1. Select the employee in department 30.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID=30;

2. List the names, numbers and department of all clerks.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME,PHONE\_NUMBER,DEPARTMENT\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB\_ID LIKE('%K');

3. Find the depart numbers and the name of employee of all dept with Deptno greater or equal to 20..

SELECT DEPARTMENT\_ID,FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID>20 ORDER BY DEPARTMENT\_ID;

4. Find the employees whose commission is greater than their salary.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE (COMMISSION\_PCT\*SALARY)>SALARY;

5. Find the employees whose commission is greater than 60 percent of their salary.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE (COMMISSION\_PCT\*SALARY)>(SALARY\*0.6);

6. Find the employee whose commission is greater than 50 percent of their salary

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE (COMMISSION\_PCT\*SALARY)>(SALARY\*0.5);

7. List the name, job and salary of all employees in dept 20 who earn more than 2000.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, JOB\_ID, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID=20 AND SALARY>2000;

8. Find all salesmen in dept 30 whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 1500.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID=30 AND SALARY>=1500;

9. Find all the employees whose job is either a president or manager.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE\_ID IN ( SELECT UNIQUE MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES);

10. Find all managers who are not in dept 30.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE\_ID IN ( SELECT UNIQUE MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES) AND DEPARTMENT\_ID !=30;

11. Find the details of all managers and clerks in dept 10.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE (EMPLOYEE\_ID IN ( SELECT UNIQUE MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES) OR JOB\_ID LIKE('%K')) AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=10;

12. Find the details of all manager (in any dept) and all clerks in dept 10

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE\_ID IN ( SELECT UNIQUE MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES) OR ( JOB\_ID LIKE('%K') AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=10);

13. Find the details of all managers in dept 10 and all clerks in dept 20.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE ((EMPLOYEE\_ID IN ( SELECT UNIQUE MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES)

AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=10) OR ( JOB\_ID LIKE('%K') AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=20));

14. Find the details of all the manager in dept 10, all clerk in dept 20

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE ((EMPLOYEE\_ID IN ( SELECT UNIQUE MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES)

AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=10) OR ( JOB\_ID LIKE('%K') AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=20));

15. And all employees who are neither clerks nor manager but whose salary is greater than or equal to Rs. 2000.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE ((EMPLOYEE\_ID IN ( SELECT UNIQUE MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES) OR JOB\_ID LIKE('%K') ) AND SALARY >= 2000);

16. Find the names of everyone in dept. no. 20 who is neither a clerk nor a Manager.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE (EMPLOYEE\_ID IN ( SELECT UNIQUE MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES) OR JOB\_ID LIKE('%K') ) AND DEPARTMENT\_ID=20;

17. Find the employees who earns between Rs. 1200 and Rs.1400.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 1200 AND 1400;

18. Find the employees who are clerks, analysts or salesman.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB\_ID LIKE('%K') OR JOB\_ID LIKE('%REP') OR JOB\_ID LIKE('IT%');

19. Find the employees who are not clerks, analyst or salesman

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE JOB\_ID NOT LIKE('%K') AND JOB\_ID NOT LIKE('%REP') AND JOB\_ID NOT LIKE('IT%');

20. Find the employees who do not receive a commission.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NULL;

21. Find the employee whose commission is Rs. 0.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT = 0;

22. Find the different jobs of the employees receiving commission.

SELECT JOB\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NOT NULL;

23. Find all employees who do not receive a commission or whose Commission is less than 0.1 .

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NULL OR (COMMISSION\_PCT\*SALARY)<0.1;

24. Find all employees whose total earnings are greater than Rs. 2000.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE (NVL(COMMISSION\_PCT,0)\*SALARY)+SALARY >2000

25. Find all employees whose names begin with m.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE FIRST\_NAME LIKE('M%');

26. Find all employees whose names end with m.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE LAST\_NAME LIKE ('%m');

27. Find all employees whose names contain the letter m in any case.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE FIRST\_NAME LIKE('%M%')OR FIRST\_NAME LIKE('%M%');

28. Find the employees whose names are 5 characters long and end with n.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE LENGTH(FIRST\_NAME)<=5 AND LAST\_NAME LIKE('%N');

29. Find the employees who have the letter r as the third letter in their name.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE FIRST\_NAME LIKE('\_\_R%');

30. Find all employees hired in month of February (of any year).

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE,'MON')='FEB';

31. Find the employees who were hired more than 12 years ago.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE HIRE\_DATE=LAST\_DAY(HIRE\_DATE);

32. Find the employees who were hired more than 12 years ago.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE HIRE\_DATE<ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,144);

33. Find the managers hired in the year 1981.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE\_ID IN ( SELECT UNIQUE MANAGER\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES) AND TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE,'YYYY')=1981;

34. Display the names and the jobs of all employees, separated by a','.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME||' , '||JOB\_ID FROM EMPLOYEES;

35. Display the names of all employees with the initial letter only in capitals.

SELECT SUBSTR(FIRST\_NAME, 1, 1) AS "INITIAL" FROM EMPLOYEES;

36. Display the length of the name of all employees.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME,LAST\_NAME, LENGTH(FIRST\_NAME)+LENGTH(LAST\_NAME) AS “LENGTH OF NAMES” FROM EMPLOYEES;

37. Show the first three characters of the names of all employees.

SELECT SUBSTR(FIRST\_NAME,1,3) FROM EMPLOYEES;

38. Show the last three characters of the names of all employees.

SELECT REVERSE(SUBSTR(REVERSE(FIRST\_NAME),1,3)) FROM EMPLOYEES;

39. Display the names of all employees with any 'a'.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE FIRST\_NAME LIKE '%a%';

40. Display the names of all employees and the position at which the string 'ar' occurs in the name.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME,INSTR(FIRST\_NAME,'AR',1) FROM EMPLOYEES;

41. Show the salary of all employees rounding it to the nearest Rs. 1000.

SELECT SALARY,CEIL(SALARY/1000)\*1000 FROM EMPLOYEES;

42. Show the salary of all employees ignoring fractions ,less than Rs.1000.

SELECT SALARY,TRUNC(SALARY/1000)\*1000 FROM EMPLOYEES;

43. Display the details of all employees, sorted on the names.

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY FIRST\_NAME;

44. Display the name of all employees, based on their tenure, with the oldest employee coming first.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME,HIRE\_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY HIRE\_DATE;

45. Display the names, job and salary of all employees sorted on jobs and Salary.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME,JOB\_ID,SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY SALARY,JOB\_ID;

46. Display the names, job and salary of all employees, sorted on jobs and within job, sorted on the descending order of salary.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME,JOB\_ID,SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY JOB\_ID DESC,SALARY ASC;