☑ ~~ASSIGNMENT NO 2 & 3~~

1. **Display records of employees whose department_id ‘90’**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = 90;

2. **Display records of employees whose salary is less than 5000 and their job_id is ‘SA_MAN’.**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary < 5000 AND job_id = 'SA_MAN';

3. **Display records of employees where hire_date is in a range of ‘01/06/2003’ to ‘01/06/2006’.**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE hire_date BETWEEN TO_DATE('01/06/2003', 'DD/MM/YYYY') AND TO_DATE('01/06/2006', 'DD/MM/YYYY');

4. **Find records of employees where job_id’s are ‘SA_MAN SA_REP and IT_PROG’**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE job_id IN ('SA_MAN', 'SA_REP', 'IT_PROG');

5. **Find records of employees where department_id not in ’90, 60, 50’ .**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id NOT IN (90, 60, 50);

6. **Sort departments table according to department_name column in descending form**

➔ SELECT * FROM departments ORDER BY department_name DESC;

7. **Increase salary of employees by 10% whose department_Id 90.**

➔ UPDATE employees SET salary = salary * 1.10 WHERE department_id = 90;

8. **Concat first_name last_name department_Id column and give alias name to that column as a ‘Full Information’ .**

➔ SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name || ' ' || department_id AS "Full Information" FROM employees;

9. **Display all records of employees whose name start with A and d at third position from last.**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE first_name LIKE 'A%' AND SUBSTR(first_name, -3, 1) = 'd';

10. **Sort the employees table according to hire_date.**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY hire_date;

11. **If we want to sort salary in descending order according to column position what will be the query?**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY 8 DESC;

12. **Display first five records of employees whose salary is greater than 15000.**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > 15000 FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY;

13. **Write a query, who are working as PU_CLEARK, ST_CLEARK, SH_CLEARK Having salary**

➔ between 5000 and 15000 FROM employees WHERE job_id IN ('PU_CLEARK', 'ST_CLEARK', 'SH_CLEARK') AND salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 15000;

14. **Display employees FULL NAME who NOT having {department Id = 80}**

➔ SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name FROM employees WHERE department_id != 80;

15. **Write a query to decrement the salary by 3000 of Employee id 201,204,205.**

➔ UPDATE employees SET salary = salary - 3000
WHERE employee_id IN (201, 204, 205);

16. **Write a query for employees whose salaries are greater than or equal to 1000 and job id having 'CLERK' at the end.**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary >= 1000 AND job_id LIKE '%CLERK';

17. **Write a query to get the employee id, first_name and last_name for those employees who do not earn any commission.**

➔ SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name FROM employees WHERE commission_pct IS NULL;

18. **Display full name,job id, salary of employee from IT_PROG and SA_REP department whose salary is between 2000 and 15000 and display their annual salary.**

➔ SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name, job_id, salary, salary * 12 AS annual_salary FROM employees WHERE job_id IN ('IT_PROG', 'SA_REP') AND salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 15000;

19. **Display full name of employee and print the list in descending order whose email id starts with J .**

➔ SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name FROM employees WHERE email LIKE 'J%' ORDER BY full_name DESC;

20. **Display the name of the employee who was hired in march and their job is SA_REP and manager id is 146,147,148.**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees WHERE EXTRACT(MONTH FROM hire_date) = 3 AND job_id = 'SA_REP' AND manager_id IN (146, 147, 148);

21. **Write a query to display employee name and hire date ,give any alias .(Use the literal—myself(emp_name), I hired on(hire_date).**

➔ SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name AS "myself(emp_name)", TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "I hired on(hire_date)" FROM employees;

22. **Show all tables data one by one.**

➔ SELECT * FROM employees;

23. **Show structure of Location table.**

➔ DESCRIBE locations;

24. **Display the short description of the employees table.**

➔ DESCRIBE employees;

25. **Display unique salary values from employee tables.**

➔ SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees;

26. **Display unique last name values from the employees table.**

➔ SELECT DISTINCT last_name FROM employees;

27. **Increase salary of employees by 10% whose department_Id .**

➔ UPDATE employees SET salary = salary * 1.10 WHERE department_id = 90;

28. **Concat first_name last_name department_Id column and give alias name to that column as a ‘Full Information’.**

➔ SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name || ' ' || department_id AS "Full Information" FROM employees;

29. **Display date after 3 days of hire_date.**

➔ SELECT hire_date + 3 AS date_after_3_days FROM employees;

30. **Concat first_name ,last_name department_id.**

➔ SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name || ' ' || department_id AS concatenated_info FROM employees;

31. **Output in form:Steven King has a department_id 90.**

➔ SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name || ' has a department_id ' || department_id AS output FROM employees WHERE first_name = 'Steven' AND last_name = 'King';

32. **Concat Street_address, postalcode, city with ‘,’ from location table.**

➔ SELECT street_address || ', ' || postal_code || ', ' || city AS full_address FROM locations;

33. **write a query to show the details below. Ex: My first name is steven and I am from ‘IT_PROG’ department.**

➔ SELECT 'My first name is ' || first_name || ', and I am from the ' || job_id || ' department.' AS description FROM employees WHERE first_name = 'Steven' AND job_id = 'IT_PROG';

34. **Show structure of departments table. Select all data from table.**

➔ DESCRIBE departments;

35. **Show table data like (job_title)’salary is ‘(max_salary).**

➔ SELECT job_title || ' salary is ' || max_salary AS "Job and Salary Info" FROM jobs;

36. **ex: President salary is 40000**

➔ SELECT job_title || ' salary is ' || max_salary AS "Output" FROM jobs WHERE job_title = 'President';

37. **location id,street address,postal code,city give alias name full address and concat all column with ‘,’**

➔ SELECT location_id || ', ' || street_address || ', ' || postal_code || ', ' || city AS "Full Address" FROM locations;

38. **Eliminate duplicate rows of job_id.**

➔ SELECT DISTINCT job_id FROM employees;

39. **Display unique records of employees table.**

➔ SELECT DISTINCT * FROM employees;