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Exp:8 WORKING WITH MULTIPLE TABLES

Date:

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

```sql

SELECT e.last\_name, e.department\_id, d.department\_name

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id;

...

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

```sal

SELECT DISTINCT e.job_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id

WHERE e.department id = 80;

. . .

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

```
```sal
```

SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_name, d.location\_id, l.city

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id

JOIN locations I ON d.location\_id = I.location\_id

WHERE e.commission\_pct IS NOT NULL;

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4. \*\*Display the employee last name and department name for all employees who have a lowercase "a" in their last names.\*\*

```
```sql
```

SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id

WHERE e.last_name LIKE '%a%';

...

```
5. **Write a query to display the last name, job, department number, and department name
for all employees who work in Toronto.**
 ```sql
 SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id, e.department_id, d.department_name
 FROM employees e
 JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
 JOIN locations I ON d.location id = I.location id
 WHERE I.city = 'Toronto';
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.**
  ```sql
 SELECT e.last name AS Employee, e.employee id AS Emp#, m.last name AS Manager,
m.employee_id AS Mgr#
 FROM employees e
 LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager id = m.employee id;
7. **Modify the query to display all employees including King, who has no manager. Order
the results by the employee number.**
 ```sal
 SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.employee_id AS Emp#, m.last_name AS Manager,
m.employee_id AS Mgr#
 FROM employees e
 LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager id = m.employee id
 ORDER BY e.employee id;
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.**
 ```sal
 SELECT e1.last name AS Employee, e1.department id AS Dept#, e2.last name AS
Colleague
 FROM employees e1
 JOIN employees e2 ON e1.department_id = e2.department_id
 WHERE e1.employee_id != e2.employee_id;
```

```
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.**
  ```sql
 -- To show structure:
 DESC JOB_GRADES;
 -- Query to display employee info with job grades:
 SELECT e.last_name AS Name, e.job_id AS Job, d.department_name, e.salary, j.grade_level
 FROM employees e
 JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
 JOIN job_grades j ON e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal AND j.highest_sal;
10. **Create a query to display the name and hire date of any employee hired after
employee Davies.**
  ```sal
  SELECT e.last name, e.hire date
  FROM employees e
  WHERE e.hire_date > (SELECT hire_date FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Davies');
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.**
  ```sql
 SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.hire_date AS "Emp Hired",
 m.last_name AS Manager, m.hire_date AS "Mgr Hired"
 FROM employees e
 JOIN employees m ON e.manager id = m.employee id
 WHERE e.hire_date < m.hire_date;
```