

Database Programming with SQL 10-2: Single-Row Subqueries Practice Activities

# Objectives

* Construct and execute a single-row subquery in the WHERE clause or HAVING clause
* Construct and execute a SELECT statement using more than one subquery
* Construct and execute a SELECT statement using a group function in the subquery

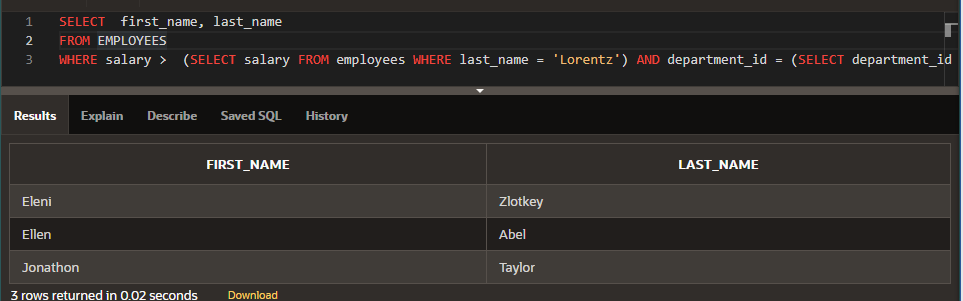
# Try It / Solve It

1. Write a query to return all those employees who have a salary greater than that of Lorentz and are in the same department as Abel.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE last\_name = 'Lorentz') AND department\_id = (SELECT department\_id FROM employees WHERE last\_name = 'Abel');

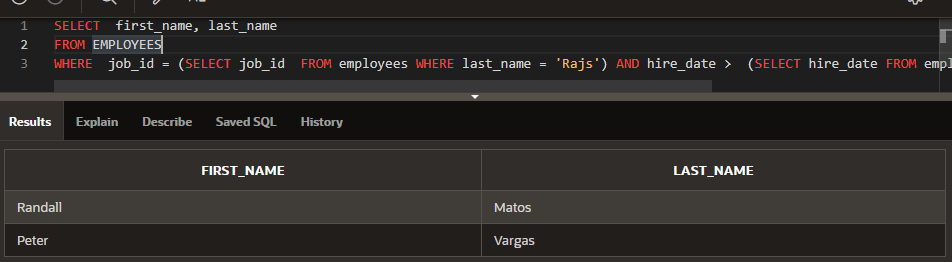


1. Write a query to return all those employees who have the same job id as Rajs and were hired after Davies.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE job\_id = (SELECT job\_id FROM employees WHERE last\_name = 'Rajs') AND hire\_date > (SELECT hire\_date FROM employees WHERE last\_name = 'Davies') ;

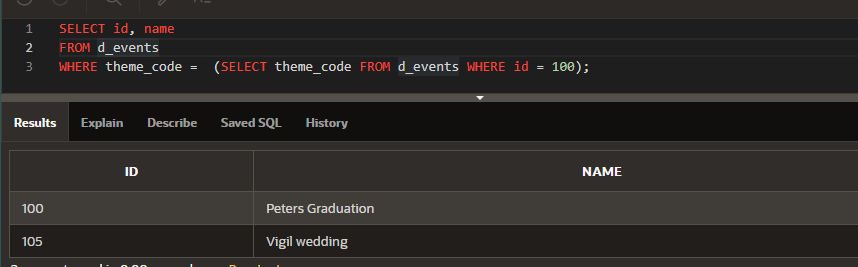


1. What DJs on Demand events have the same theme code as event ID = 100?

SELECT id, name

FROM d\_events

WHERE theme\_code = (SELECT theme\_code FROM d\_events WHERE id = 100);



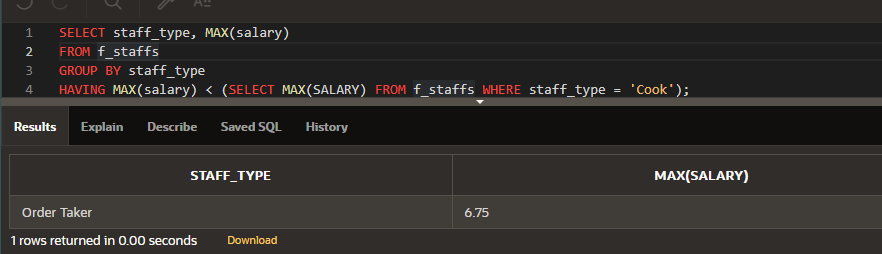
1. What is the staff type for those Global Fast Foods jobs that have a salary less than those of any Cook staff-type jobs?

SELECT staff\_type, MAX(salary)

FROM f\_staffs

GROUP BY staff\_type

HAVING MAX(salary) < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM f\_staffs WHERE staff\_type = 'Cook');

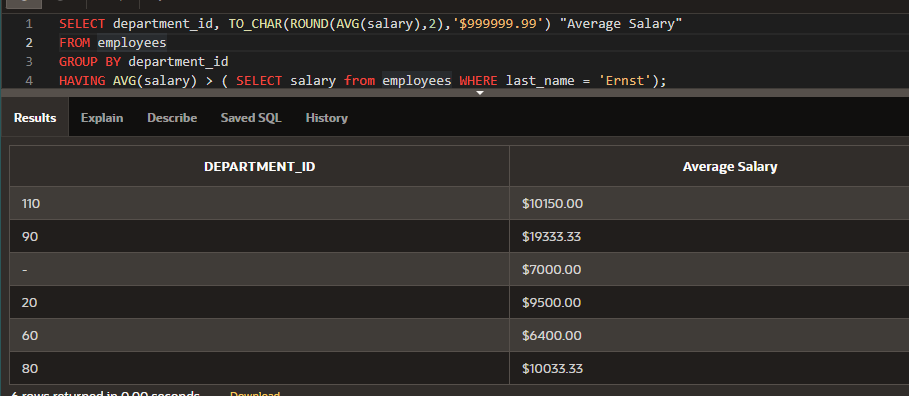


1. Write a query to return a list of department id’s and average salaries where the department’s average salary is greater than Ernst’s salary.

SELECT department\_id, TO\_CHAR(ROUND(AVG(salary),2),'$999999.99') "Average Salary"

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id

HAVING AVG(salary) > ( SELECT salary from employees WHERE last\_name = 'Ernst'); 

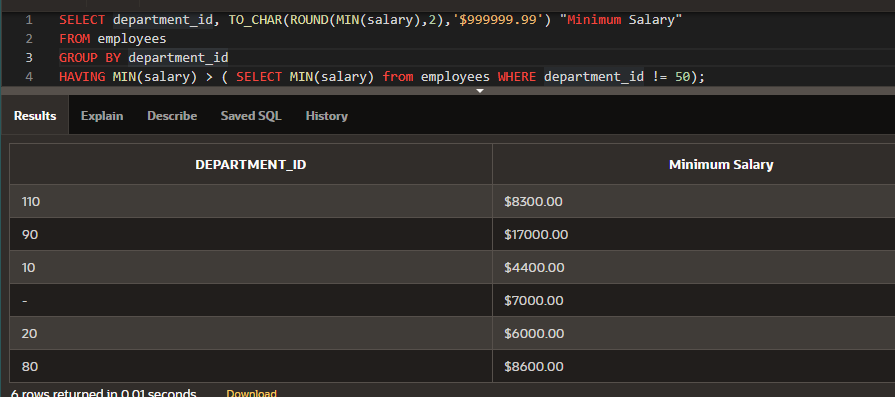
1. Return the department ID and minimum salary of all employees, grouped by department ID, having a minimum salary greater than the minimum salary of those employees whose department ID is not equal to 50.

SELECT department\_id, TO\_CHAR(ROUND(MIN(salary),2),'$999999.99') "Minimum Salary"

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id

HAVING MIN(salary) > ( SELECT MIN(salary) from employees WHERE department\_id != 50);



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