**Example QUERIES**

Sql> create table stu\_dent(rollno number(10),sname varchar2(20),course varchar2(20),

fee number(5));

sql> insert into stu\_dent values(1,'naresh','oracle',2000);

sql> select \*from stu\_dent;

sql>insert into stu\_dent(rollno,course)values(2,'java');

sql>insert into stu\_dent(rollno,course)values(2,'java');

sql>select \*from stu\_dent where sname='naresh';

sql>select \*from stu\_dent where course='java';

sql>create table samp\_tab(eid number(10),ename varchar2(20),job varchar2(20),sal number(7,2));

Display salary of employees with 2000 increment in their salary.

Sql> SELECT ename,sal,sal + 2000 "Incremented salary" FROM emp

Display the details of employees decreasing their salary by 200.

Sql> select ename,sal,sal-200 from emp;

Explination:-in emp table every employee salary subtracted with 200.

Arithmetic Operator Multiplication(\*) :-Used to perform multiplication.

Example:-

Display the details of the employees Incrementing their salary two times.

Sql> SELECT sal \* 2 FROM emp;

Explination:-every emp table salary is multiplied by 2.

Display half of the salary of employees.

Sql> SELECT sal, sal/2 FROM emp;

Sql> select empno,ename,sal,12\*sal+100 from emp;

Sql> select empno,ename,sal,(12\*sal)+100 from emp;

Sql> select empno,ename,sal,12\*(sal+100) from emp;

Display the details of Employees whose salary is equal to 2000.

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE sal=950;

Example: Display the details of the employees whose salary is less than 3000.

Sql> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE sal < 3000;

Display the details of Employees whose salary is less than or equal to 3000.

Sql> SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE sal <= 3000;

Display the details of employees whose salary is not equals to 2000.

Sql> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE sal != 3000;

Sql> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE sal ^= 2000;

Sql> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE sal <> 2000;

Display the details of Employees whose salary is Greater than 1000 AND also whose salary is less than 2000.

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE sal > 1000 AND sal <2000;

Sql> select ename,sal,job from emp

where (sal>=1500 and sal<=5000) and

job='MANAGER';

Display the details of Employees whose salary is Greater than 1000 OR also whose salary is less than 2000.

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE sal> 1000 OR sal < 2000;

Explination:-whose salaries more than 1000 or less than 2000 that all emp table display.

SQL> select empno,ename,job,hiredate from emp

where job='MANAGER' or deptno=20;

sql> select empno,ename,job,hiredate from emp

where (job='MANAGER' or deptno=10);

sql> select empno,ename,job,hiredate from emp

where (job='CLERK' or job='SALESMAN' or job='ANALYST');

SQL> select empno,ename,job,hiredate from emp

where (sal<=2500 or sal>=5000) or job='MANAGER';

sql> select ename,job ,sal from emp

where job='CLERK' or job='MANAGER' and sal>1500;

Display the details of employees whose salary is Greater than or Equals to 3000.

Sql> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE sal < 3000;

Explination:-whose salary less than 3000 that salaries all are comming.

SQL> select empno,ename,job,sal from emp

where not ename='SMITH';

SQL> select empno,ename,job,sal from emp

where not sal>=5000;

sql> select empno,ename,job,sal,deptno from emp

where not job='CLERK' and deptno=20;

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE empno IN (7125, 7369, 7782);

Sql> UPDATE emp SET sal=sal+200 WHERE ename IN ('SMITH','ALLEN','WARD');

Sql> DELETE FROM emp WHERE hiredate IN ('22-DEC-82','17-NOV-81');

Sql> UPDATE emp SET sal=sal+200 WHERE ename NOT IN

('SMITH','ALLEN','WARD');

Sql> DELETE FROM emp WHERE hiredate NOT IN ('22-DEC-82',' 17-NOV-81');

SQL> select ename,sal,job from emp

where job between 'MANAGER' and 'SALESMAN';

sql> select ename,sal,job,hiredate from emp

where hiredate between '17-DEC-81' and '20-JUN-83';

Sql> select ename,sal,job from emp

where job not between 'MANAGER' and 'SALESMAN';

sql> select ename,sal,job,hiredate from emp

where hiredate not between '17-DEC-81' and '20-JUN-83';

**Example:-** Display the employees whose name is starting with ‘S’ in EMP table.

Sql> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE 'S%'

**EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM DEPTNO**

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7369 SMITH CLERK 7902 17-DEC-80 800 20

7788 SCOTT ANALYST 7566 19-APR-87 3000 20

Display the employees whose name ends with ‘S’ in EMP table

Sql> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '%S'

**EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM DEPTNO**

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7566 JONES MANAGER 7839 02-APR-81 2975 20

7876 ADAMS CLERK 7788 23-MAY-87 1100 20

7900 JAMES CLERK 7698 03-DEC-81 950 30

Display the employees whose names are having second letter as ‘L’ in EMP table

Sql> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '\_L%'

**EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM DEPTNO**

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7499 ALLEN SALESMAN 7698 20-FEB-81 1600 300 30

7698 BLAKE MANAGER 7839 01-MAY-81 2850 30

7782 CLARK MANAGER 7839 09-JUN-81 2450 10

Sql> select ename ,hiredate from emp where hiredate like '%JAN%';

Sql> select empno,ename,job from emp where job like '\_\_\_\_\_';

SQL> select empno,ename,job ,hiredate from emp where hiredate like '%-FEB-81';

Sql> select \*from dept where dname like '\_\_/\_%' escape '/';

(update dept set dname=’SO\_FT\_WARE’ where deptno=50;)

**Display the employees whose names are not having second letter as ‘L’ in EMP table?**

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE ename NOT LIKE '\_L%';

**Display the employees whose names are not start with ‘S’ in EMP table.?**

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE ename NOT LIKE 'S%';

Sql> select ename ,hiredate from emp where hiredate not like '%JAN%';

Sql> select empno,ename,job from emp where ename not like '\_O%';

**Display the employees whose names are second letter start with ‘R’ from ending.?**

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '%R\_';

**EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM DEPTNO**

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7521 WARD SALESMAN 7698 22-FEB-81 1250 500 30

7782 CLARK MANAGER 7839 09-JUN-81 2450 10

7902 FORD ANALYST 7566 03-DEC-81 3000 20

**Display the names in EMP table whose names having ‘LL’.?**

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE ‘%LL%’;

**EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM DEPTNO**

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7499 ALLEN SALESMAN 7698 20-FEB-81 1600 300 30

7934 MILLER CLERK 7782 23-JAN-82 1300 10

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE comm IS NULL;

Sql> select empno,ename,job,sal ,deptno from emp where mgr is null;

Sql> SELECT \*FROM emp WHERE comm IS NOT NULL;

Sql> select empno EmpNumber, ename EmpName,sal "EmpSalary",

job Designation from emp;

sql>select grade as "SalGrade", hisal "High Salary Range",losal "Low Salary Range"

from salgrade;

sql> select empno "EmpNuber",sal "Basic",sal\*0.25 HRA,sal\*0.20 DA ,sal\*0.15 "pf",

sal+sal\*0.25+sal\*0.20+sal\*0.15 "Gross" from emp;

Sql>select \*from emp where job<>'CLERK';

SQL>select \*from emp where sal>2500;

Sql> select \*from emp where job='SALESMAN' OR SAL>3000;

Sql>select \*from emp where deptno=10 or deptno=20 or deptno=50 or deptno=60;

Sql> select \*from emp where ename in('FORD','MILLER');

Sql>select \*from emp where sal between 3000 and 5000;

Sql> select \*from emp where comm is not null;

Sql>select \*from emp where ename like '\_L%';

Sql> select ename||' '||job||' '||sal from emp;

Sql>select ename,sal,comm,sal+nvl(comm,0) from emp;

Sql> select ename,sal,comm,(sal\*12)+nvl(comm,0) from emp;

Sql>select ename,sal,comm,(sal+500)+nvl(comm,0) from emp;

Sql>select comm,nvl2(comm,0,1000) from emp;

Sql>select sal,comm,sal+nvl2(comm,100,1000) from emp;

Sql>select ename,sal,comm,nvl2(comm,sal+comm,sal) income from emp

where deptno in(10,30);

Sql> select deptno,count(\*) from emp

group by deptno

having count(deptno)>3;

sql> select deptno,avg(sal) from emp

group by deptno

having avg(sal)>2500;

sql> select deptno,min(sal),max(sal), sum(sal) from emp

where job='MANAGER'

group by deptno

having avg(sal)<1000;

Sql> select max(avg(sal)) from emp group by deptno;

Sql> select max(sum(sal)),min(sum(sal)) from emp

group by deptno;

sql> select max(avg(sal)),min(avg(sal)) from emp

group by job;

Example: Display employee records order by ename.

Sql>SELECT \* FROM emp ORDER BY ename;

Here we can see that ‘ENAME’ values resulted in ‘ASCENDING ORDER’.

Example: Display employee records order by ‘ename’ in descending order. Here we need to explicitly specify the keyword ‘DESC’.

Sql>SELECT \* FROM EMP ORDER BY ename DESC;

Ordering the result based on a numeric column:-

Sql>SELECT \* FROM emp ORDER BY sal;

We can as well order the result using a column sequence:-

Sql>SELECT empno,ename,job,sal FROM emp

ORDER BY 2;

Here 2 represents second column. So, data will be displayed with ename in ascending order.

Sql> select ename,job,sal,deptno from emp where sal>=2000

order by deptno,ename desc;

sql> select ename,job,sal,sal\*12 Annualsal from emp

order by Annualsal;

sql> select ename,job,sal,deptno from emp

order by deptno,job,sal;

sql> select \*from emp order by 5 desc;

Sql> select \*from emp where job=(select job from emp where ename='SMITH')

AND ENAME<>'SMITH'

AND ENAmE LIKE '%A%';

SQL> select ename,sal,deptno from emp

where sal>2000 and deptno=(select deptno from dept

where loc='DALLAS');

SQL> select ename,job,deptno,sal from emp

where job='CLERK' and deptno=(select deptno from dept

where dname='SALES');

SQL> select ename,job ,deptno from emp

where deptno in(select deptno from emp

where ename='FORD')

AND

job in(select job from emp

where deptno=(select deptno from dept

where dname='SALES'));

SQL>SELECT EMPNO,ENAME,JOB,SAL,DEPTNO FROM EMP

WHERE SAL<ANY(SELECT SAL FROM EMP

WHERE DEPTNO=30);

sql> select \*from emp

where sal>all(select avg(sal) from emp

group by deptno);

sql>select ename,job,sal,deptno from emp

where sal<all(select max(sal) from emp group by job);

sql> select e.empcount,d.deptcount from

(select count(\*) empcount from emp)e,

(select count(\*) deptcount from dept)d;

Sql> select e.empcount,d.deptcount,s.gradecount,

e.empcount+d.deptcount+s.gradecount totalreccount from

(select count(\*) empcount from emp )e,

(select count(\*) deptcount from dept)d,

(select count(\*) gradecount from salgrade)s

Sql> select a.deptno "deptment number",(a.numemp/b.totalcount)\*100 "%employees",

(a.salsum/b.totalsal)\*100 "%salary" from(select deptno,count(\*) numemp,

sum(sal) salsum from emp group by deptno)a,

(select count(\*) totalcount ,sum(sal) totalsal from emp)b

sql> select \*from dept d where exists(select \*from emp e

where deptno=d.deptno

and deptno=10);

sql>select p.ename from emp p

where exists (select \*from emp c

where c.empno=p.mgr);

sql> select \*from dept d where exists(select \*from emp e

where deptno=d.deptno

and deptno=10);

sql>select p.ename from emp p

where exists (select \*from emp c

where c.empno=p.mgr);

sql>select empno,ename,job,sal,nvl(comm,0),sal+nvl(comm,0)

from emp

where deptno=(select deptno from emp where empno=7654);

SQL>select \*from emp where deptno=(select deptno from emp

where ename='FORD')and job in(select job from emp

where deptno=(select deptno from dept

where dname='SALES'));

sql> SQL> select empno,ename,job,sal,deptno from emp

where sal>(select max(sal) from emp

where job='SALESMAN');

1. SQL> select empno, ename from emp where deptno=(select deptno from dept where dname='RESEARCH');

2. SQL> select empno, ename from emp where deptno in (select deptno from dept where loc in ('NEW YORK','CHICAGO'));

3. SQL> select dname from dept where deptno in ( select deptno from emp where job ='ANALYST');

4. SQL> select empno, ename, mgr from emp where mgr = (select empno from emp where ename='JONES');

5. SQL> select empno, ename, mgr from emp where mgr = (select mgr from emp where ename='JONES')

6. SQL> select empno, ename, job from emp where deptno in ( select deptno from dept where dname in ('SALES','ACCOUNTING'))

7. SQL> select empno, ename, job from emp where deptno in ( select deptno from dept where dname in ('SALES','RESEARCH')) and empno in (select mgr from emp)

8. SQL> select empno, ename from emp where empno not in ( select mgr from emp where mgr is not null)

9. select empno, ename from emp where empno in (select mgr from emp group by mgr

having count(\*) >= 2)

10. SQL> select dname from dept where deptno in (select deptno from emp group by deptno having count(\*) >=5)

11. SQL> select deptno, job, count(\*) from emp where job = 'SALESMAN' group by deptno, job having count(\*) >=3

12. SQL> select empno, ename, deptno from emp where empno in (select mgr from emp group by mgr

having count(\*) >= 2) and deptno in (select deptno from dept where dname='RESEARCH' or dname='ACCOUNTING')

13. SQL>select max(sal) from emp where sal < (select max(sal) from emp);

14. SQL> select max(sal) from emp where sal < (select max(sal) from emp where sal < (select max(sal) from emp where sal < (select max(sal) from emp)))

15.sql> SELECT \* FROM EMP r1

WHERE &n=(SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(SAL))

FROM EMP WHERE SAL>=r1.SAL);

1. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE 'S%';

2. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '\_L%';

3. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '%E\_';

4. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '\_\_\_\_';

5. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '%L%';

6. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE '\_\_\_\_\_%';

7. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE sal BETWEEN 2000 and 3000;

9. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE mgr IS NULL OR COMM IS NULL;

10. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE mgr IS NULL AND COMM IS NULL;

11. SQL> SELECT \* from emp WHERE job = 'MANAGER';

12. SQL> SELECT \* from emp WHERE job = 'MANAGER' and deptno in (10,20);

13. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE job IN ('CLERK','ANALYST') AND sal >= 1000 AND deptno IN

(20,30);

14. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp where deptno in (20,30) and comm IS NULL;

15. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE ('A%') OR ename LIKE ('S%');

16. SQL>SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE ename NOT LIKE ('%S') AND deptno IN (20,30);

17. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp where comm IS NOT NULL AND sal > 1500 AND deptno = 30;

18. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp where comm IS NOT NULL AND sal > 1500 AND job = 'MANAGER'

19. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE job = 'MANAGER' OR job = 'CLERK' AND sal >=2000 AND deptno NOT IN (10,20);

20. SQL> SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL;

21. SQL> SELECT \* from emp WHERE sal NOT BETWEEN 2000 AND 3000 AND job LIKE ('%MAN%');

1).display the employee who got the maximum salary

Sql> select \*From emp where sal=(select max(sal) from emp);

2) display the employee who are working in sales department

SQL> select \*from emp where deptno in(select deptno from dept

where dname='SALES');

3) display the employee who are working are working as “clerk”

SQL> select \*from emp where job in(select job from emp

where job='CLERK');

4) display the employee who are working are working in “new work”

Sql> select \*From emp where deptno=(select deptno from dept

where loc=(select loc from dept

where loc='NEW YORK'));

5)find out number of employees working in sales department

Sql> select \*from emp where deptno=(select deptno from dept

where dname='SALES'

group by deptno);

6) deleting the employees who are working are working in accounting

Department

SQL> delete from dept where deptno=(select deptno from dept

where dname='ACCOUNTING');

**Sub query operators :(all,any,exists,some,not exists)**

1)list out the employees who earn more than every employee in department 30

Sql> select \*from emp where sal>all(select sal from emp

Where deptno=30);

2) list out the employees who earn more than the lowest salary in deptno 30

Sql> select \*from emp where sal>any(select sal from emp

where deptno=30);

3)find out which department does not have any employees

Sql> select deptno from dept d

where not exists (select deptno from emp e

where e.deptno=d.deptno);

4)find out employees who earn greater than the average salary for their department

Sql> select empno,ename,job,sal,deptno From emp e

where sal>(select avg(sal) from emp where deptno=e.deptno);

5)List the empno, ename, sal, dname of all the ‘Mgrs’ and

‘Analyst’working in NEWYORK, DALLAS with an exp more than 7 years without

receiving the Comma Asc order of Loc

sql> SELECT EMPNO, ENAME,SAL, dname FROM EMP, DEPT

WHERE LOC IN ('NEW YORK','DALLAS') AND

JOB IN('MANAGER','ANALYST')AND

MONTHS\_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,HIREDATE)/12 > 7

AND COMM IS NULL

AND EMP.DEPTNO = DEPT.DEPTNO;

Sql> sql> select ename,job,sal,d.deptno,d.dname from emp e,dept d

where e.deptno=d.deptno and e.ename in('SMITH','FORD');

sql>select empno,job,sal,e.deptno ,d.dname,d.loc from emp e,dept d

where e.deptno=d.deptno and d.deptno<>20;

sql> select e.empno,e.ename,e.sal ,s.grade from emp e,salgrade s

where (e.sal>=s.losal and e.sal<=s.hisal) and s.grade=1;

sql>select e.ename,e.job,m.ename from emp e,emp m

where e.mgr=m.empno

and e.job NOT IN('MANAGER','CLERK','ANALYST');

sql>select ename,job,dname,loc from emp ,dept

where ename ='MARTIN';

sql> select e.ename,d.deptno,d.dname from emp e,dept d

where e.deptno=d.deptno(+)

and e.deptno(+)=10

order by e.deptno;

sql> select emp.ename from emp left OUTER join dept on (emp.deptno =

dept.deptno) and emp.ename like 'A%';

Sql>SELECT dname, ename FROM dept NATURAL JOIN emp;

SQL> select ename,loc from emp e join dept d

on e.deptno=d.deptno

where loc='CHICAGO';

Sql> select e.ename,e.sal,d.deptno,d.dname,s.grade from emp e join

dept d on e.deptno=d.deptno join salgrade s

on e.sal between s.losal and s.hisal;

sql>alter table dept drop primary key cascade;

\* To drop a not null constraint to existing table

Syntax:-alter table tableName constraint constraintName;

sql>alter table emp drop constraint emp\_mgr-fk;

sql>alter table dept drop unique(dname);

\* If we want to see the indexName that time we writy the below example

Example:-

sql> select index\_name from user\_constraints

where table\_name='EMP';

Enabling constraints:-

• The constraint can be enabled without dropping it or recreating it.

• The alter table statement with the enable clause is used for the purpose.

Syntax:-

Alter table <tablename> enable constraint

<constraintname>;

Sql> create table customer

(status char(3) not null,

sal number not null);

Sql> CREATE TABLE Stu\_Class(

Stu\_Id number(2) NOT NULL,

Stu\_Name varchar2(15) NOT NULL,

Stu\_Class varchar2(10) NOT NULL);

sql>CREATE TABLE supplier

( supplier\_id numeric(10) not null,

supplier\_name varchar2(50) not null,

contact\_name varchar2(50),

CONSTRAINT supplier\_unique UNIQUE (supplier\_id)

);

sql> CREATE TABLE supplier

( supplier\_id numeric(10) not null,

supplier\_name varchar2(50) not null,

contact\_name varchar2(50),

CONSTRAINT supplier\_unique UNIQUE (supplier\_id, supplier\_name)

);

sql>CREATE TABLE t1 (

c1 NUMBER,

c2 VARCHAR2(30),

c3 VARCHAR2(30),

PRIMARY KEY (c1,c2));

Sql>CREATE TABLE t1 (

c1 NUMBER,

c2 VARCHAR2(30),

c3 VARCHAR2(30),

CONSTRAINT t1\_pk PRIMARY KEY (c1,c2));

Sql> create table b1(name varchar2(20) constraint che\_name check(name=upper(name)));

Sql> create table dept(deptno number(2) constraint dno\_pk primary key

constraint deptno\_chk check(deptno between 10 and 99),

dname varchar2(20) constraint dname\_nn not null constraint dname\_chk

check(dname=upper(dname)),loc varchar2(20) default 'NEW YORK'

constraint loc\_chk check(loc in('NEW YORK','DALLAS','BOSTON','CHICAGO')));

sql> create table emp(empno number(4) constraint empno\_pk primary key,

ename varchar2(20) constraint ename\_nn not null

check(substr(ename,1,1) between 'A' and 'Z' and

ename=upper(ename)),job varchar2(20) constraint job\_chk

check(job in('ANALYST','CLERK','MANAGER','PRESIDENT','SALESMAN')),

hiredate date default sysdate,

sal number(8,2) constraint sal\_nn not null

constraint chk\_sal check(sal between 1000 and 10000),

comm number(8,2),

deptno number(2), constraint tot\_sal\_chk

check(sal+comm<=100000));

sql>select job from emp where deptno=20

• union

• select job from emp where deptno=30;

• Sql> SELECT \* FROM

• (SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK'

• union

• SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'ANALYST');

sql> SELECT \* FROM

(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK'

union all

SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'ANALYST');

sql> SELECT ename FROM

(SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK'

intersect

SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'ANALYST');

sql> SELECT \* FROM (SELECT SAL FROM EMP

WHERE JOB = 'PRESIDENT'

except

SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB =

'MANAGER');

Sql>select rownum ,ename from emp where rownum<7

except

select rownum,ename from emp where rownum<6;

Sql> create or alter view edept30 as

select \*from emp where deptno=30

with check option constraint edept30chkview;

sql> create or alter view emanage as

select \*from emp where job='MANAGER'

with check option constraint empmanagerview;

Sql> create or alter view edeptread(empid,name,designation)

as

select empno,ename,job from emp

where deptno=20 with read only;

sql> create or alter force view v5

as

select \*from master;

sql> create view payinfo as select empno Ecode,sal Basic,sal\*0.25 Da,sal\*0.35 HRA,

sal\*0.12 PF ,sal+sal\*0.25+sal\*0.35+sal\*0.12 GROSS from emp;

sql> sql>create or alter view empManagers as

select rownum serialNo,initcap(e.ename)||'works under'||m.ename "Employee and

Managers" from emp e,emp m where e.mgr=m.empno;

sql>create or alter view EmpAccounts as

select ename,deptno,sal monthly,sal\*12 Annual from emp

where deptno=(select deptno from dept where dname='ACCOUNTING')

order by Annual;

sql> create or alter view CumSum as select

B.sal,sum(A.sal)cum\_sal

from emp A,emp B where A.rowid<=B.rowid

group by B.rowid,B.sal;

sql> create or alter view OrgDesignations as

select job from emp

where deptno=10 union

select job from emp where deptno in(20,30);

sql> create or alter view empview(empNumber,empName,emsSal,empDeptno)

as

select empno,ename,sal,deptno from emp

where deptno=20;

sql> create materialized view employee\_view

refresh on commit

enable query rewrite

as

select job,sum(sal) from emp

group by job

/

Sql> create materialized view emp\_dept\_sum

enable query rewrite

as

select dname,d.deptno,sum(sal) from emp e,dept d

where e.deptno=d.deptno

group by dname,d.deptno;

Sql> create index jobindex on emp(job);

Sql> create unique index eno\_uniq\_index on emp(empno);

Sql> create index DnoIndex on dept(Deptno);

Sql> create index upper\_dept\_dname\_index on dept(upper(loc));

Sql> create bitmap index indexempbitmapdeptno on emp(deptno);

Sql> create unique index eno\_ename\_index on emp(empno,ename);

Sql> select job,avg(sal) from emp group by rollup(job);

sql> select job, deptno,avg(sal) salary from emp

group by rollup(job,deptno);

sql> select deptno,job,sum(sal) salary from emp

group by cube(deptno,job);

sql> select deptno,grouping(deptno),job,grouping(job),sum(sal) from emp

group by cube(deptno,job);

sql> select decode(grouping(job),1,'ALL Designations',job)departments,sum(sal)

from emp group by rollup(job);

sql> select ename,mgr ,sum(sal) from emp group by grouping sets(ename,mgr)

Sql> select empno,ename,job,sal,case job when 'MANAGER' then 'man'

when 'CLERK' then 'clk'

when 'SALESMAN' then 'sman'

else 'other job'

end

from emp;

sql> select ename,sal,case when sal>=800 and

sal<=2000 then 'lowest pay'

when sal>=2001 and sal<=4000 then 'moderate pay'

else 'high pay' end

from emp;

Sql> select empno,ename,job,sal,

case when job='MANAGER' then 'MAG'

when sal=3000 then 'MPAY'

when job='SALESMAN' then 'SMAN'

else 'not specified' end

cjob from emp;

sql> select mgr,deptno ,sum(sal) from emp

group by mgr ,cube(mgr,deptno);

sql> sql> select deptno,job,group\_id(),sum(sal) from emp

group by deptno,rollup(deptno,job)

having group\_id()=0;

sql> select \*from(select empno,ename,sal,deptno,rank() over( partition by deptno

order by sal desc)r from emp)

where r<=5

order by deptno,sal desc;

sql> select \*from(select empno,ename,sal,deptno,rank() over( partition by deptno

order by sal desc)rank from emp)

where rank between 3 and 8

order by deptno,sal desc

sql> sql> select ename,sal,sum(sal) over(order by sal asc range 5000

preceding )saltol from emp;

Sql> select ename,hiredate,sal,lEAD(sal,1,0) over(order by hiredate )presal from emp;

Sql>create table pet\_info( pet varchar2(20),city varchar2(20),pcount number(4));

Sql>insert into pet\_info values('dog','hyd',3500);

Sql>insert into pet\_info values('cat','hyd',300);

Sql> insert into pet\_info values('dog','secunderabad',250);

Sql>insert into pet\_info values('cat','secunderabad',200);