**Q&A SQL Fundamentals Part II**

Describe each of the table above to know which column to use.

1.) Show me the lowest salary.

2.) Show me the highest salary.

3.) Show me the total salary of all employees.

4.) Show me the average salary of all employees. (Hint: use min, max,avg, sum)

5.) Issue a query to count the number of rows in the employee table. The result should

be just one row. I do not want to see you use select \*

6.) Issue a query to count the number of employees that make commission. The result

should be just one row only.

7.) Issue a query to count the number of employees’ first name column. The result

should be just one row.

8.) Display all employees that make less than Peter Hall.

9.) Display all the employees in the same department as Lisa Ozer

10.) Display all the employees in the same department as Martha Sullivan and that

make more than TJ Olson.

11.) Display all the departments that exist in the departments table that are not in the

employees table. Do not use a where clause

12.) Display all the departments that exist in department tables that are also in the

employees table. Do not use a where clause.

13.) Display all the departments name, street address, postal code, city and state of

each department. Use the departments and locations table for this query.

14.) Display the first name and salary of all the employees in the Accounting

departments.

15.) Display all the last name of all the employees whose department location id are

1700 and 1800.

16.) Display the phone number of all the employees in the Marketing department.

17.) Display all the employees in the Construction and Contraction departments who

make more than 2500.

18.) Display the last name and salary of the employees that makes the least in each

department.

19.) Display all the employees who were hired before Tayler Fox

20.) Display names and salary of the employees in executive department.

21.) Display the employees whose job ID is the same as that of employee 121

22.) For each employee, display the employee number, last name, salary, and salary

increased by 25% and expressed as a whole number. Label the column New Salary.

23.) Find the employees who earn the same salary as the minimum salary for each

department

24.) Display all the employees and their salaries that make more than Whalen.

25.) Create a query that displays the employees’ last names and commission amounts.

If an employee does not earn commiss

34.) Determine the number of manager without listing them. Label the column

NUMBER of manager. Hint: use manger\_id column to determine the number of

managers.

35.) Write a query that displays the difference between the HIGHEST AND

LOWEST salaries. Label the column DIFFERENCE.

36.) Display the sum salary of all employees in each department.

37.) Write a query to display each department's name, location, number of employees,

and the average salary of employees in the department. Label the column NAME,

LOCATION, NUMBER OF PEOPLE, respectively.

38.) Write a query to display the last name and hire date of employee in the same

department as Zlotkey. Exclude Zlotkey.

39.) Create a query to display the employee number and last name of all employees

who earns more than the average salary. Sort the result in ascending order of salary.

40.) Write a query that displays the employee number and last names of all employees

who work in a department with any employees whose last name contains a letter U.

41.) Display the last name, department number and job id of all employees whose

location ID is 1700

42.) Display the last name and salary of every employee who reports to king.

43.) Display the department number, last name, job ID of every employee in

Executive department.

44.) Display all last name, their department name and id from employees and

department tables.

45.) Display all the last name department name, id and location from employees,

department and locations tables.

47.) Write a query to determine who earns more than Mr. Tobias:

48.) Write a query to determine who earns more than Mr. Taylor:

49.) Find the job with the highest average salary.

50.) Find the employees that make more than Taylor and are in department 80.

51.) Display all department names and their full street address.

52.) Write a query to display the number of people with the same job

54.) Display the full name and salary of the employee that makes the most in

departments 50 and 80.

55.) Display the department names for the departments 10, 20 and 30.

56.) Display all the manager id and department names of all the departments in United

Kingdom (UK).

57.) Display the full name and phone numbers of all employees who are not in

location id 1700.

58.) Display the full name, department name and hire date of all employees that were

hired after Shelli Baida.

59.) Display the full name and salary of all employees who make the same salary as

Janette King.

60.) Display the full name hire date and salary of all employees who were hired in

2007 and make more than Elizabeth Bates.

61) Display all the employees that were hired before jones in the scott.emp table

62) Display all the employees who have the same job as that of ward

63) Dsiplay all the employees who earn more than blake and clark (query the

scott.emp table)

64) Display all the employees that Display all the employees that have the same

job\_id as Fripp and Weiss

65) Display all the employees who have the same job\_id as Perkins and who were

hired after jan 1 2005

66) Display all the employees who have a lastname that has a D to begin their

lastname and who have the same job id as Ladwig.

67) Show me all the employees who have the were hired after Patel

68) Display all employees who earn more than $7000 and whose name have an a

somewhere in their lastname

69) Display all employees who earn more than $6500 and whose name have an V

somewhere in their firstname.

70) Display all employees who have a B in their lastname and who earn more than

2500 and who are in any of the departments (10, 20, 30,40)

1. SQL> select min(salary) from hr.employees;

2. SQL> select max(salary) from hr.employees;

3. SQL> select sum(salary) from hr.employees;

4. SQL> select avg(salary) from hr.employees;

5. SQL> select count(\*) from hr.employees;

6. SQL> select count(last\_name) from hr.employees where commission\_pct is not null;

7. SQL> select count(first\_name) from hr.employees;

8. SQL> select last\_name from hr.employees where salary < (select salary from hr.employees where first\_name = 'Peter' and last\_name = 'Hall');

9. SQL> select last\_name, department\_id from hr.employees where department\_id = (select department\_id from hr.employees where first\_name = 'Lisa' and last\_name = 'Ozer');

10. SQL> select last\_name, department\_id, salary from hr.employees where department\_id = (select department\_id from hr.employees where first\_name = 'Martha' and last\_name = 'Sullivan') and salary > (select salary from hr.employees where first\_name = 'TJ' and last\_name = 'Olson');

11. SQL> select department\_id from hr.departments minus select department\_id from hr.employees;

12. SQL> select department\_id from hr.departments intersect select department\_id from hr.employees;

13. select department\_name, street\_address, postal\_code, city, state\_province from hr.departments join hr.locations using(location\_id)

14. SQL> select first\_name, salary, department\_name from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where department\_name = 'Accounting';

15. SQL> select last\_name, location\_id from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where location\_id in ('1700', '1800');

16. SQL> select phone\_number, department\_name from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where department\_name = 'Marketing';

17. SQL> select last\_name, salary, department\_name from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where department\_name in ('Construction', 'Contracting') and salary > '2500';

18. select last\_name, min(salary), department\_id from hr.employees group by department\_id, last\_name

19. SQL> select last\_name, hire\_date from hr.employees where hire\_date > (select hire\_date from hr.employees where first\_name = 'Tayler' and last\_name = 'Fox');

20. SQL> select last\_name, salary, department\_name from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where department\_name = 'Executive';

21. SQL> select last\_name, job\_id from hr.employees where job\_id = (select job\_id from hr.employees where employee\_id = '121');

22. SQL> select last\_name, employee\_id, salary, round(salary\*1.25) "New Salary" from hr.employees;

23. SQL> select last\_name, department\_id, salary from hr.employees where salary in (select min(salary) from hr.employees group by department\_id)

24. SQL> select last\_name, salary from hr.employees where salary > (select salary from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Whalen');

25. SQL> select last\_name, nvl(to\_char(commission\_pct), 'No Commission') "COMM." from hr.employees;

26. SQL> select distinct job\_id, department\_id, location\_id from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where department\_id = '50';

27. SQL> select last\_name, department\_name, location\_id, city from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) join hr.locations using(location\_id) where commission\_pct is not null;

28. SQL> select last\_name, hire\_date from hr.employees where hire\_date > (select hire\_date from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Davies');

29. a. True

b. False

c. True

30. SQL> select max(salary) "Maximum", min(salary) "Minimum", sum(salary) "Sum", round(avg(salary)) "Average" from hr.employees;

32. SQL> select min(salary), max(salary), sum(salary), avg(salary), job\_id from hr.employees group by job\_id;

33. SQL> select last\_name, manager\_id from hr.employees;

34. SQL> select count(distinct manager\_id) "Number of Managers" from hr.employees;

35. SQL> select (max(salary) - min(salary)) "Difference" from hr.employees;

36. SQL> select sum(salary), department\_id from hr.employees group by department\_id;

37. SQL> select department\_name "Name", location\_id "Location", count(last\_name) "Number of People", avg(salary) from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) group by department\_name, location\_id;

38. SQL> select last\_name, hire\_date, department\_id from hr.employees where department\_id = (select department\_id from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Zlotkey') and last\_name <> 'Zlotkey';

39. SQL> select last\_name, employee\_id, salary from hr.employees where salary > (select avg(salary) from hr.employees) order by salary asc;

40. SQL> select employee\_id, last\_name, department\_id from hr.employees where department\_id in (select department\_id from hr.employees where last\_name like '%u%');

41. SQL> select last\_name, department\_id, job\_id, location\_id from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where location\_id = '1700';

42. SQL> select last\_name, salary, manager\_id from hr.employees where manager\_id in (select manager\_id from hr.employees where last\_name = 'King');

43. SQL> select last\_name, job\_id, department\_id, department\_name from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where department\_name = 'Executive';

44. SQL> select last\_name, department\_name, department\_id from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id);

45. SQL> select last\_name, department\_name, department\_id, location\_id from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) join hr.locations using(location\_id);

47. SQL> select last\_name, salary from hr.employees where salary > (select salary from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Tobias');

48. SQL> select last\_name, salary from hr.employees where salary in (select salary from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Taylor')

49. SQL> select job\_id, avgsal from (select job\_id, avg(salary) as avgsal from hr.employees group by job\_id) where avgsal = (select max(avgsal) from (select job\_id, avg(salary) as avgsal from hr.employees group by job\_id));

50. SQL> select last\_name, department\_id from hr.employees where salary > (select salary from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Taylor' and job\_id = 'SA\_REP')

2 and department\_id = '80';

51. SQL> select department\_name, street\_address from hr.departments join hr.locations using(location\_id);

52. SQL> select job\_id, count(\*) from hr.employees group by job\_id;

54. SQL> l

1\* select first\_name||' '||last\_name as fullname, department\_id, max(salary) from hr.employees where department\_id in ('50', '80') group by department\_id, first\_name||' '||last\_name order by max(salary)

55. SQL> select department\_id, department\_name from hr.departments where department\_id in ('10', '20', '30');

56. SQL> select manager\_id, department\_name, country\_id from hr.departments join hr.locations using(location\_id) where country\_id = 'UK';

57. SQL> select first\_name||' '||last\_name "Full Name", phone\_number "Phone Number" from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where location\_id <> '1700';

58. SQL> select first\_name||' '||last\_name "Full Name", department\_name "Department Name", hire\_date "Hire Date" from hr.employees join hr.departments using(department\_id) where hire\_date > (select hire\_date from hr.employees where first\_name = 'Shelli' and last\_name = 'Baida');

59. SQL> select first\_name||' '||last\_name "Full Name", salary "Salary" from hr.employees where salary = (select salary from hr.employees where first\_name = 'Janette' and last\_name = 'King');

60. SQL> select first\_name||' '||last\_name "Full Name", hire\_date "Hire Date", salary "Salary" from hr.employees where hire\_date between '31-DEC-06' and '01-JAN-08' and salary > (select salary from hr.employees where first\_name = 'Elizabeth' and last\_name = 'Bates');

61. SQL> select ename, hiredate from scott.emp where hiredate < (select hiredate from scott.emp where ename = 'JONES');

62. SQL> select ename, job from scott.emp where job = (select job from scott.emp where ename = 'WARD');

63. SQL> select ename, sal from scott.emp where sal > (select sal from scott.emp where ename = 'BLAKE') or sal > (select sal from scott.emp where ename = 'CLARK');

64. SQL> select last\_name from hr.employees where job\_id = (select job\_id from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Fripp') or job\_id = (select job\_id from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Weiss');

65. SQL> select last\_name, hire\_date, job\_id from hr.employees where job\_id = (select job\_id from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Perkins') and hire\_date > '01-JAN-05';

66. SQL> select last\_name, job\_id from hr.employees where job\_id = (select job\_id from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Ladwig') and last\_name like 'D%';

67. SQL> select last\_name, hire\_date from hr.employees where hire\_date > (select hire\_date from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Patel');

68. SQL> select last\_name, salary from hr.employees where last\_name like 'A%' and salary > '7000' or last\_name like '%a%' and salary > '7000';

69. SQL> select first\_name, last\_name, salary from hr.employees where first\_name like 'V%' and salary > '6500' or first\_name like '%v%' and salary > '6500';

70. SQL> select last\_name, salary, department\_id from hr.employees where last\_name like 'B%' and salary > '2500' and department\_id in ('10', '20', '30', '40') or last\_name like '%b%' and salary > '2500' and department\_id in ('10', '20', '30', '40');