaries of all employees working with an organization.

select sum(salary),avg(salary) from employees;

+-------------+-------------+

| sum(salary) | avg(salary) |

+-------------+-------------+

| 95000 | 15833.3333 |

+-------------+-------------+

1. Find out the employee names who get the minimum salary and maximum salary.

select min(salary),max(salary) from employees;

+-------------+-------------+

| min(salary) | max(salary) |

+-------------+-------------+

| 11000 | 20000 |

+-------------+-------------+

1. Find out the maximum salary from each department.
2. Display department name and sum of salaries for each department.
3. Display the number of people with same dept.
4. Display the average salaries of those department where maximum salary is greater than 35000.
5. Create a table which should contain the following constraints
6. Not Null
7. Unique
8. Primary key
9. Check if salary is greater than 0.
10. Create a table whose deptid column should take reference from deptid column of emp table.
11. Perform cross join, equi join and non-equi join on emp and dept tables.
12. Find out names and salaries of those employess who have salary greater than the basic salary.
13. Find out the employee names whose salary lies between lowest and highest salaries.

select employees.emp\_id,employees.first\_name,employees.salary from employees,job\_grades where employees.salary>job\_grades.lowest\_sal and employees.salary<job\_grades.highest\_sal;

+--------+------------+--------+

| emp\_id | first\_name | salary |

+--------+------------+--------+

| 106 | xyz | 20000 |

+--------+------------+--------+

1. Perform left outer join, right outer join, full outer join and self join on emp and dept tables.
2. Find the salary of those employees who earn more than employee suman.
3. Display the employee names whose deptid is same as that employee with empid 141.
4. Display employee names from IT dept and salary should be greater than salary of employees of dept 211.
5. Display ename, empid and salary of all employees whose salary is equal to avg salary.
6. Display the depts that have aminimum salary greater than that of dept 50.
7. Find out those depts. Whose minimum salary > minimum salary of admin dept.
8. Find the employee names who earn the same salary as the minimum salary from each dept.
9. Display the names of those employees who are not from HR dept and whose salary < any of the HR employee.
10. Display those employee names whose salary < all employees of IT dept and dept should not be IT.
11. Display those employee names that are managed by same manager and works in the same dept. as the employees with empid 102 & 105.
12. Display the nth highest salary.

select max(salary) from employees;

+-------------+

| max(salary) |

+-------------+

| 20000 |

+-------------+

1. Display the employee names who earn greater than average salaries of their dept.

Select first\_name from employees where salary> (select avg(salary) from employees);

+-------------+--------+------------+--------+

| first\_name | salary |

+------------+--------+

| priyanka | 21000 |

+------------+--------+

1. Perform Union, intersect and Minus operations on ename, deptid column of Emp table and dept table
2. Delete the data of that employee whose salary is equal to employee 121 in dept table.
3. Update the salary of a person and make the salary equal to empid 121.
4. Display the title of books that meet these criteria -
5. 1. purchased before 2nd june 2014.
6. 2. price is less than 500 or greater than 900.
7. 3. sort the result by their date of purchase.
8. Select bonus from salary where bonus between 1 and 250 or (bonus in (190,500,600) and bonus between 250 and 500).
9. Display the employee name in hierarchical manner into an organization

select first\_name from employees group by first\_name;

+------------+

| first\_name |

+------------+

| hfgrj |

| priyanka |

| xyz |

+------------+

1. Display the hierarchy upto a particular level.
2. Display hierarchy in reverse order.

select first\_name from employees group by first\_name desc;

+------------+

| first\_name |

+------------+

| xyz |

| priyanka |

| hfgrj |

+------------+

1. Display hierarchy in graphical form.
2. Write a query to display the rank of a person’s salary.

select job\_grades.grade\_level,employees.emp\_id,employees.first\_name,employees.salary from employees,job\_grades where employees.salary>=job\_grades.lowest\_sal and employees.salary<=job\_grades.highest\_sal;

+-------------+--------+------------+--------+

| grade\_level | emp\_id | first\_name | salary |

+-------------+--------+------------+--------+

| E | 101 | priyanka | 15000 |

| E | 102 | xyz | 15000 |

| E | 103 | xyz | 15000 |

| E | 104 | hfgrj | 15000 |

| E | 105 | hfgrj | 15000 |

| E | 106 | xyz | 20000 |

+-------------+--------+------------+--------+

1. Write a query to display a person's salary difference from last person's salary as well as next person's salary dept-wise.
2. Create a view of those employess whose salary is greater than 10000 and deptid should be either 10,20 or 30.