Lab on Subqueries and Set operators

Copy the query and screen shot of the result beneath each question in this document. Submit on Blackboard.

Solve the following:

1. Create a report that displays the employee number, last name, and salary of all employees who earn more than the average salary. Sort the results in order of ascending salary.

Statement:

select employee\_id, last\_name, salary

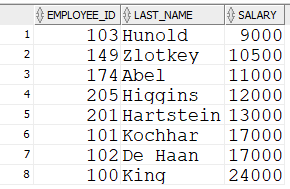
from employees

where salary >(select avg(salary)

from employees)

order by salary asc;

Result:



1. Write a query that displays the employee number and last name of all employees who work in a department with any employee whose last name contains a “u.”

Statement:

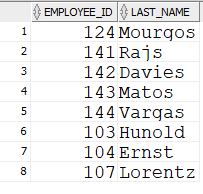
select employee\_id, last\_name

from employees

where department\_id IN (select department\_id

from employees

where last\_name LIKE '%u%');



1. The HR department needs a report that displays the last name, department number, and job ID of all employees whose department location ID is 1700.

Statement:

select last\_name, department\_id, employee\_id

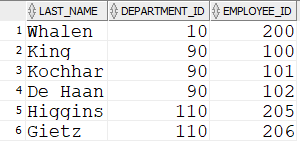
from employees

where department\_id IN (select department\_id

from departments

where location\_id = 1700);

Output:



1. Create a report for HR that displays the last name and salary of every employee who reports to King.

Statement:

select last\_name, salary

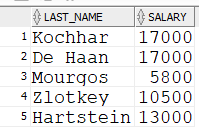
from employees

where manager\_id = (select employee\_id

from employees

where last\_name = 'King');

Output:



1. Create a report that displays the department number, last name, and job ID for every employee in the Executive department.

Statement:

select department\_id, last\_name, job\_id

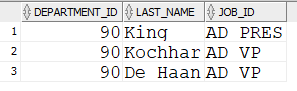
from employees

where department\_id = (select department\_id

from departments

where department\_name = 'Executive');

Output:



1. The HR department needs a list of department IDs for departments that do not contain the job ID ST\_CLERK. Use the set operators to create this report.

Statement:

select department\_id

from departments

UNION

select department\_id

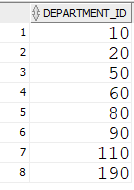
from employees

where department\_id NOT IN (select department\_id

from employees

where job\_id = 'ST\_CLERK');

Output:



1. Create a report that lists the employee IDs and job IDs of those employees who currently have a job title that is the same as their job title when they were initially hired by the company (that is, they changed jobs but have now gone back to doing their original job).

Statement:

select employee\_id, job\_id

from employees

INTERSECT

(select employee\_id, job\_id

from job\_history)

order by employee\_id;

Output:

