

SQL Queries for Practice Key

- 1) Display the details of all employees
 - a. Select * from employees;
- 2) Display the department information from dept table
 - a. Select * from dept;
- 3) Display eid, first_name, last_name of employee table
 - a. Select eid, first_name, last_name from employees;
- 4) Display salary, hire_date, job_id, mgr_id, deptno of employee table
 - a. Select salary, hire_date, job_id, mgr_id, deptno from employees;
- 5) Display eid, first_name, annual salary of each employee of employee table
 - a. Select eid, first_name, sum(salary*12) "annual salary" from employees;
- 6) Display the first_name, last_name of all the employees who are working in deptno 10
 - a. Select first_name, last_name from employees where deptno=10;
- 7) Display the first_name, last_name of all the employees who are working as Faculty and drawing a salary more than 20000
 - a. Select first_name, last_name from employees where job_id='Faculty' AND salary>20000.00;
- 8) Display the eid, first_name of employees who are earning salary more than 20000
 - a. Select eid, first_name from employees WHERE salary>20000.00;
- 9) Display the eid, first_name of employees who are earning salary less than 50000
 - a. Select eid, first_name from employees WHERE salary<50000.00;
- 10) Display the first_name of employees who are working as Faculty, PD or LC and drawing salary more than 20000
 - a. Select first_name from employees WHERE job_id='Faculty' OR job_id='PD' OR job_id='LC' AND salary>20000.00;
 - b. Select first_name from employees WHERE job_id IN('Faculty', 'PD', 'LC') AND salary>20000.00;
- 11) Display the first_name of the employees who are working in the company for the past 5 years
 - a. Select first_name from employees WHERE sysdate > hire_date;
- 12) Display the list of employees who have joined the company before 30-Jun-09 or 31-Dec-09
 - a. Select * from employees WHERE hire_date < '30-JUN-09' OR hire_date < '31-DEC-09';
- 13) Display current system date
 - a. Select sysdate from dual;
- 14) Display the names of all tables from current user.
 - a. Select * from tab;
- 15) Display the name of the current user.
 - a. Select user from dual;

- 16) Display the names of employees working in depart number 30 or 40 or 50.
 - a. Select * from employees WHERE deptno in (30,40,50);
- 17) Display the names of employees whose name contains alphabet 'a' in their last_name.
 - a. Select * from employees WHERE last_name LIKE '%a%';
- 18) Display the names for employees whose name ends with alphabet 'r'.
 - a. Select * from employees WHERE first_name LIKE '%r';
- 19) Display the names of employees whose names have second alphabet 'B' in their first_name.
 - a. Select * from employees WHERE first_name LIKE '_B%';
- 20) select the names of the employee whose last_name is exactly five characters in length.
 - a. Select * from employees WHERE LENGTH(last_name) = 5;
- 21) Display the names of the employee who are not working as 'Director'.
 - a. Select * from employee WHERE job_id != 'Director';
- 22) Display the names of the employee who are not working as 'Faculty OR 'PD' OR 'LC'.
 - a. Select * from employees WHERE job_id NOT IN ('Faculty', 'PD', 'LC');
- 23) select first_name from employee where job_id not in 'OB', 'Counsellor', 'ME', 'Accountant'.
 - a. Select * from employees WHERE job_id IN ('OB', 'Counsellor', 'ME', 'Accountant');
- 24) Display the total number of employee working in the company.
 - a. Select COUNT (*) FROM employees;
- 25) Display the total salary being paid to all employees.
 - a. Select SUM(salary) "Total Salary" from employees;
- 26) Display the maximum salary from employee table.
 - a. Select max(salary) from employees;
- 27) Display the minimum salary from employee table.
 - a. Select min(salary) from employees;
- 28) Display the average salary from employee table.
 - a. Select avg(salary) from employees;
- 29) Display the maximum salary being paid to 'Faculty'.
 - a. Select max(salary) from employees WHERE job_id='Faculty';
- 30) Display the maximum salary being paid to deptno 30.
 - a. Select max(salary) from employees WHERE deptno=30;
- 31) Display the minimum salary being paid to any 'Faculty'.
 - a. Select MIN(salary) FROM employees WHERE job_id='Faculty';
- 32) Display the average salary drawn by 'Director'.
 - a. Select AVG(salary) FROM employees WHERE job_id='Director';
- 33) Display the total salary drawn by 'Faculty' working in deptno 30.

- a. Select SUM(salary) FROM employees WHERE job_id='Faculty' AND deptno=30;
- 34) Display the names of the employee in order of salary i.e the name of the employee earning lowest salary should salary appear first.
- a. Select * from employees ORDER by salary ASC;
- 35) Display the names of the employee in descending order of salary.
- a. Select * from employees ORDER by salary DESC;
- 36) Display the names of the employee in ascending order of salary.
- a. Select * from employees ORDER by salary ASC;
- 37) Display the names of the employee in order of employee name.
- a. SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY first_name;
- 38) Display the name of the employee along with their annual salary(sal*12).The name of the employee earning highest annual salary should appear first.
- a. Select first_name, SUM(salary*12) "SUM_EMP" FROM employees ORDER BY SUM_EMP DESC;
- 39) Display first_name, salary, hra, pf, da, total salary for each employee. The output should be in the order of total salary,hra 15% of salary,da 10% of salary,pf 5% salary,total salary will be(salary+hra+da)-pf.
- a. Select first_name, salary, (salary*15/100) "HRA", (salary*10/100) "DA", (salary*5/100) "PF", SUM(salary+HRA+DA)-PF FROM employees;
- 40) Display deptno and total number of employees working in each department.
- a. Select deptno, count(*) FROM employees GROUP BY deptno;
- 41) Display unique job_ids of employee table.
- a. Select DISTINCT job_id FROM employees;
- 42) Display the various jobs and total number of employees within each job group.
- a. Select DISTINCT job_id, COUNT(DISTINCT job_id) FROM employees;
- 43) Display the deptno and total salary for each department.
- a. Select deptno, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY deptno;
- 44) Display the deptno and max salary for each department.
- a. Select deptno, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY deptno;
- 45) Display the various jobs and total salary for each job.
- a. Select DISTINCT job_id, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY job_id;
- 46) Display the deptno with more than three employees in each dept.
- a. SELECT deptno, COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*)>3 GROUP BY deptno;

- 47) Display the various jobs along with total salary for each of the jobs where total salary is greater than 40000.
- Select DISTINCT job_id, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY job_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 40000.00;
- 48) Display the various jobs along with total number of employees in each job. The output should contain only those jobs with more than three employees.
- SELECT job_id, COUNT(*)
 - FROM employees
 - GROUP BY job_id
 - HAVING COUNT(job_id) > 3;
- 49) Display the name of the employee who earns highest salary.
- SELECT first_name
 - FROM employees
 - WHERE salary = (SELECT max(salary) FROM employee);
- 50) Display the eid and first_name for employee working as 'Faculty' and earning highest salary among 'Faculty'.
- SELECT eid, first_name
 - FROM employees
 - WHERE job_id = 'Faculty'
 - AND salary =
 - (SELECT max(salary) FROM employees WHERE job_id='Faculty');
- 51) Display the names of faculty who earns a salary more than the highest salary of any faculty.
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- 52) Display the names of faculty who earn a salary more than the lowest salary of any faculty.
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- 53) Display the names of faculty who earn a salary more than that of MNO or that of salary greater than that of PQR;
- 54) Display the names of the employees who earn highest salary in their respective departments.
- 55) Display the names of the employees who earn highest salaries in their respective job groups.
- 56) Display the employee names who are working in accounting department.
- 57) Display the employee names who are working in Ameerpet.
- 58) Display the Job groups having total salary greater than the maximum salary for Directors.
- 59) Display the names of employees from department number 10 with salary greater than that of any employee working in other department.

- 60) Display the names of the employees from department number 10 with salary greater than that of all employee working in other departments.
- 61) Display the names of the employees in Uppercase.
- 62) Display the names of the employees in Lowercase.
- 63) Display the names of the employees in Proper case.
- 64) Display the length of Your name using appropriate function.
- 65) Display the length of all the employee names.
- 66) select name of the employee concatenate with employee number.
- 67) User appropriate function and extract 3 characters starting from 2 characters from the following string 'Oracle'. i.e the out put should be 'ac'
- 68) Find the First occurrence of character 'a' from the following string i.e 'Computer Maintenance Corporation'.
- 69) Replace every occurrence of alphabet A with B in the string Allens (use translate function).
- 70) Display the information from employee table, where job manager is found it should be displayed as boss (Use replace function).
- 71) Display empno,ename,deptno from emp table.Instead of display department numbers display the related department name (Use decode function).
- 72) Display your age in days.
- 73) Display your age in months.
- 74) Display the current date as 15th August Friday Nineteen Ninety Seven.
- 75) Display the following output for each row from emp table.
scott has joined the company on wednesday 13th August ninteen ninty
- 76) Find the date for nearest Saturday after current date.
- 77) Display current time.
- 78) Display the date three months Before the current date.
- 79) Display the common jobs from department number 10 and 20.
- 80) Display the jobs found in department 10 and 20 Eliminate duplicate jobs.
- 81) Display the jobs which are unique to department 10.
- 82) Display the details of those who do not have any person working under them.
- 83) Display the details of those employees who are in sales department and grade is 3.
- 84) Display those who are not managers and who are managers any one.
- 85) Display those employee whose name contains not less than 4 characters.
- 86) Display those department whose name start with "A" while the location.
- 87) Display those employees whose manager first_name is XYZ.
- 88) Display those employees whose salary is more than 30000 after giving 20% increment.

- 89) Display all employees with their dept names;
- 90) Display first_name who are working in 'Training' dept.
- 91) Display employees first_name, deptname, salary for those salary in between 2000 to 5000 while location is 'Ameerpet'.
- 92) Display those employees whose salary greater than their manager salary.
- 93) Display those employees who are working in the same dept where his manager is work.
- 94) Display those employees who are not working under any manager.
- select ename from emp where mgr is null;
- 95) Display grade and employees name for the dept no 10 or 30 but grade is not 4 while joined the company before 31-dec-82.
- select ename, grade from EMP, salgrade where Sal between losal and Hisal and deptno in (10, 30) and grade<>4 and hiredate<'31-DEC-82';
- 96) Update the salary of each employee by 10% increments that those not Eligible for commission
- update emp set sal=sal+sal*10/100 where comm is null;
- 97) SELECT that employee who joined the company before 31-dec-2002 while their dept location is 'Ameerpet' or 'SRNagar';
- SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, HIREDATE, DNAME, LOC FROM EMP, DEPT WHERE (EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO) AND HIREDATE <'31-DEC-02' AND DEPT.LOC IN ('Ameerpet','SRNagar');
- 98) Display Employee Name, Job, Department, Location For All Who Are Working As Manager.
- select ename, JOB, DNAME, LOCATION from EMP, DEPT where mgr is not null;
- 99) Display Those Employees Whose Manager Name Is Jones? -- [And Also Display Their Manager Name].
- 100) SELECT P.ENAME FROM EMP E, EMP P WHERE E.EMPNO=P.MGR AND E.ENAME='JONES';
- 101) Display name and salary of ford if his salary is equal to hisal of his Grade.
- Select ename, sal, grade from EMP, salgrade where sal between losal and hisal and ename ='FORD' AND HISAL=SAL;
- 102) Display employee name, job, depart name, manager name, his grade and make out an under department wise
- select e.ename, e.job, dname, emp.ename, grade from emp,emp e, salgrade, dept where emp.sal between losal and hisal and emp.empno=e.mgr and emp.deptno=dept.deptno order by dname;
- 103) List out all employees' first_name, job, salary, grade and deptname for everyone in the company except 'PD'. Sort on salary display the highest salary

- a. Select Ename,Job,Dname,Sal,Grade From Emp,Salgrade,Dept Where Sal Between Losal And Hisal And Emp.Deptno=Dept.Deptno And Job Not In('Clerk')Order By Sal Asc;
- 104) Display the employee name,job and his manager.Display also employee who are without manager.
- a. select e.ename,e.job,eMP.ename AS Manager from emp,emp e where emp.empno(+)=e.mgr;
- 105) Find out the top 5 earners of company?
- a. Select Distinct Sal From Emp E Where 5>=(Select Count(Distinct Sal) From Emp A Where A.Sal>=E.Sal)Order By Sal Desc;
- 106) Display name of those employee who are getting the highest salary?
- a. select ename from emp where sal=(select max(sal) from emp);
- 107) Display those employee whose salary is equal to average of maximum and minimum.
- a. select ename from emp where sal=(select max(sal)+min(sal)/2 from emp);
- 108) Select count of employee in each department where count greater than 3?
- a. select count(*) from emp group by deptno having count(deptno)>3;
- 109) Display dname where at least 3 are working and display only department name.
- a. select distinct d.dname from dept d,emp e where d.deptno=e.deptno and 3>any (select count(deptno) from emp group by deptno);
- 110) Display name of those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his company.
- a. Select E.Ename,Emp.Ename From Emp,Emp E Where Emp.Empno=E.Mgr And E.Sal>(Select Avg(Sal) From Emp);
- 111) Display those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his employee.
- a. Select Distinct Emp.Ename From Emp,Emp E Where E.Sal <(Select Avg(Emp.Sal) From Emp Where Emp.Empno=E.Mgr Group By Emp.Ename) And Emp.Empno=E.Mgr;
- 112) Display employee name,sal,comm and net pay for those employee whose net pay is greter than or equal to any other employee salary of the company.
- a. select ename,sal,comm,sal+nvl(comm,0) as NetPay from emp where sal+nvl(comm,0) > any (select sal from emp);
- 113) Display all employees names with total sal of company with each employee name
- a. Select Ename,(Select Sum(Sal) From Emp) From Emp;
- 114) Find out last 5(least)earners of the company.
- a. Select Distinct Sal From Emp E Where 5>=(Select Count(Distinct Sal) From Emp A Where A.Sal<=E.Sal) Order By Sal Desc;

- 115) Find out the number of employees whose salary is greater than their manager salary
a. Select E.ename From emp ,Emp E Where Emp.empno=E.Mgr And Emp.Sal<E.Sal;
- 116) Display those department where no employee working?
a. select dname from emp,dept where emp.deptno not in(emp.deptno);
- 117) Display those employee whose salary is ODD value.
a. select * from emp where sal<0;
- 118) Display those employee whose salary contains atleast 3 digits?
a. select * from emp where length(sal)>=3
- 119) Display those employee who joined in the company in the month of Dec?
a. select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate,'MON')='DEC';
- 120) Display those employees whose name contains "A"?
a. select ename from emp where ename like('%A%');
- 121) Display those employees whose deptno is available in salary?
a. select emp.ename from emp, emp e where emp.sal=e.deptno
- 122) Display those employee whose first 2 characters from hiredate -last 2 characters of salary.
a. select ename,SUBSTR(hiredate,1,2)||ENAME||substr(sal,-2,2) from emp;
- 123) Display those employee whose 10% of salary is equal to the year of joining
a. select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate,'YY')=sal*0.1
- 124) Display those employee who are working in sales or research?
a. Select Ename From Emp Where Deptno In(Select Deptno From Dept Where Dname In('Sales','Research'));
- 125) Display the grade of jones?
a. Select Ename,Grade From Emp,Salgrade Where Sal Between Losal And Hisal And Ename='Jones';
- 126) Display those employees who joined the company before 15 of the month?
a. select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate,'DD')<15;
- 127) Display those employee who has joined before 15th of the month.
a. select ename from emp where to_char(hiredate,'DD')<15;
- 128) Delete those records where no of employees in a particular department is less than 3.
a. delete from emp where deptno=(select deptno from emp group by deptno having count(deptno)<3);
- 129) Display the name of the department where no employee working.
a. Select E.ename,E.job,M.ename,M.job From Emp E,Emp M Where E.Mgr=M.empno;
- 130) Display those employees who are working as manager

- a. Select M.Ename Manager From Emp M ,Emp E Where E.Mgr=M.Empno Group By M.Ename;
- 131) Display those employees whose grade is equal to any number of sal but not equal to first number of sal.
- a. Select Ename,Grade From Emp,Salgrade Where Grade Not In(Select Substr(Sal,0,1) From Emp);
- 132) Print the details of all the employees who are Sub-ordinate to BLAKE?
- a. select emp.ename from emp, emp e where emp.mgr=e.empno and e.ename='BLAKE'
- 133) Display employee name and his salary whose salary is greater than highest average of department number.
- a. Select Sal From Emp Where Sal>(Select Max(Avg(Sal)) From Emp Group By Deptno);
- 134) Display the 10th record of emp table(without using rowid)
- a. Select * From Emp Where Rownum<11 Minus Select * From Emp Where Rownum<10;
- 135) Display the half of the ename's in upper case and remaining lowercase?
- a. Select Substr(Lower(Ename),1,3) || Substr(Upper(Ename),3,Length(Ename)) From Emp;
- 136) Display the 10th record of emp table without using group by and rowid?
- a. Select * From Emp Where Rownum<11 Minus Select * From Emp Where Rownum<10;
- 137) Delete the 10th record of emp table
- a. Delete From Emp Where Empno=(Select Empno From Emp Where Rownum<11 Minus Select Empno From Emp Where Rownum<10);
- 138) Create a copy of emp table
- a. create table new_table as select * from emp where 1=2;
- 139) Select ename if ename exists more than once
- a. select ename from emp e group by ename having count(*) > 1;
- 140) Display all enames in reverse order?(SMITH:HTIMS).
- a. SELECT REVERSE(ENAME)FROM EMP
- 141) Display those employee whose joining of month and grade is equal.
- a. Select Ename From Emp Where Sal Between (Select Losal From Salgrade Where Grade=To_Char(Hiredate,'Mm')) And (Select Hisal From Salgrade Where Grade=To_Char(Hiredate,'Mm'));
- 142) Display those employee whose joining DATE is available in deptno.
- a. Select Ename From Emp Where To_Char(Hiredate,'Dd')=Deptno;
- 143) Display those employees name as follows
- A. ALLEN
- B. BLACK

- a. `SELECT SUBSTR(ENAME,1,1),ENAME FROM EMP`
- 144) List out the employees ename, sal, PF(20% OF SAL) from emp.
- 145) Create table emp with only one column empno
- a. Create table emp as select empno from emp where 1=2;
- 146) Add this column to emp table ename varchar2(20)
- a. `alter table emp add(ename varchar2(20));`
- 147) Oops I forgot give the primary key constraint. Add in now
- a. `alter table emp add primary key(empno);`
- 148) Now increase the length of ename column to 30 characters
- a. `alter table emp modify(ename varchar2(30));`
- 149) Add salary column to emp table.
- a. `alter table emp add(sal number(10))`
- 150) I want to give a validation saying that salary cannot be greater 10,000 (note give a name to this constraint)
- a. `alter table emp add constraint chk_001 check(sal<=10000);`
- 151) For the time being I have decided that I will not impose this validation. My boss has agreed to pay more than 10,000.
- a. again alter the table or drop constraint with `alter table emp drop constraint chk_001` (or)Disable the constraint by using `alter table emp modify constraint chk_001 disable;`
- 152) My boss has changed his mind. Now he doesn't want to pay more than10,000.so revoke that salary constraint.
- a. `alter table emp modify constraint chk_001 enable;`
- 153) Add column called as mgr to your emp table
- a. `alter table emp add(mgr number(5));`
- 154) Oh! This column should be related to empno. Give a command to add this constraint.
- a. `Alter Table Emp Add Constraint Mgr_Dept Foreign Key(Mgr) References Emp(Empno);`
- 155) Add deptno column to your emp table.
- a. `alter table emp add(deptno number(5));`
- 156) This deptno column should be related to deptno column of dept table.
- a. `alter table emp add constraint dept_001 foreign key(deptno) reference dept(deptno);`
[deptno should be primary key]
- 157) Give the command to add the constraint
- a. `alter table <table_name> add constraint <constraint_name> <constraint type>;`
- 158) Create table called as newemp. Using single command create this table as well as get data into this table(use create table as)

- a. create table newemp as select * from emp;
- 159) Create table called as newemp. This table should contain only empno,ename,dname.
- a. create table newemp as select empno,ename,dname from emp,dept where 1=2;
- 160) Delete the rows of employees who are working in the company for more than 2 years.
- a. delete from emp where (sysdate-hiredate)/365>2;
- 161) Provide a commission (10% Comm Of Sal) to employees who are not earning any commission..
- a. select sal*0.1 from emp where comm is null;
- 162) If any employee has commission his commission should be incremented by 10% of his salary;
- a. update emp set comm=sal*.1 where comm is not null;
- 163) Display employee name and department name for each employee
- a. select empno,dname from emp,dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno;
- 164) Display employee number,name and location of the department in which he is working
- a. select empno,ename,loc,dname from emp,dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno;
- 165) Display ename,dname even if there are no employees working in a particular department (use outer join).
- a. select ename,dname from emp,dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno(+);
- 166) Display employee name and his manager name
- a. select p.ename,e.ename from emp e,emp p where e.empno=p.mgr;
- 167) Display the department name and total number of employees in each department.
- a. select dname,count(ename) from emp,dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno group by dname;
- 168) Display the department name along with total salary in each department.
- a. select dname,sum(sal) from emp,dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno group by dname;
- 169) Display itemname and total sales amount for each item
- a. select itemname,sum(amount) from item group by itemname
- 170) Write a Query To Delete The Repeated Rows from emp table
- a. Delete from emp where rowid not in(select min(rowid)from emp group by ename);
- 171) TO DISPLAY 5 TO 7 ROWS FROM A TABLE
- a. select ename from emp where rowid in(select rowid from emp where rownum<=7 minus select rowid from emp where rownum<5);
- 172) DISPLAY TOP N ROWS FROM TABLE.
- a. Select * From (Select * From Emp Order By Ename Desc) Where Rownum <10;
- 173) DISPLAY TOP 3 SALARIES FROM EMP.

- 174) a. Select Sal From (Select * From Emp Order By Sal Desc) Where Rownum <4;
DISPLAY 9th employee FROM THE EMP TABLE
- a. Select Ename From Emp Where Rowid=(Select Rowid From Emp Where Rownum<=10
Minus Select Rowid From Emp Where Rownum <10)
- 175) Select Second Max Salary From Emp
- a. select max(sal) from emp where sal<(select max(sal) from emp)