Clear screenshots of successful run of SQL query and output is required in a single file. Zero will be assigned otherwise. You may use SQL developer or SQL plus. If you want to be independent of mySeneca apps or Seneca Oracle instance, install Oracle XE in your laptop and use SQL plus.

1. Display last name and job id for all employees who perform the same job as *Davies.* Exclude *Davies* from this query.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

1. Display last name, job id and hire date for all employees hired after *Grant.*

Sort the output by the most recent hire date.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

1. Display city, province name and postal code for all departments located in countries that start with letter *I*(meaning Italy, Israel and India). If the province is blank, show message *Unknown*and the heading should be *Province***.**

Sort the output by city ascending.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

1. Display last name, job id and salary for all employees who earn less than the Average salary in the *Sales* department. Do NOT use Join method.

Sort the output by top salaries first and then by job\_title.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

1. Display last name, job id and salary for all employees whose salary matches any of

the salaries from the *IT* Department.

Sort the output by salary ascending first and then by last\_name.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

1. Display last name and salary for all employees who earn less than the Lowest salary in ANY department.

Sort the output by top salaries first and then by last name.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

1. Run the following statement

SELECT manager\_id, department\_id

FROM employees

UNION ALL

SELECT manager\_id, department\_id

FROM departments

ORDER BY manager\_id;

How many duplicate rows are there? How would you modify the above SQL statement to remove the duplicate rows?

**Total** = **12 duplicates** are in there, and we can remove duplicated rows via this query command.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

1. Find the manager id and department id that are common in departments and employees table using a SET operator.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

1. What is the purpose of MINUS operator?

The MINUS operator in SQL is a hard and fast operator used to go back all rows in the first pick declaration that aren't found within the 2d pick assertion. Essentially, it performs a hard and fast subtraction, in which it subtracts the result set of the second query from the result set of the first question. This operator is useful while you want to locate information that are distinctive to one dataset compared to another.

Purpose of the MINUS Operator

Here are several key purposes and scenarios in which the MINUS operator is probably mainly beneficial:

Identifying Differences: It facilitates in figuring out what is found in one set and absent in some other, making it surprisingly useful for facts evaluation obligations. For example, you may compare lists, including customers from remaining yr vs. This year, to find out which customers did not return.

Data Validation: It may be used to validate the information between assets or tables. For example, after migrating records from one database to another, you can use MINUS to affirm that no rows were lost or duplicated inadvertently.

Debugging and Reconciliation: In the context of monetary or transaction records, MINUS can assist reconcile differences or mismatches between supposed identical records across systems or tables.

Exclusivity Checks: It is useful in situations where you want to make certain exclusivity, which include making sure that entries in a selected desk are precise and no longer determined in any other desk, that's essential for preserving facts integrity and strong point constraints.