Section-A (SQL)

Employee Database

An enterprise wishes to maintain a database to automate its operations. Enterprise divided into to certain departments and each department consists of employees. The following two tables describes the automation schemas

DEPT (DEPTNO, DNAME, LOC)
EMP (EMPNO,ENAME,JOB,MGR,HIREDATE,SAL,COMM,DEPTNO)

```
create table associate
as select * from emp
where empno<>mgr and mgr is not null;

create table manager
as select * from emp
where job='MANAGER';
```

1. Find out the detail of Top 3 earners of the company.

```
SQL> select e.empno,e.ename,e.job,e.sal from emp e where
   (select count(*) from emp where sal>e.sal)<3 order by sal desc;
```

2. Display those manager names whose salary is more than average salary of his employees.

```
SQL> select manager.ename from associate, manager
 where manager.sal> (select avg(sal) from emp where
associate.mgr=manager.empno);
```

3. Display those employees who joined the company before 15th of the month.

```
SQL> select empno,ename,hiredate from emp where extract(day from hiredate)
<15;
```

4. Display the manager who is having maximum number of employees working under him.

```
select manager.ename, count(associate.empno) from manager, associate
 where associate.mgr=manager.empno
group by manager.ename having count(associate.empno)=
(select max(count(associate.empno)) from manager, associate
where manager.empno=associate.mgr group by manager.ename);
```

5. Print a list of employees displaying “Less Salary” if less than 1500 if exactly 1500 Display as “Exact Salary” and if greater than 1500 display “more salary”.

```
SAL> select ename,sal , (Case when sal<1500 then 'Less Salary' when sal=1500
then 'Exact Salary' when sal>1500 then 'More Salary' else 'No Salary' end) from
emp;
```

6.Update the employee salary by 15%, whose experience is greater than 10 years.

```
SQL> update emp set sal=sal+(15/100)*sal where extract(year from sysdate)-
extract(year from hiredate)>10;
```

7. Delete the employees, who completed 30 years of service.
SQL> delete from emp1 where extract(year from sysdate)-extract(year from hiredate)>=30;

8. Determine the minimum salary of an employee and his details who joined on the same year.

```
select * from emp where extract(year from hiredate)=(select extract(year from hiredate)
from emp where  sal=(select min(sal) from emp))
```

9.Determine the count of employees who are taking commission.
SQL> select count(*) "emp getting comm" from emp where comm is not null and comm<>0;

10. Create a view which contains employee names and their manager names working in sales department.

```
SQL> create view sales_emp as select associate.ename "AENAME"
,manager.ename "MENAME" from associate,manager where
associate.mgr=manager.empno and associate.deptno=(select deptno from dept
where dname='SALES');

SQL> select * from sales_emp;
```

11. Determine the names of employee who earn more than their managers.

```
SQL> select associate.ename, associate.sal, manager.sal from associate,
manager
 where associate.mgr=manager.empno and associate.sal>manager.sal;
```

12. Determine the name of employees, who take the highest salary in their departments.
SQL> select ename,deptno,sal from emp where sal in(select max(sal) from emp group by deptno);

13. Determine the employees, who located at the same place.

```
SQL> select emp.ename,emp.job,emp.deptno,dept.dname,dept.loc from emp
,dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno order by dept.loc
```

14. Determine the employees whose total salary is like the minimum salary of any department.

```
select * from emp
where sal*12 in(select max(sal) from emp group by deptno);
```

15.Determine the department does not contain any employees.
SQL> select dname from dept where deptno not in(select deptno from emp);