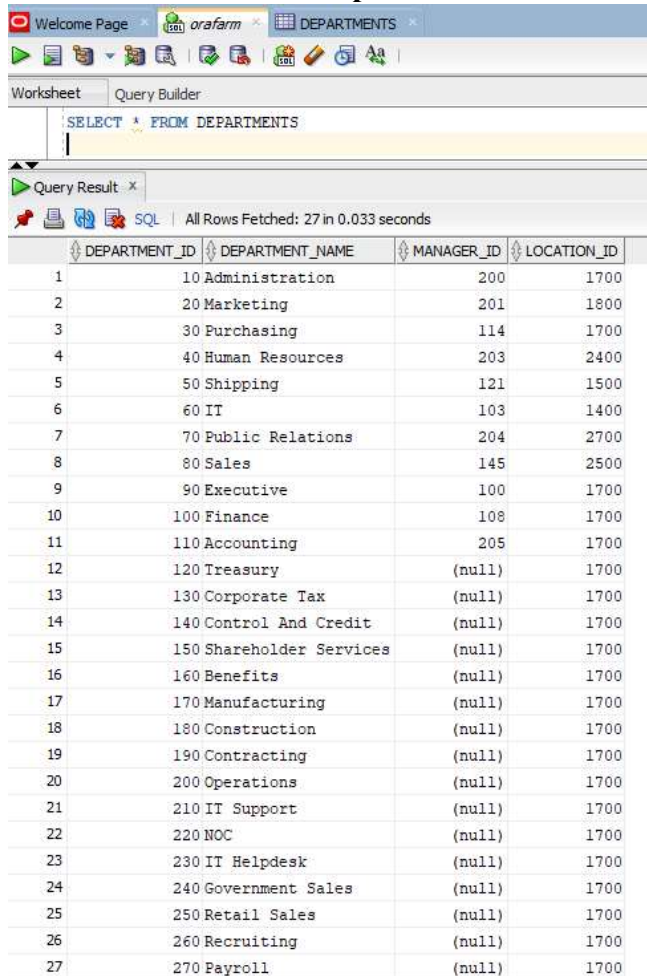


**Aaron Lim (005893468)**

**CSE572**

## **LAB 2**

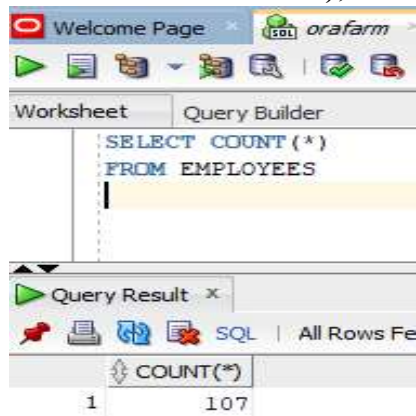
**1.) List all the rows of the departments table.**



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top pane displays the query: `SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENTS`. The bottom pane shows the query result, which is a table with 27 rows. The columns are DEPARTMENT\_ID, DEPARTMENT\_NAME, MANAGER\_ID, and LOCATION\_ID. The data is as follows:

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
1	10 Administration	200	1700
2	20 Marketing	201	1800
3	30 Purchasing	114	1700
4	40 Human Resources	203	2400
5	50 Shipping	121	1500
6	60 IT	103	1400
7	70 Public Relations	204	2700
8	80 Sales	145	2500
9	90 Executive	100	1700
10	100 Finance	108	1700
11	110 Accounting	205	1700
12	120 Treasury	(null)	1700
13	130 Corporate Tax	(null)	1700
14	140 Control And Credit	(null)	1700
15	150 Shareholder Services	(null)	1700
16	160 Benefits	(null)	1700
17	170 Manufacturing	(null)	1700
18	180 Construction	(null)	1700
19	190 Contracting	(null)	1700
20	200 Operations	(null)	1700
21	210 IT Support	(null)	1700
22	220 NOC	(null)	1700
23	230 IT Helpdesk	(null)	1700
24	240 Government Sales	(null)	1700
25	250 Retail Sales	(null)	1700
26	260 Recruiting	(null)	1700
27	270 Payroll	(null)	1700

2.) Find the number of employees in the database (hint: use the COUNT() aggregate function for this);



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
SELECT COUNT (*)
FROM EMPLOYEES
```

Below the query, the 'Query Result' tab shows the execution results. The first row indicates the count of all employees:

















1	COUNT(*)
1	107

a. List the employees who:  
b. have a salary greater than 15000,

Welcome Page

oraform

EMPLOYEES



Worksheet

Query Builder

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE SALARY > 15000
```

Query Result

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.04 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-03	AD_PRES	24000	(null)	(null)	90
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-05	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
3	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-01	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90



### 3.) have a phone number that doesn't start with 515

Welcome Page   orafarm   EMPLOYEES											
Worksheet   Query Builder											
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE PHONE_NUMBER NOT LIKE '515%'											
Query Result x											
SQL   All Rows Fetched: 86 in 0.053 seconds											
EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	
53	164 Mattea	Marvins	MMARVINS	011.44.1346.329268	24-JAN-08	SA_REP	7200	0.1	147	80	
54	165 David	Lee	DLEE	011.44.1346.529268	23-FEB-08	SA_REP	6800	0.1	147	80	
55	166 Sundar	Ande	SANDE	011.44.1346.629268	24-MAR-08	SA_REP	6400	0.1	147	80	
56	167 Amit	Banda	ABANDA	011.44.1346.729268	21-APR-08	SA_REP	6200	0.1	147	80	
57	168 Lisa	Ozer	LOZER	011.44.1343.929268	11-MAR-05	SA_REP	11500	0.25	148	80	
58	169 Harrison	Bloom	HBLOOM	011.44.1343.829268	23-MAR-06	SA_REP	10000	0.2	148	80	
59	170 Tayer	Fox	TFOX	011.44.1343.729268	24-JAN-06	SA_REP	9600	0.2	148	80	
60	171 William	Smith	WSMITH	011.44.1343.629268	23-FEB-07	SA_REP	7400	0.15	148	80	
61	172 Elizabeth	Bates	EBATES	011.44.1343.529268	24-MAR-07	SA_REP	7300	0.15	148	80	
62	173 Sundita	Kumar	SKUMAR	011.44.1343.329268	21-APR-08	SA_REP	6100	0.1	148	80	
63	174 Ellen	Abel	EABEL	011.44.1644.429267	11-MAY-04	SA_REP	11000	0.3	149	80	
64	175 Alyssa	Hutton	AHUTTON	011.44.1644.429266	19-MAR-05	SA_REP	8800	0.25	149	80	
65	176 Jonathon	Taylor	JTAYLOR	011.44.1644.429265	24-MAR-06	SA_REP	8600	0.2	149	80	
66	177 Jack	Livingston	JLIVINGS	011.44.1644.429264	23-APR-06	SA_REP	8400	0.2	149	80	
67	178 Kimberly	Grant	KGRANT	011.44.1644.429263	24-MAY-07	SA_REP	7000	0.15	149	(null)	
68	179 Charles	Johnson	CJOHNSON	011.44.1644.429262	04-JAN-08	SA_REP	6200	0.1	149	80	
69	180 Winston	Taylor	WTAYLOR	650.507.9876	24-JAN-06	SH_CLERK	3200	(null)	120	50	
70	181 Jean	Fleaur	JFLEAUR	650.507.9877	23-FEB-06	SH_CLERK	3100	(null)	120	50	
71	182 Martha	Sullivan	MSULLIVA	650.507.9878	21-JUN-07	SH_CLERK	2500	(null)	120	50	
72	183 Girard	Geoni	GGEONI	650.507.9879	03-FEB-08	SH_CLERK	2800	(null)	120	50	
73	184 Nandita	Sarchand	NSARCHAN	650.509.1876	27-JAN-04	SH_CLERK	4200	(null)	121	50	
74	185 Alexis	Bull	ABULL	650.509.2876	20-FEB-05	SH_CLERK	4100	(null)	121	50	
75	186 Julia	Dellinger	JDELLING	650.509.3876	24-JUN-06	SH_CLERK	3400	(null)	121	50	
76	187 Anthony	Cabrio	ACABRIO	650.509.4876	07-FEB-07	SH_CLERK	3000	(null)	121	50	
77	188 Kelly	Chung	KCHUNG	650.505.1876	14-JUN-05	SH_CLERK	3800	(null)	122	50	
78	189 Jennifer	Dilly	JDILLY	650.505.2876	13-AUG-05	SH_CLERK	3600	(null)	122	50	
79	190 Timothy	Gates	TGATES	650.505.3876	11-JUL-06	SH_CLERK	2900	(null)	122	50	
80	191 Randall	Perkins	RPERKINS	650.505.4876	19-DEC-07	SH_CLERK	2500	(null)	122	50	
81	192 Sarah	Bell	SBELL	650.501.1876	04-FEB-04	SH_CLERK	4000	(null)	123	50	
82	193 Britney	Everett	BEVERETT	650.501.2876	03-MAR-05	SH_CLERK	3900	(null)	123	50	
83	194 Samuel	McCain	SMCCAIN	650.501.3876	01-JUL-06	SH_CLERK	3200	(null)	123	50	
84	195 Vance	Jones	VJONES	650.501.4876	17-MAR-07	SH_CLERK	2800	(null)	123	50	
85	196 Alana	Walsh	AWALSH	650.507.9811	24-APR-06	SH_CLERK	3100	(null)	124	50	
86	197 Kevin	Feeney	KFEENEY	650.507.9822	23-MAY-06	SH_CLERK	3000	(null)	124	50	

4.) List the names of the employees who are in the finance department. Try to format the names as “firstname lastname” using concatenation (i.e., ||) and order them alphabetically.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and undo/redo. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME  
FROM EMP_DETAILS_VIEW  
WHERE DEPARTMENT_NAME = 'Finance'  
ORDER BY FIRST_NAME DESC
```

Below the query editor, the 'Query Result' tab shows the execution status: 'All Rows Fetched: 6 in 0.061 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns and data:

	FIRST_NAME  " "  LAST_NAME
1	Nancy Greenberg
2	Luis Popp
3	Jose Manuel Urman
4	John Chen
5	Ismael Sciarra
6	Daniel Faviet

5.) List the city, state and country name for all locations in the Asian region.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and undo/redo. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
SELECT CITY, STATE_PROVINCE, COUNTRY_NAME  
FROM EMP_DETAILS_VIEW  
WHERE REGION_NAME = 'Asian'
```

Below the query editor, the 'Query Result' tab shows the execution status: 'All Rows Fetched: 0 in 0.029 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns:

CITY	STATE_P...	COUNTRY...
------	------------	------------



6.) List the locations that have no state or province specified in the database.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top pane displays the following SQL query:

```
SELECT LOCATION_ID
FROM LOCATIONS
WHERE STATE_PROVINCE IS NULL
```

The bottom pane shows the query result with 6 rows fetched in 0.026 seconds. The results are as follows:

LOCATION_ID
1
2
3
4
5
6

7.) Create a query to display the highest, lowest, sum and average salary of all employees. Label the columns Maximum, Minimum, Sum and Average, respectively

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top pane displays the following SQL query:

```
SELECT MAX(SALARY) "Maximum", MIN(SALARY) "Minimum", SUM(SALARY) "Sum", AVG(SALARY) "Average"
FROM EMPLOYEES
```

The bottom pane shows the query result with 1 row fetched in 0.032 seconds. The results are as follows:

Maximum	Minimum	Sum	Average
24000	2100	691416	6461.831775700934579439252336448598130841

8.) Modify the query in Step 7 to display the minimum, maximum, sum, and average salary for each job type.

Worksheet Query Builder

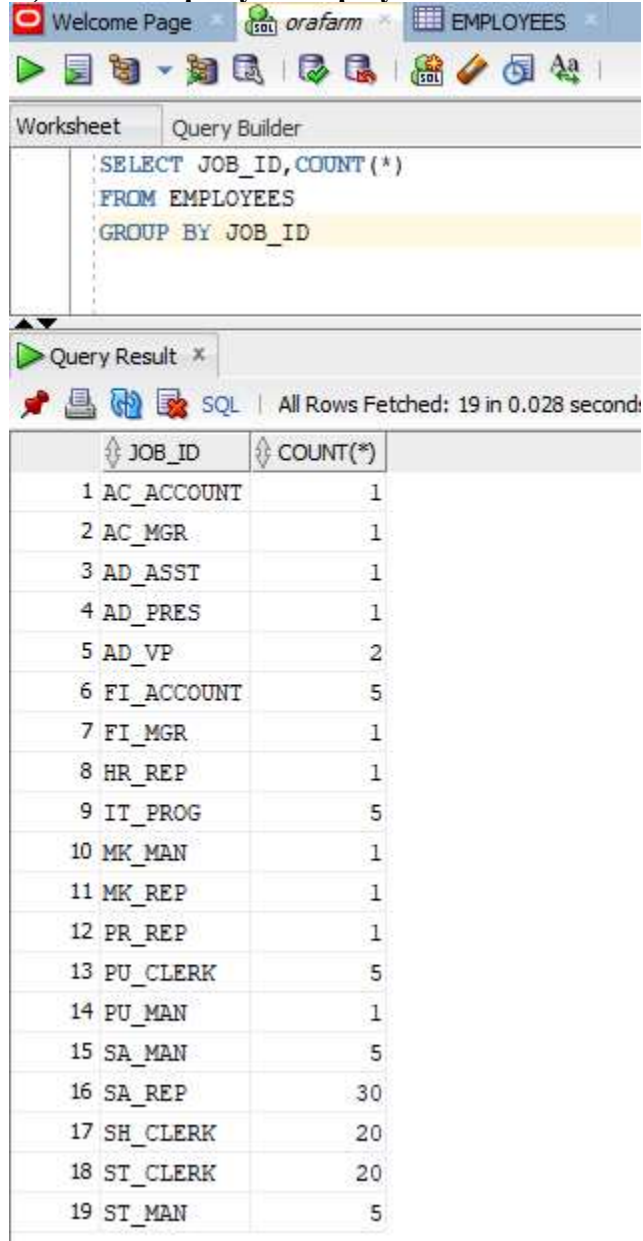
```
SELECT JOB_ID, MAX(SALARY) "Maximum", MIN(SALARY) "Minimum", SUM(SALARY) "Sum", AVG(SALARY) "Average"
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY JOB_ID
ORDER BY JOB_ID
```

Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 19 in 0.033 seconds

	JOB_ID	Maximum	Minimum	Sum	Average
1	AC_ACCOUNT	8300	8300	8300	8300
2	AC_MGR	12008	12008	12008	12008
3	AD_ASST	4400	4400	4400	4400
4	AD PRES	24000	24000	24000	24000
5	AD VP	17000	17000	34000	17000
6	FI_ACCOUNT	9000	6900	39600	7920
7	FI_MGR	12008	12008	12008	12008
8	HR REP	6500	6500	6500	6500
9	IT_PROG	9000	4200	28800	5760
10	MK MAN	13000	13000	13000	13000
11	MK REP	6000	6000	6000	6000
12	PR REP	10000	10000	10000	10000
13	PU_CLERK	3100	2500	13900	2780
14	PU MAN	11000	11000	11000	11000
15	SA MAN	14000	10500	61000	12200
16	SA REP	11500	6100	250500	8350
17	SH_CLERK	4200	2500	64300	3215
18	ST_CLERK	3600	2100	55700	2785
19	ST MAN	8200	5800	36400	7280

9.) Create a query to display the number of employees with the same job.



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and other database functions. The main window is divided into two panes: 'Worksheet' and 'Query Builder'. The 'Query Builder' pane contains the following SQL query:

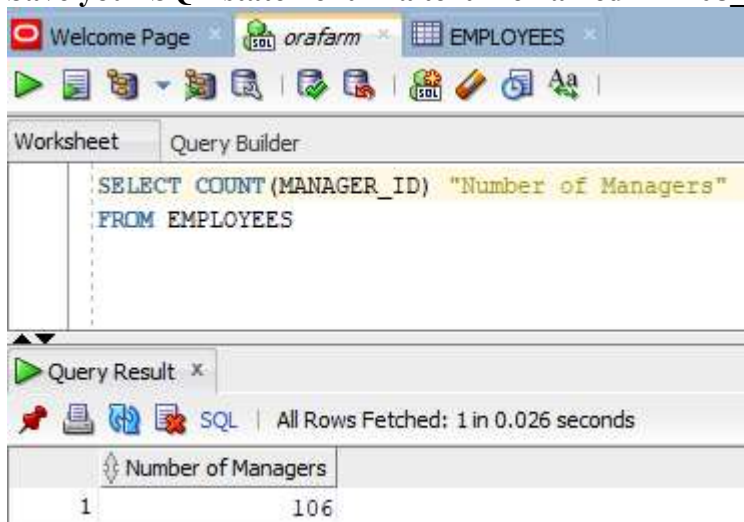
```
SELECT JOB_ID, COUNT(*)  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
GROUP BY JOB_ID
```

Below the query pane, the 'Query Result' pane displays the results of the query. It shows a table with two columns: 'JOB\_ID' and 'COUNT(\*)'. The results are as follows:

JOB_ID	COUNT(*)
AC_ACCOUNT	1
AC_MGR	1
AD_ASST	1
AD_PRES	1
AD_VP	2
FI_ACCOUNT	5
FI_MGR	1
HR_REP	1
IT_PROG	5
MK_MAN	1
MK_REP	1
PR_REP	1
PU_CLERK	5
PU_MAN	1
SA_MAN	5
SA_REP	30
SH_CLERK	20
ST_CLERK	20
ST_MAN	5



10.) Determine the number of managers without listing them. Label the column Number of Managers. HINT: Use the MANAGER\_ID column to determine the number of managers. Save your SQL statement in a text file named LAB08\_4.sql. Run your query.

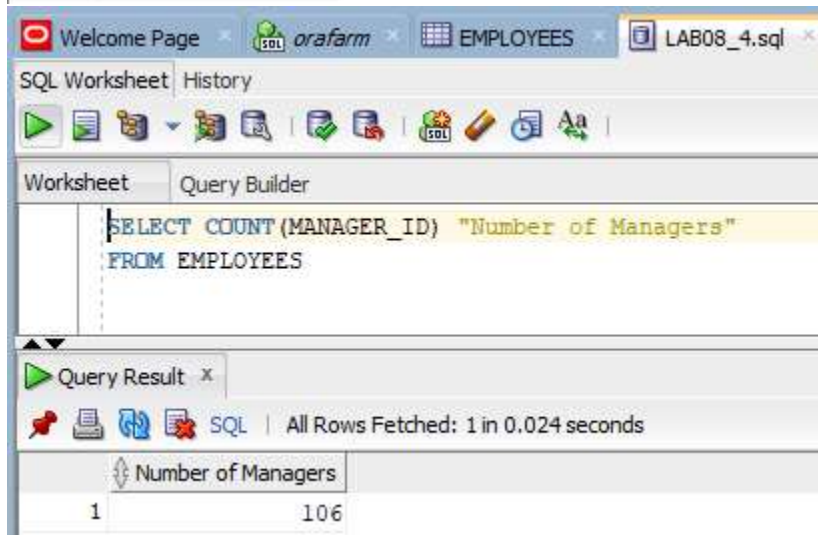


The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and other database functions. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT COUNT(MANAGER_ID) "Number of Managers"
FROM EMPLOYEES
```

Below the query editor, the 'Query Result' window shows the execution status: 'All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.026 seconds'. The result is displayed in a table with one column, 'Number of Managers', and one row with the value 106.

Number of Managers
106



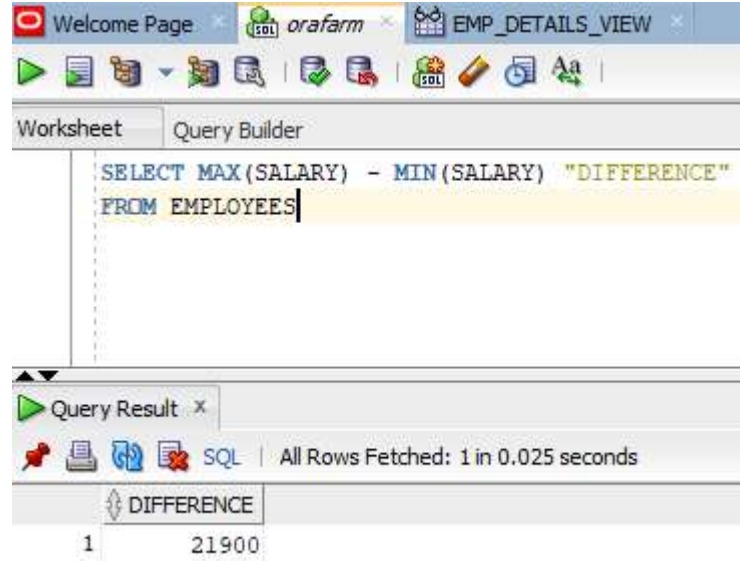
This screenshot is similar to the first one, but it includes an additional tab for 'LAB08\_4.sql' in the top toolbar. The 'Query Builder' tab still shows the same SQL statement:

```
SELECT COUNT(MANAGER_ID) "Number of Managers"
FROM EMPLOYEES
```

The 'Query Result' window shows the same execution status: 'All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.024 seconds'. The result table is identical to the first screenshot, showing one row with the value 106.

Number of Managers
106

11.) Write a query that displays the difference between the highest and lowest salaries. Label the column DIFFERENCE.



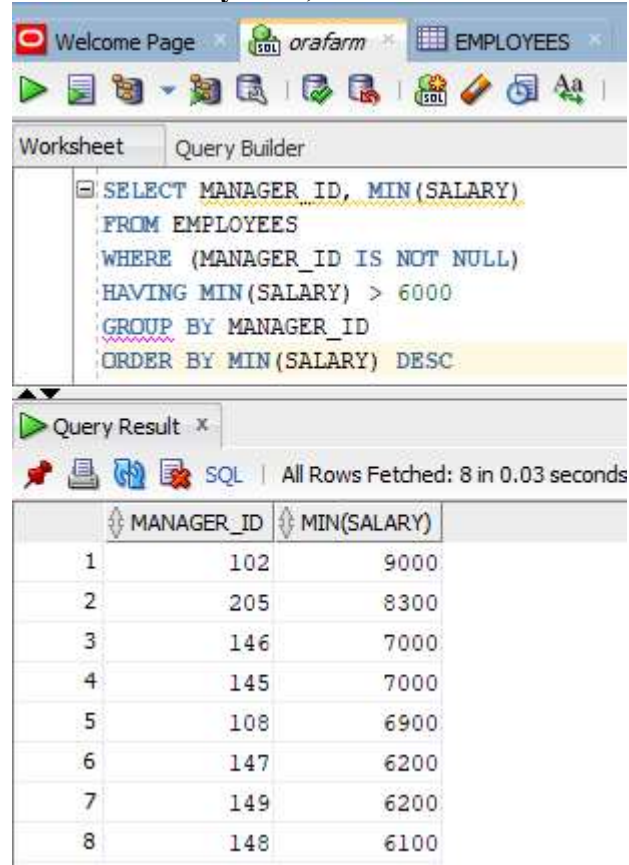
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for Welcome Page, orafarm, and EMP\_DETAILS\_VIEW. The main window is divided into a Worksheet and a Query Builder. The Query Builder contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT MAX(SALARY) - MIN(SALARY) "DIFFERENCE"
FROM EMPLOYEES
```

Below the query, the Query Result window displays the results. It shows a single row with the column header "DIFFERENCE" and the value 21900.

	DIFFERENCE
1	21900

12.) Display the manager number and the salary of the lowest paid employee for that manager. Exclude anyone whose manager is not known. Exclude any groups where the minimum salary is \$6,000 or less. Sort the output in descending order of salary.



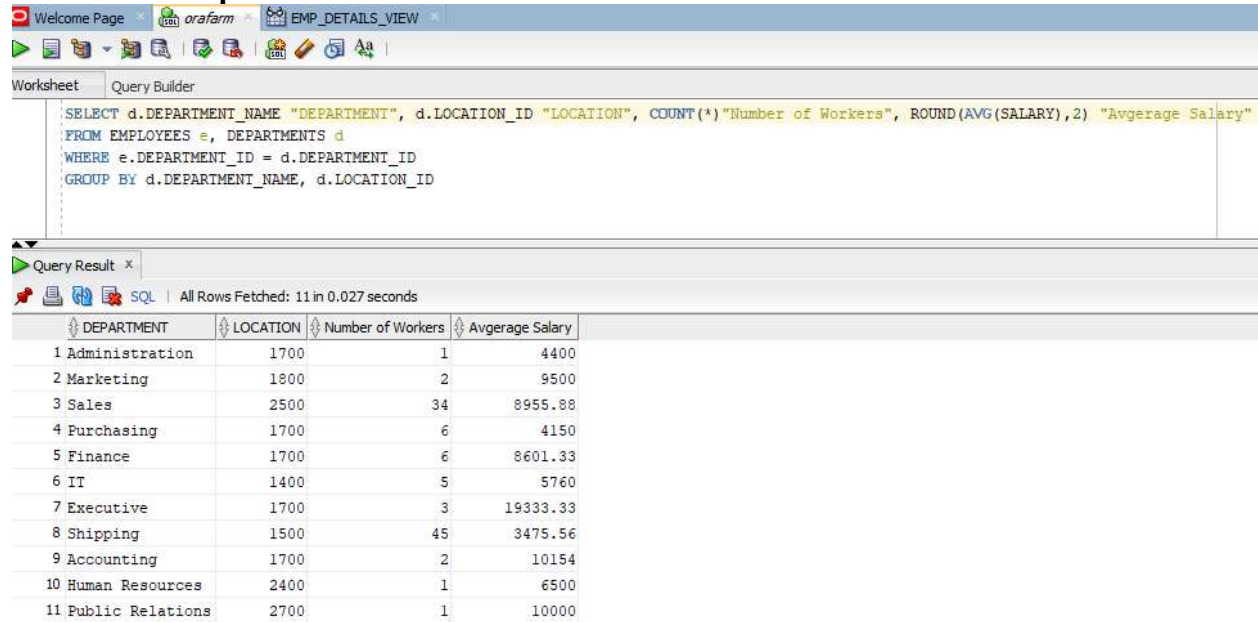
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for Welcome Page, orafarm, and EMPLOYEES. The main window is divided into a Worksheet and a Query Builder. The Query Builder contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT MANAGER_ID, MIN(SALARY)
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE (MANAGER_ID IS NOT NULL)
HAVING MIN(SALARY) > 6000
GROUP BY MANAGER_ID
ORDER BY MIN(SALARY) DESC
```

Below the query, the Query Result window displays the results. It shows 8 rows of data, sorted by the minimum salary in descending order. The columns are MANAGER\_ID and MIN(SALARY).

	MANAGER_ID	MIN(SALARY)
1	102	9000
2	205	8300
3	146	7000
4	145	7000
5	108	6900
6	147	6200
7	149	6200
8	148	6100

13.) Write a query to display each department's name, location, number of employees, and the average salary for all employees in that department. Label the columns Department , Location, Number of Workers, and Average Salary, respectively. Round the average salary to two decimal places.



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top pane displays a query in the Query Builder. The bottom pane shows the query results in a table format.

**Query:**

```
SELECT d.DEPARTMENT_NAME "DEPARTMENT", d.LOCATION_ID "LOCATION", COUNT(*) "Number of Workers", ROUND(AVG(SALARY),2) "Average Salary"
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d
WHERE e.DEPARTMENT_ID = d.DEPARTMENT_ID
GROUP BY d.DEPARTMENT_NAME, d.LOCATION_ID
```

**Query Result:**

DEPARTMENT	LOCATION	Number of Workers	Average Salary
1 Administration	1700	1	4400
2 Marketing	1800	2	9500
3 Sales	2500	34	8955.88
4 Purchasing	1700	6	4150
5 Finance	1700	6	8601.33
6 IT	1400	5	5760
7 Executive	1700	3	19333.33
8 Shipping	1500	45	3475.56
9 Accounting	1700	2	10154
10 Human Resources	2400	1	6500
11 Public Relations	2700	1	10000