Ex.No.: 8		WORKING WITH MULTIPLE TABLES
Date:		

1) Write a query to display the last name, department number, and department name for all Employees.

```
select e.last_name , e.department_id , d.dept_name from
employees e
join department d on e.department_id = d.dept_id;
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPT_NAME
Rudd	30	accounts manager
Olsen	90	stock clerk
Austin	55	data analyst
Goldblum	75	HR
Mackie	30	accounts manager
Stan	75	HR
Evans	55	data analyst
Boseman	70	HR
Hiddleston	100	sales manager

2) Create a unique listing of all jobs that are in department 80. Include the location of the department in the output.

```
select d.dept_name,d.location_id from
department d
join employees e on d.dept_id = e.department_id where
department_id = 80;
```

DEPT_NAME	LOCATION_ID
Sales manager	10
IT support	13
admin manager	16
Sales manager	10
IT support	13
admin manager	16
Sales manager	10
IT support	13
admin manager	16

9 rows returned in 0.04 seconds Download

3) Write a query to display the employee last name, department name, location ID, and city of all employees who earn a commission

```
select e.last_name,d.dept_name,d.location_id,l.city
from (department d inner join employees e on
d.dept_id = e.department_id inner join location l on
```

```
d.location_id = l.location_id) where commission_pct is
not null;
```

LAST_NAME	DEPT_NAME	LOCATION_ID	CITY
Rudd	accounts manager	7	melbourne
Austin	data analyst	10	Washington
Goldblum	HR	4	New York
Mackie	accounts manager	7	melbourne
Stan	HR	4	New York
Evans	data analyst	10	Washington
Boseman	HR	2	Atlanta

21 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

4) Display the employee last name and department name for all employees who have an a(lowercase) in their last names.

```
select e.last_name,d.dept_name from
department d
inner join employees e on d.dept_id = e.department_id where
last_name like '%a%';
```

LAST_NAME	DEPT_NAME
Mackie	accounts manager
Stan	HR
Evans	data analyst
Boseman	HR
Holland	manager
Bautista	HR
Cumberbatch	manager
charles	Sales manager
charles	IT support

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5) Write a query to display the last name, job, department number, and department name for all employees who work in Toronto.

```
select e.last_name,d.dept_name,e.department_id
from (department d inner join employees e on
d.dept_id = e.department_id inner join location l on
l.location_id = d.location_id) where city = 'Toronto';
```

LAST_NAME	DEPT_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
Boseman	HR	70
Austin	HR	70
Thompson	HR	70
Klementieff	IT support	80
roy	IT support	80
charles	IT support	80

6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

6) Display the employee last name and employee number along with their manager‘s last name and manager number. Label the columns Employee, Emp#, Manager, and Mgr#, Respectively

```
select last_name as "Employee",employee_id as "Emp#",manager_id as "Mgr#" from
```

employees;

Employee	Emp#	Mgr#
Stone	2	200
Rudd	10	250
Larson	11	400
Olsen	20	800
Austin	25	100
Goldblum	27	200
Downey	3	350
Gillan	18	600
Mackie	21	850

7) Modify lab4_6.sql to display all employees including King, who has no manager. Order the results by the employee number.

SELECT last_name AS "Employee",employee_id AS "Emp#",manager_id AS "Mgr#" FROM employees ORDER BY employee_id;

Employee	Emp#	Mgr#
Beiber	1	100
Stone	2	200
Downey	3	350
Austin	4	300
Ruffalo	6	250
Hemsworth	7	600
Austin	8	350
Holland	9	400
Rudd	10	250

8) Create a query that displays employee last names, department numbers, and all the employees who work in the same department as a given employee. Give each column an appropriate label

select e.last_name as "Employee",d.dept_name as "department_name",e.department_id as "department_no" from employees e inner join
department d on e.department_id = d.dept_id;

Employee	department_name	department_no
Rudd	accounts manager	30
Olsen	stock clerk	90
Austin	data analyst	55
Goldblum	HR	75
Mackie	accounts manager	30
Stan	HR	75
Evans	data analyst	55
Boseman	HR	70
Hiddleston	sales manager	100

9) Show the structure of the JOB_GRADES table. Create a query that displays the name, job, department name, salary, and grade for all employees

desc job_grade;

SELECT e.first_name || ' ' || last_name AS "Employee",d.dept_name,e.salary,g.grade_level as "GRADE" FROM (employees e inner join department d on e.department_id = d.dept_id inner
join job_grade g on e.department_id = g.department_id);

Employee	DEPT_NAME	SALARY	GRADE
Elizabeth Olsen	stock clerk	7300	3
Cate Austin	data analyst	13500	4
Chris Evans	data analyst	7500	4
Jeff Goldblum	HR	3500	2
Sebastian Stan	HR	9000	2
Dave Bautista	HR	6500	2

6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

10) Create a query to display the name and hire date of any employee hired after employee Davies.

```
SELECT last_name,hire_date FROM employees where
hire_date > '05-03-1986';
```

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
Stone	11/06/1990
Larson	10/01/1989
Olsen	02/16/1989
Gillan	11/28/1987
Evans	05/07/1994
Beiber	09/21/1996
Holland	06/01/1996
roy	02/23/1991
charles	09/18/1993

11) Display the names and hire dates for all employees who were hired before their managers, along with their manager‘s names and hire dates. Label the columns Employee, Emp Hired, Manager, and Mgr Hired, respectively.

```
SELECT last_name as "employee",hire_date as "employee hired" FROM employees;
```