1. List the department without any employees in it.

Select deptno

From DEPT

Where DEPTNO NOT IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP)

1. List the name and job of the employees who does not report to anybody.

SELECT \*

FROM EMP

WHERE MGR IS NULL

1. Write a query that will give you the names and jobs of all employees in New York with a commission above 1000

SELECT E. ENAME, E.JOB, D.DNAME, E.DEPTNO

FROM EMP E INNER JOIN DEPT D

ON(E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO)

WHERE LOC= ‘NEW YORK’ AND COMM>1000

1. How many employees work in Chicago?

SELECT COUNT(DEPTNO)

FROM EMP

WHERE DEPTNO =(SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC= ‘CHICAGO’)

1. Which employees work in Chicago?

SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC='CHICAGO')

1. List the employees’ names and cities in which they work. Order the list by city.

SELECT ENAME, JOB, LOC

FROM EMP E INNER JOIN DEPT D

ON (E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO)

ORDER BY LOC

1. Find the number of employees and number of departments.

SELECT COUNT(DISTINT(ENAME) COUNT DISTINCT DEPTNO)) FROM EMP

1. Display the employees who were hired before their managers.

SELECT \*

FROM EMP W, EMP M

WHERE (W.MGR = M.EMPNO AND W.HIREDATE < M.HIREDATE);

1. Determine the number of managers without listing them.

SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT(MGR))

FROM EMP

1. Display the name and title of all employees who do not have a manager.

SELECT ENAME, JOB

FROM EMP

WHERE DEPTNO= (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE SAL= (SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NULL));

1. Create a query to display the employee name and department number for employee SMITH.

SELECT ENAME, DEPTNO

FROM EMP

WHERE ENAME= (SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE ENAME='SMITH');

1. Display the salesmen who are not in Boston

select ename

From emp

where DEPTNO != (select DEPTNO from DEPT where loc='BOSTON') and job='SALESMAN'

1. List the details of the employees along with their location

SELECT E.ENAME,E.JOB,d.LOC

FROM EMP

E inner JOIN DEPT DON(E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO)

1. order by locList the salesmen who are drawing salary less3 than Miller

SELECT ENAME, SAL

FROM EMP

WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' AND SAL<(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME='MILLER')

1. Display the details of the employee working in Chicago

SELECT \*

FROM EMP

WHERE DEPTNO= (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC='CHICAGO')

1. Find the names of all employees whose salaries are greater than the minimum salary for the Manager

SELECT ENAME, SUM (SAL)

FROM EMP

GROUP BY ENAME HAVING SUM (SAL) > (SELECT MIN (SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB='MANAGER');

1. Select the last name and job id from all employees whose department id is equal to Accounting.

SELECT ENAME, JOB

FROM EMP

WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME='ACCOUNTING');

1. Display those emp who are working as manager

SELECT ENAME, JOB

FROM EMP

WHERE JOB='MANAGER';

1. write a subquery using case statement to display non sales if department is not sales

select

case

when dname !='sales'then 'notsales'

end

from DEPT

1. If salary of an employee is more than 1000, then display salary otherwise display 1000

select sal,

case

when sal >1000 then sal

else 1000

end

from emp

1. Display salary as low, medium high based on salary range

Less than 1000 less

1000 to 2500 medium

More than 2500 high

select sal,

case

when sal >2500 then 'high'

when sal < 1000 then 'low'

when sal between 1000 and 2500 then 'medium'

end as salaryrange

from emp;