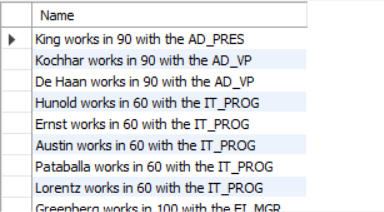
1. “Name of employee  work in deptno   with the job\_Id”  use last\_name  coloum



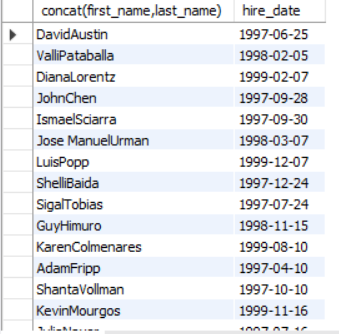
1. Employees who joined in the  year  2000

select concat(first\_name,last\_name),hire\_date from employees where date\_format(hire\_date,"%Y") = 2000;



1. Emploees who joined in  after jan\_1996

select concat(first\_name,last\_name),hire\_date from employees where date\_format(hire\_date,"%m") > 01 and date\_format(hire\_date,"%Y") > 1996;



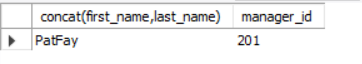
1. Employess  whose name starts between  ‘S’ to ‘R’ staring with s or r

select first\_name from employees where first\_name LIKE "s%" OR first\_name LIKE "r%";



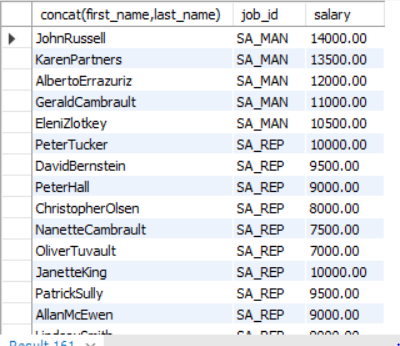
1. Employees who works under manger\_id (200,201)

select concat(first\_name,last\_name),manager\_id from employees where manager\_id in (200,201);



1. Employees who are “REP”(representatives) or “MAN”(salesmans) and who are paid more than 6000

select concat(first\_name,last\_name),job\_id,salary from employees where job\_id LIKE "SA\_REP" or job\_id LIKE "SA\_MAN" and salary > 6000;



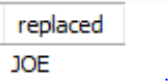
1. Calculate annual salary of each employee and print them in descending order

select last\_name,salary\*12 from employees order by salary desc;



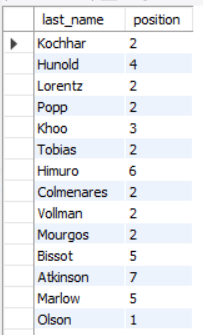
1. Replace the  last\_name  of “Landry”  to “JOE” in the employee table

select replace(last\_name,"landry","Joey") as replaced from employees where last\_name="landry";



1. Find the position of first occurance of the character ‘o’  in the last\_name  of all employees who have ‘o’  in their last\_name.

select last\_name,instr(last\_name,'o') as position from employees where last\_name like '%o%';



1. Prefix “2020\_B84” for employee last\_names who works in department 90.

Select concat(“2020\_B84 ”last-name) “concated from employees where department\_id=90;



1. Find the current date with local  date and time

select current\_timestamp();



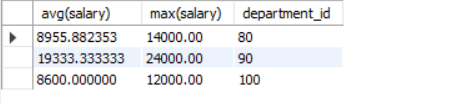
1. Find the average commission paid for all  the employees (ignoring the null entries)

select avg(commission\_pct) from employees where commission\_pct is not null;

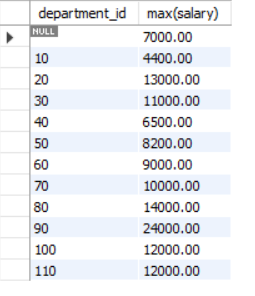


1. Find the average  and highest salary paid for department 80,90,100.

select avg(salary),max(salary),department\_id from employees group by department\_id having department\_id>=80 and department\_id<=100 order by department\_id;

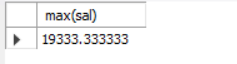


1. Find the department id    where  the highest paid employee salary is more than 1000.



1. Find the  department id  who is paid the  maximum average salary in the organization: use subqueries.

select max(sal) from (select department\_id,avg(salary) sal from employees group by department\_id) as tbl;



1. Find the departmentname and loacation\_id in which ‘Ernst’ work.

select department\_id , location\_id from departments where department\_id = (select department\_id from employees where last\_name ='Ernst');

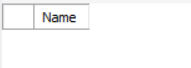


1. Find all the employee names who work in “Tokyo” city  ( use subqueries  , table used : employees, departments, locations )

select concat(first\_name,last\_name) as Name from employees

where department\_id =(select department\_id from departments

where location\_id =(select location\_id from locations where city = 'Tokyo'));



1. Find the employee names who are the maximum paid salary in the organization

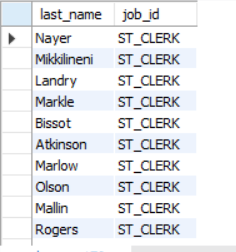
select max(salary),last\_name from employees;



1. Find the employees who are drawing minimum salary in their respective departments

(Use the jobs table for getting the min salary and use subquries )

select last\_name,job\_id from employees where job\_id = (select job\_id from jobs where min\_salary = (select min(min\_salary) from jobs));



1. Find the employee names and their job\_id and job\_titles by joining employee and jobs table

select employees.last\_name,jobs.job\_id,jobs.job\_title from employees

INNER JOIN jobs on employees.job\_id = jobs.job\_id;

