Questions

Use  DQL statements to  print the details of employees  to give the following output:

* 1. “Name of employee  work in deptno   with the job\_Id”  use last\_name  coloum
  2. Employees who joined in the  year  2000
  3. Emploees who joined in  after jan\_1996
  4. Employess  whose name starts between  ‘S’ to ‘R’
  5. Employees who works under manger\_id (200,201)
  6. Employees who are “REP”(representatives) or “MAN”(salesmans) and who are paid more than 6000
  7. Calculate annual salary of each employee and print them in descending order
  8. Replace the  last\_name  of “Landry”  to “JOE” in the employee table
  9. Find the position of first occurance of the character ‘o’  in the last\_name  of all employees who have ‘o’  in their last\_name.
  10. Prefix “2020\_B84” for employee last\_names who works in department 90
  11. Find the current date with local  date and time
  12. Find the average commission paid for all  the employees (ignoring the null entries)
  13. Find the average  and highest salary paid for department 80,90,100
  14. Find the department id    where  the highest paid employee salary is more than 1000.
  15. Find the  department id  who is paid the  maximum average salary in the organization: use subqueries
  16. Find the departmentname and loacation\_id in which ‘Ernst’ work.
  17. Find all the employee names who work in “Tokyo” city  ( use subqueries  , table used : employees, departments, locations )
  18. Find the employee names who are the maximum paid salary in the organization
  19. Find the employees who are drawing minimum salary in their respective departments

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

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

Compose

Answers:

Q1)

use hr;

select concat( last\_name, " work in ", department\_id," with the ", job\_id) from employees;



Q2)

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



Q3)

select last\_name, hire\_date from employees where date\_format(hire\_date,'%Y %M')>'1996-1';



Q4)

select last\_name from employees where (last\_name like 'S%') or ( last\_name like'R%');



Q5)

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



Q6)

select last\_name, job\_id from employees where((job\_id like '%REP%') or (job\_id like '%ST\_MAN%')) and (salary>6000);



Q7)

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



Q8)

select first\_name, replace( last\_name,'Landry','JOE') from employees where last\_name='Landry';



Q9)

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



Q10)

select concat("2020\_B84 ",last\_name), department\_id from employees where department\_id=90;



Q11)

select current\_timestamp();



Q12)

select sum(commission\_pct)/count(commission\_pct) from employees;



Q13)

select department\_id, avg(salary),max(salary) from employees group by department\_id having department\_id in (80,90,100);



Q14)

select department\_id, max(salary) from employees group by department\_id having max(salary)>1000;



Q15)

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



Q16)

select e.last\_name, d.department\_name, d.location\_id from employees as e,departments as d where e.department\_id=d.department\_id and e.last\_name='Ernst';



Q17)

select e.last\_name,l.city from employees as e, locations as l,departments as d where e.department\_id=d.department\_id and d.location\_id = l.location\_id and l.city='Tokyo';



Q18)

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



Q19)

select last\_name ,department\_id, min(salary) from employees group by department\_id;



Q20)

select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,e.job\_id,j.job\_title from employees as e inner join jobs as j on e.job\_id=j.job\_id;

