

**Problem 1:**

Create a query showing employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name) that are sales people (= having a commission percentage). Order the resulting set by last\_name and first\_name in ascending order:

**SQL script:**

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL
```

```
ORDER BY last_name ASC, first_name ASC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name
2  FROM employees
3  WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL
4* ORDER BY last_name ASC, first_name ASC;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME
174	Ellen	Abel
166	Sundar	Ande
167	Amit	Banda
172	Elizabeth	Bates
151	David	Bernstein
169	Harrison	Bloom
148	Gerald	Cambrault
154	Nanette	Cambrault
160	Louise	Doran
147	Alberto	Errazuriz
170	Tayler	Fox

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME
153	Christopher	Olsen
168	Lisa	Ozer
146	Karen	Partners
145	John	Russell
161	Sarath	Sewall
159	Lindsey	Smith
171	William	Smith
157	Patrick	Sully
176	Jonathon	Taylor
150	Peter	Tucker
155	Oliver	Tuvault

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME
162	Clara	Vishney
149	Eleni	Zlotkey

**Problem 2:**

Create a query showing all employees(employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary) that earn more than \$10,000 in descending order by salary:

**SQL script:**

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE salary > 10000
```

```
ORDER BY salary DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
2  FROM employees
3  WHERE salary > 10000
4  ORDER BY salary DESC;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
100	Steven	King	24000
101	Neena	Kochhar	17000
102	Lex	De Haan	17000
145	John	Russell	14000
146	Karen	Partners	13500
201	Michael	Hartstein	13000
108	Nancy	Greenberg	12000
205	Shelley	Higgins	12000
147	Alberto	Errazuriz	12000
168	Lisa	Ozer	11500
148	Gerald	Cambrault	11000
174	Ellen	Abel	11000
114	Den	Raphaely	11000
149	Eleni	Zlotkey	10500
162	Clara	Vishney	10500

**Problem 3:**

Create a query showing all employees(employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date) that were hired in 1996 in descending order by hire date:

**SQL script:**

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE hire_date BETWEEN '01-jan-96' AND '31-dec-96'
```

ORDER BY hire\_date DESC;

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date
2  FROM employees
3  WHERE hire_date BETWEEN '01-jan-96' AND '31-dec-96'
4* ORDER BY hire_date DESC;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
145	John	Russell	01-OCT-96
158	Allan	McEwen	01-AUG-96
120	Matthew	Weiss	18-JUL-96
133	Jason	Mallin	14-JUN-96
174	Ellen	Abel	11-MAY-96
157	Patrick	Sully	04-MAR-96
201	Michael	Hartstein	17-FEB-96
192	Sarah	Bell	04-FEB-96
156	Janette	King	30-JAN-96
184	Nandita	Sarchand	27-JAN-96

#### Problem 4:

Create a query showing all employees(employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary) whose salary is in the range of \$5000 and \$10,000 in ascending order by salary:

#### SQL script:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000
ORDER BY salary ASC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
2  FROM employees
3  WHERE salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000
4  ORDER BY salary ASC;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
124	Kevin	Mourgos	5800
202	Pat	Fay	6000
104	Bruce	Ernst	6000
173	Sundita	Kumar	6100
167	Amit	Banda	6200
179	Charles	Johnson	6200
166	Sundar	Ade	6400
203	Susan	Mavris	6500
123	Shanta	Vollman	6500
165	David	Lee	6800
113	Luis	Popp	6900
155	Oliver	Tuvault	7000
178	Kimberely	Grant	7000

177	Jack	Livingston	8400
176	Jonathon	Taylor	8600
175	Alyssa	Hutton	8800
103	Alexander	Hunold	9000
158	Allan	McEwen	9000
152	Peter	Hall	9000
109	Daniel	Faviet	9000
157	Patrick	Sully	9500
151	David	Bernstein	9500
163	Danielle	Greene	9500
170	Tayler	Fox	9600
156	Janette	King	10000
169	Harrison	Bloom	10000
150	Peter	Tucker	10000
204	Hermann	Baer	10000

43 rows selected.

#### Problem 5:

Show all employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name) whose last name contains a blank space:

#### SQL script:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE last_name LIKE '% %';
```

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name
2  FROM employees
3* WHERE last_name LIKE '% %';
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME
102	Lex	De Haan

#### Problem 6:

Display all employees(employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name) whose first name contains the letter a in the 3rd position ordered by last\_name in descending order:

#### Script:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name
```

```
FROM employees

WHERE first_name LIKE '__a%'

ORDER BY last_name DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name
 2  FROM employees
 3  WHERE first_name LIKE '__a%'
 4  ORDER BY last_name DESC;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME
196	Alana	Walsh
123	Shanta	Vollman
162	Clara	Vishney
107	Diana	Lorentz
179	Charles	Johnson
121	Adam	Fripp
181	Jean	Fleaur

```
7 rows selected.
```

#### Problem 7:

**Part 1:** Show the country\_id values in ascending order from table locations for country\_id values of IT, UK, and US.

#### SQL script:

```
SELECT country_id

FROM locations

WHERE country_id IN ('IT', 'UK', 'US')

ORDER BY country_id ASC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT country_id
2  FROM locations
3  WHERE country_id IN ('IT', 'UK', 'US')
4  ORDER BY country_id ASC;

CO
--
IT
IT
UK
UK
UK
US
US
US
US

9 rows selected.
```

**Part 2:** Now show only the unique country\_id values in ascending order based on the query in part 1.

Explain the difference in the number of output records.

**SQL script:**

```
SELECT DISTINCT country_id
FROM locations
WHERE country_id IN ('IT', 'UK', 'US')
ORDER BY country_id ASC;
```

**Explanation:**

The second query result only displays 3 rows because there are only three unique country\_id.

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT country_id
2 FROM locations
3 WHERE country_id IN ('IT', 'UK', 'US')
4 ORDER BY country_id ASC;
```

```
CO
--
IT
UK
US
```

**Part 3:** Finally, display the unique values of country\_id and state\_province based on the query in part 1.

Again, explain the difference compared to only unique country\_id values.

**SQL script:**

```
SELECT DISTINCT country_id, state_province
FROM locations
WHERE country_id IN ('IT', 'UK', 'US')
ORDER BY country_id ASC;
```

Explanation:

Query results by country\_id and state\_province will display unique combinations of both columns, so there are more rows in the output (either column being different will cause a new output).

```
SQL>
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT country_id, state_province
  2   FROM locations
  3   WHERE country_id IN ('IT', 'UK', 'US')
  4   ORDER BY country_id ASC;
```

```
CO STATE_PROVINCE
```

```
-- -----
```

```
IT
```

```
UK Manchester
```

```
UK Oxford
```

```
UK
```

```
US California
```

```
US New Jersey
```

```
US Texas
```

```
US Washington
```

```
8 rows selected.
```