1. The following SELECT statement executes successfully:
SELECT last_name “LName”, job_id “Job Title”,
Hire Date “Job Start”
FROM employees;
True / False

➔ FALSE

2. There are coding errors in this statement. Can you identify them?
SELECT employee_id, last name, commission_pct Emp Comm,
FROM employees;

➔ last name – last_name
➔ commission_pct Emp Comm - commission_pct AS “Emp Comm”
➔ NO COMMA BEFORE - “FROM” Keyword.

3. Show the structure of the LOCATIONS table. Then create a query to display the output shown below. You need to get the output similar to below.

City#	City	Province with Country Code
1000	Roma	IN THE IT
1100	Venice	IN THE IT
1200	Tokyo	Tokyo Prefecture IN THE JP
1300	Hiroshima	IN THE JP
1400	Southlake	Texas IN THE US
1500	South San Francisco	California IN THE US

➔ SELECT location_id “city#”, city, state_province || ‘in the’ || country_id AS “Province with country code” FROM locations;

4. Create a query to display unique department codes from the EMPLOYEES table.

➔ SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employees;

5. Display the employee_id, last name and salary of employees earning in the range of $8000 to $15,000. Sort the output by top salaries first and then by last name.

➔ SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary from employees where salary between 8000 and 15000 order by salary desc, last_name;

6. Modify previous query (#5) so that additional condition is to display only if they work as Programmers or Sales Representatives. Same sorting as before.

➔ SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, job_id FROM employees where (salary between 8000 and 15000) and (job_id=’SA_REP’ or job_id=’IT_PROG’) order by salary desc, last_name;

7. Modify previous query (#5) so that displays same job_id but for people who earn outside the given salary range i.e., >15000 and <8000. Same sorting as before.

- ➔ Select employee_id, last_name, salary, job_id from employees where (salary < 8000 or Salary>15000) and (job_id='SA_REP' or job_id='IT_PROG') order by salary desc, last_name;

8. Display the last name, job_id and salary of employees hired before 1998 List the most recently hired employees first.

- ➔ Select last_name, job_id, salary from employees where hire_date < '01-JAN-1998' order by hire_date desc;

9. Modify previous query (#8) so that displays only employees earning more than $10,000. List the output by job_id alphabetically and then by highest paid employees.

- ➔ Select last_name, job_id, salary from employees where salary > 10000 order by job_id, salary desc;

10. Display the job_ids and full names of employees whose first name contains an 'e' or 'E' anywhere.

- ➔ Select job_id, last_name, first_name from employees where first_name like '%e%' or first_name like '%E%';