

SQL QUERIES

Display two tables EMP and DEPT in SQL and solve the following queries :

```
SQL> select * from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

```
SQL> select * from dept;
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

(1) Display a report, showing ename,empno,job,sal,bonus (10 % sal) for all employee in descending order of ename.

```
SQL> select empno,ename,job,sal,sal*10/100 "Bonus" from emp order by ename desc;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL	Bonus
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	1250	125
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	1500	150
7369	SMITH	CLERK	800	80
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	3000	300
7934	MILLER	CLERK	1300	130
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	1250	125
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	5000	500
7566	JONES	MANAGER	2975	297.5
7900	JAMES	CLERK	950	95
7902	FORD	ANALYST	3000	300
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	2450	245
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	2850	285
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	1600	160
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	1100	110

14 rows selected.

(2) Display all details of all employee whose name starts with alphabet "A".

```
SQL> select * from emp where ename like 'A%';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20

(3) Write a query to calculate the number of employees, sum of their salary and average of their salary from EMP table.

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*),SUM(SAL),AVG(SAL) FROM EMP;
```

COUNT(*)	SUM(SAL)	AVG(SAL)
14	29025	2073.21429

(4) Calculate the number of employees in each grade (JOB).

```
SQL> SELECT JOB,COUNT(*) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB;
```

JOB	COUNT(*)
CLERK	4
SALESMAN	4
PRESIDENT	1
MANAGER	3
ANALYST	2

(5) Display department no, dname, employee number, employee name, job and salary. Display the details only for employees earning at least 1500 and of SALES department.

```
SQL> SELECT DEPT.DEPTNO,DNAME,EMPNO,ENAME,JOB,SAL FROM EMP,DEPT
2 WHERE EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO AND SAL<1500 AND JOB='SALESMAN';
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL
30	SALES	7521	WARD	SALESMAN	1250
30	SALES	7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	1250

(6) Display employee details with their location for ANALYST.(Use Natural Join)

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT WHERE JOB='ANALYST';
```

DEPTNO	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DNAME	LOC
20	7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		RESEARCH	DALLAS
20	7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		RESEARCH	DALLAS

(7) Display ename and location with their salary for the employee whose commission is NULL.

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME,LOC,SAL FROM EMP,DEPT WHERE EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO AND COMM IS NULL;
```

ENAME	LOC	SAL
MILLER	NEW YORK	1300
CLARK	NEW YORK	2450
KING	NEW YORK	5000
JONES	DALLAS	2975
SMITH	DALLAS	800
SCOTT	DALLAS	3000
FORD	DALLAS	3000
ADAMS	DALLAS	1100
JAMES	CHICAGO	950
BLAKE	CHICAGO	2850

10 rows selected.

(8) Write a query to display the sum, average, highest, and lowest commission of employees group by department number. (Also consider NULL values for average)

```
SQL> SELECT DEPTNO, SUM(COMM), AVG(NVL(COMM, 0)), MIN(COMM), MAX(COMM) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;
```

DEPTNO	SUM(COMM)	AVG(NVL(COMM, 0))	MIN(COMM)	MAX(COMM)
30	2200	366.666667	0	1400
20		0		
10		0		

(9) Write a query to display the number of employees with the same job.

```
SQL> SELECT JOB, COUNT(*) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB;
```

JOB	COUNT(*)
CLERK	4
SALESMAN	4
PRESIDENT	1
MANAGER	3
ANALYST	2

(10) Write a query to create equijoin both tables and display employee name and department name along with deptno and filter records for deptno=10.

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.DEPTNO, ENAME, LOC FROM EMP, DEPT WHERE EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO AND DEPT.DEPTNO=10;
```

DEPTNO	ENAME	LOC
10	CLARK	NEW YORK
10	KING	NEW YORK
10	MILLER	NEW YORK

(11) Count the number of employees and sum of salaries in each group of dept number.

```
SQL> SELECT DEPTNO, COUNT(*), SUM(SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;
```

DEPTNO	COUNT(*)	SUM(SAL)
30	6	9400
20	5	10875
10	3	8750

(12) Use the abbreviation 'E' for EMP and 'D' for DEPT and display DEPTNO, "ANNUAL SALARY" and DNAME. Also sort all records by descending order of ename.

```
SQL> SELECT E.DEPTNO, SAL*12 AS "ANNUAL SALARY", DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D
2 WHERE E.DEPTNO=D.DEPTNO ORDER BY ENAME DESC;
```

DEPTNO	ANNUAL SALARY	DNAME
30	15000	SALES
30	18000	SALES
20	9600	RESEARCH
20	36000	RESEARCH
10	15600	ACCOUNTING
30	15000	SALES
10	60000	ACCOUNTING
20	35700	RESEARCH
30	11400	SALES
20	36000	RESEARCH
10	29400	ACCOUNTING
30	34200	SALES
30	19200	SALES
20	13200	RESEARCH

(13) Write a query to display ename and location of employees whose commission contain NULL values.

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME,LOC FROM EMP,DEPT WHERE EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO AND COMM IS NULL;
```

ENAME	LOC
MILLER	NEW YORK
CLARK	NEW YORK
KING	NEW YORK
JONES	DALLAS
SMITH	DALLAS
SCOTT	DALLAS
FORD	DALLAS
ADAMS	DALLAS
JAMES	CHICAGO
BLAKE	CHICAGO

(14) Insert following data in DEPT table: 50,MARKETING,BANGLORE

```
SQL> INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES(50,'MARKETING','BANGLORE');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM DEPT;
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
50	MARKETING	BANGLORE

(15) Write a query to increase salary of employees by 10 % for MANAGER.

```
SQL> UPDATE EMP SET SAL=SAL+(SAL*0.1) WHERE JOB='MANAGER';
```

3 rows updated.

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME,JOB,SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB='MANAGER';
```

ENAME	JOB	SAL
JONES	MANAGER	3272.5
BLAKE	MANAGER	3135
CLARK	MANAGER	2695