

SQL – ORACLE 11G XE ON SHELL

Creation of tables to work with during the creation of DQL queries.

```
CREATE TABLE EMP  
(EMPNO NUMBER(6) PRIMARY KEY,  
ENAME VARCHAR2(10),  
JOB VARCHAR2(9),  
MGR NUMBER(9),  
HIREDATE DATE,  
SAL NUMBER(9),  
COMM NUMBER(9),  
DEPTNO NUMBER(9) REFERENCES DEPT ON DELETE CASCADE);
```

SQL> DESC EMP;		
Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(9)
MGR		NUMBER(9)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(9)
COMM		NUMBER(9)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(9)

```
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7369,'SMITH','CLERK',7902,'17/12/80',800,NULL,20);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7499,'ALLEN','SALESMAN',7698,'20/02/81',1600,300,30);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7521,'WARD','SALESMAN',7698,'22/02/81',1250,500,30);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7566,'JONES','MANAGER',7839,'02/04/81',2975,NULL,20);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7654,'MARTIN','SALESMAN',7698,'28/09/81',1250,1400,30);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7698,'BLAKE','MANAGER',7839,'01/05/81',2850,NULL,30);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7782,'CLARK','MANAGER',7839,'09/06/81',2450,NULL,10);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7788,'SCOTT','ANALYST',7566,'19/04/87',3000,NULL,20);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7839,'KING','PRESIDENT',NULL,'17/11/81',5000,NULL,10);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7844,'TURNER','SALESMAN',7698,'08/09/81',1500,0,30);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  
7876,'ADAMS','CLERK',7788,'23/05/87',1100,NULL,20);  
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(  

```

```

7900,'JAMES','CLERK',7698,'03/12/81',950,NULL,30);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(
7902,'FORD','ANALYST',7566,'03/12/81',3000,NULL,20);
INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(
7934,'MILLER','CLERK',7782,'23/01/82',1300,NULL,10);

```

```
SQL> select * FROM EMP;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17/12/80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20/02/81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22/02/81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02/04/81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28/09/81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01/05/81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09/06/81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19/04/87	3000		20
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23/05/87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03/12/81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03/12/81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23/01/82	1300		10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17/11/81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08/09/81	1500	0	30

```

CREATE TABLE DEPT
(DEPTNO NUMBER(9) PRIMARY KEY,
DNAME VARCHAR2(14),
LOC VARCHAR2(12));

```

```
SQL> DESC DEPT;
```

Name	Null?	Type
DEPTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(9)
DNAME		VARCHAR2(14)
LOC		VARCHAR2(12)

```

INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (
10, 'ACCOUNTING', 'NEW YORK');
INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (
20, 'RESEARCH', 'DALLAS');
INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (
30, 'SALES', 'CHICAGO');
INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (
40, 'OPERATIONS', 'BOSTON');

```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM DEPT;
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

```
CREATE TABLE OFICIO(JOB VARCHAR2(9) PRIMARY KEY,
FUNCIONES VARCHAR2(20),
CATEGORIA NUMBER(1),
EMPLEADOS NUMBER(1));
```

```
SQL> DESC OFICIO;
```

Name	Null?	Type
JOB	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)
FUNCIONES		VARCHAR2(20)
CATEGORIA		NUMBER(1)
EMPLEADOS		NUMBER(1)

```
INSERT INTO OFICIO VALUES(
'CLERK','DEPENDIENTE',1,4);
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM OFICIO;
```

JOB	FUNCIONES	CATEGORIA	EMPLEADOS
CLERK	DEPENDIENTE	1	4
SALESMAN	VENDEDOR	2	4
ANALYST	ECONOMISTA	3	2
MANAGER	RESPONSABLE	4	3
PRESIDENT	FUNDADOR	5	1

```
ALTER TABLE EMP
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_OFICIO FOREIGN KEY(JOB)
REFERENCES OFICIO(JOB) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

DQL EXERCISES

1. Indicates the employee code and the name of those earning a salary between 1000 and 2000, sorted by name from A to Z.

```
SELECT EMPNO,ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 1000 AND
2000 ORDER BY ENAME ASC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMPNO,ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 1000 AND 2000 ORDER BY ENAME ASC;
```

EMPNO	ENAME
7876	ADAMS
7499	ALLEN
7654	MARTIN
7934	MILLER
7844	TURNER
7521	WARD

2. Indicates the code of the employees who have a commission.

`SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE COMM <>0;`

```
SQL> SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE COMM <>0;
```

EMPNO
7499
7521
7654

3. Indicate the date of entry, name and commission of those whose salary is above 500, have non-zero commission and head.

`SELECT ENAME,HIREDATE,COMM FROM EMP WHERE SAL>500 AND COMM<>0 AND MGR IS NOT NULL;`

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME,HIREDATE,COMM FROM EMP WHERE SAL>500 AND COMM<>0 AND MGR IS NOT NULL;
```

ENAME	HIREDATE	COMM
ALLEN	20/02/81	300
WARD	22/02/81	500
MARTIN	28/09/81	1400

4. Indicate the employees with their names who joined the company before 1/05/1981.

`SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE < '1/05/1981';`

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE < '01/05/1981';
```

ENAME
SMITH
ALLEN
WARD
JONES

5. Indicates the employee code in ascending order for employees hired between 1/1/1980 and 1/12/1981 as long as they are from department 10 or 20, have 7698 as their boss and are MANAGER or SALESMAN.

```
SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE BETWEEN '1/1/1980'
AND '1/12/1981' AND DEPTNO IN(10,20) AND JOB IN
('SALESMAN','MANAGER') AND MGR=7698 ORDER BY EMPNO;
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP
2 WHERE HIREDATE BETWEEN '1/1/1980' AND '1/12/1981' AND DEPTNO IN(10,20) AND JOB IN ('SALESMAN','MANAGER')
3 AND MGR=7698 ORDER BY EMPNO;

no rows selected
```

6. List all employees, together with their bosses, as long as the boss is not KING.

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE MGR<>(SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP
WHERE ENAME='KING');
```

```
SQL> SELECT *
2 FROM EMP
3 WHERE MGR<>(SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME='KING');
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17/12/80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20/02/81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22/02/81	1250	500	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28/09/81	1250	1400	30
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19/04/87	3000		20
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08/09/81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23/05/87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03/12/81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03/12/81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23/01/82	1300		10

7. List the name, code, and salary of those whose occupation has an A in its second and penultimate character, or who are from department 10 or 20.

```
SELECT ENAME NOMBRE,EMPNO CODIGO_EMPLEADO,SAL SALARIO
FROM EMP WHERE JOB LIKE '_A%A_' OR DEPTNO IN(10,20);
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME NOMBRE,EMPNO CODIGO_EMPLEADO,SAL SALARIO FROM EMP WHERE JOB LIKE '_A%A_' OR DEPTNO IN(10,20);
```

NOMBRE	CODIGO_EMPLEADO	SALARIO
SMITH	7369	800
ALLEN	7499	1600
WARD	7521	1250
JONES	7566	2975
MARTIN	7654	1250
CLARK	7782	2450
SCOTT	7788	3000
ADAMS	7876	1100
FORD	7902	3000
MILLER	7934	1300
KING	7839	5000
TURNER	7844	1500

12 rows selected.

8. Average the salary per department and order it from highest to lowest.

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) SALARIO_MEDIO, DEPTNO  
DEPARTAMENTO FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO ORDER BY AVG(SAL)  
DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) SALARIO_MEDIO, DEPTNO DEPARTAMENTO FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO ORDER BY AVG(SAL) DESC;  
  
SALARIO_MEDIO DEPARTAMENTO  
-----  
2916,67      10  
2175        20  
1566,67      30
```

9. Show the employee with his annualised salary and with the column name SAL_YEAR. Taking the salary from the table as monthly. Then add the same, but with the commission.

```
SELECT ENAME, SAL*12 AS SAL_ANUAL, COMM*12 AS COM_ANUAL  
FROM EMP;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL*12 AS SAL_ANUAL, COMM*12 AS COM_ANUAL FROM EMP;  
  
ENAME      SAL_ANUAL  COM_ANUAL  
-----  
SMITH      9600  
ALLEN      19200      3600  
WARD       15000      6000  
JONES      35700  
MARTIN     15000      16800  
BLAKE      34200  
CLARK      29400  
SCOTT      36000  
ADAMS      13200  
JAMES      11400  
FORD       36000  
MILLER     15600  
KING       60000  
TURNER     18000      0  
  
14 rows selected.
```

10. Select the different salaries existing in the department 30.

```
SELECT DISTINCT SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30;
```

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30;
```

SAL
1250
2850
1600
950
1500

11. Obtain the department number of those department names that have an A anywhere, or an E or an I, as long as they are Dallas or Chicago.

```
SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC LIKE '%A%' OR LOC LIKE '%E%' OR LOC LIKE '%I%';
```

```
SQL> SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC LIKE '%A%' OR LOC LIKE '%E%' OR LOC LIKE '%I%';
```

DEPTNO
10
20
30

12. Obtain all data of employees who actually have a commission.

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE COMM<>0;
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE COMM<>0;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20/02/81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22/02/81	1250	500	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28/09/81	1250	1400	30

13. Select the name and salary of employees with the aliases NAME and ANNUAL SALARY of those who are SALESMAN or MANAGER, joined the company before 1-1-83. Sort by oldest date first.

```
SELECT ENAME NOMBRE, SAL SALARIO FROM EMP WHERE JOB IN ('SALESMAN','MANAGER') AND HIREDATE< '01/01/83' ORDER BY HIREDATE DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME NOMBRE, SAL SALARIO FROM EMP WHERE JOB IN ('SALESMAN','MANAGER') AND HIREDATE< '01/01/83'
2 ORDER BY HIREDATE DESC;

NOMBRE          SALARIO
-----
MARTIN          1250
TURNER          1500
CLARK            2450
BLAKE           2850
JONES           2975
WARD            1250
ALLEN           1600

7 rows selected.
```

14. Select the monthly salary increased by 5% cpi with the alias CPI SALARY of those whose salary is not between 3000 and 5000, or whose employee code has a 9 in its second character, or whose department is not 10 or 20, as long as they meet CLERK, ANALYST or SALESMAN. Sort by the lowest salary.

```
SELECT SAL*1.05 SALARIO_IPC FROM EMP WHERE (SAL NOT
BETWEEN 3000 AND 5000 OR EMPNO LIKE '_9%' OR DEPTNO NOT IN
(10,20)) AND JOB IN ('CLERK','ANALYST','SALESMAN') ORDER BY SAL
ASC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT SAL*1.05 SALARIO_IPC FROM EMP WHERE (SAL NOT BETWEEN 3000 AND 5000 OR EMPNO LIKE '_9%' OR
2 DEPTNO NOT IN (10,20)) AND JOB IN ('CLERK','ANALYST','SALESMAN') ORDER BY SAL ASC;

SALARIO_IPC
-----
      840
     997,5
     1155
    1312,5
    1312,5
     1365
     1575
     1680
     3150

9 rows selected.
```

15. From the employees with zero commission, obtain the name of those whose boss is code 7839. Another condition to be fulfilled is that they joined the company between 1-1-80 and 31-12-83. Sort by name from A to Z.

```
SELECT ENAME NOMBRE FROM EMP WHERE (COMM=0 OR COMM IS
NULL) AND MGR=7839
AND HIREDATE BETWEEN '01/1/80' AND '31/12/83' ORDER BY
NOMBRE ASC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME NOMBRE FROM EMP WHERE (COMM=0 OR COMM IS NULL) AND MGR=7839
2 AND HIREDATE BETWEEN '01/1/80' AND '31/12/83' ORDER BY NOMBRE ASC;

NOMBRE
-----
BLAKE
CLARK
JONES
```


16. Select the department number, name and monthly salary plus monthly commission (the given is annual), putting an alias called 'MONTHLY SALARY WITH COMMISSION' of the employees who are in the sales department, resident in Chicago, and whose position is salesman or clerk and, in any case, have a non-zero and non-zero commission. Order them by their commission from highest to lowest.

```
SELECT DEPTNO "N° DEPARTAMENTO", ENAME NOMBRE,  
(SAL+COMM)/12 "SALARIO MENSUAL CON COMISION"  
FROM EMP  
WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE  
DNAME='SALES' AND LOC='CHICAGO')  
AND JOB IN ('SALESMAN','CLERK') AND COMM IS NOT NULL AND  
COMM<>0  
ORDER BY COMM DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT DEPTNO "N° DEPARTAMENTO", ENAME NOMBRE, (SAL+COMM)/12 "SALARIO MENSUAL CON COMISION"  
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME='SALES' AND LOC='CHICAGO')  
4 AND JOB IN ('SALESMAN','CLERK') AND COMM IS NOT NULL AND COMM<>0  
5 ORDER BY COMM DESC;
```

N° DEPARTAMENTO	NOMBRE	SALARIO MENSUAL CON COMISION
30	MARTIN	220,833333
30	WARD	145,833333
30	ALLEN	158,333333

```
SQL> SELECT DEPTNO "N° DEPARTAMENTO", ENAME NOMBRE, (SAL+COMM)/12 "SALARIO MENSUAL CON COMISION"  
2 FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT  
3 WHERE DNAME='SALES' AND LOC='CHICAGO'  
4 AND JOB IN ('SALESMAN','CLERK') AND COMM IS NOT NULL AND COMM<>0  
5 ORDER BY COMM DESC;
```

N° DEPARTAMENTO	NOMBRE	SALARIO MENSUAL CON COMISION
30	MARTIN	220,833333
30	WARD	145,833333
30	ALLEN	158,333333

```
SELECT DEPTNO "N° DEPARTAMENTO", ENAME NOMBRE,  
(SAL+COMM)/12 "SALARIO MENSUAL CON COMISION"  
FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT  
WHERE DNAME='SALES' AND LOC='CHICAGO'  
AND JOB IN ('SALESMAN','CLERK') AND COMM IS NOT NULL AND  
COMM<>0  
ORDER BY COMM DESC;
```

17. Select the name of all employees with their corresponding department number only in the New York locality, sorted by department number.

```
SELECT DEPTNO "N° DEPARTAMENTO", ENAME NOMBRE  
FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT  
WHERE LOC='NEW YORK' ORDER BY DEPTNO;
```

```

SQL> SELECT DEPTNO "Nº DEPARTAMENTO", ENAME NOMBRE
  2 FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT
  3 WHERE LOC='NEW YORK' ORDER BY DEPTNO;

Nº DEPARTAMENTO NOMBRE
-----
          10 CLARK
          10 KING
          10 MILLER

SQL> SELECT DEPTNO "Nº DEPARTAMENTO", ENAME NOMBRE
  2 FROM EMP
  3 WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC='NEW YORK')
  4 ORDER BY DEPTNO;

Nº DEPARTAMENTO NOMBRE
-----
          10 CLARK
          10 KING
          10 MILLER

```

```

SELECT DEPTNO "Nº DEPARTAMENTO", ENAME NOMBRE
FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC='NEW
YORK')
ORDER BY DEPTNO;

```

18. Select the name of all employees who have a monthly salary of 250 or more, provided they do not actually have a commission. Take the salary in the table as annual.

```

SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL/12>=250 AND (COMM=0 OR
COMM IS NULL);

```

```

SQL> SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL/12>=250 AND (COMM=0 OR COMM IS NULL);

ENAME
-----
SCOTT
FORD
KING

```

19. Select the job title and name of the employees whose name has an A in the second character or another A in the third character or an S in the fifth character and whose name has six letters. They also have to fulfil that their boss has a code higher than 7600 or that their monthly salary is less than 200 and that their department is 20 or 30 or that their employee number is higher than 7700. Sort them by their manager's code. Take the salary in the table as annual.

```

SELECT ENAME, JOB FROM EMP
WHERE (ENAME LIKE '_A%____' OR ENAME LIKE '__A%__' OR ENAME
LIKE '____S%_')
AND (MGR>7600 OR SAL/12<200)
AND (DEPTNO IN (20,30) OR EMPNO>7700) ORDER BY MGR;

```

```

SQL> SELECT ENAME, JOB FROM EMP
2 WHERE (ENAME LIKE '_A%____' OR ENAME LIKE '__A%__' OR ENAME LIKE '____S%_')
3 AND (MGR>7600 OR SAL/12<200)
4 AND (DEPTNO IN (20,30) OR EMPNO>7700) ORDER BY MGR;

ENAME      JOB
-----
MARTIN      SALESMAN

```

20. Select the employees with their department who have in their name an A in the third character and in the job an A in its second character and, in any case, their job is 7 characters long. At the same time tell me only those who do not belong to departments 10 and 20.

```

SELECT ENAME, DEPTNO FROM EMP
WHERE (ENAME LIKE '_A%' OR ENAME LIKE '__A%'
OR ENAME LIKE '____S%') AND ENAME LIKE '_____'
AND (MGR>7600 OR SAL/12<200) AND (DEPTNO IN (20,30) OR
EMPNO>7700)
ORDER BY MGR;

```

```

SQL> SELECT ENAME, DEPTNO FROM EMP
2 WHERE JOB LIKE '_A%' AND ENAME LIKE '__A%' AND JOB LIKE '_____'
3 AND DEPTNO NOT IN(10,20);

ENAME      DEPTNO
-----
BLAKE       30

```

21. Select the name and entry date of the employees who belong to department 10, 20 or 30 and their name does not exceed 4 characters. Sort by the longest entry date.

```

SELECT ENAME NOMBRE, HIREDATE "FECHA INGRESO" FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO IN (10,20,30) AND LENGTH(ENAME)<5
ORDER BY HIREDATE DESC;

```

```

SQL> SELECT ENAME NOMBRE, HIREDATE "FECHA INGRESO" FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10,20,30) AND LENGTH(ENAME)<5
2 ORDER BY HIREDATE DESC;

NOMBRE      FECHA IN
-----
FORD         03/12/81
KING         17/11/81
WARD         22/02/81

```

22. Select the monthly salary with the alias 'Monthly Salary' of the employees who have a Chief or their code is not less than 7900 and who do not belong to department 10 or 40.

```
SELECT SAL "SALARIO MENSUAL" FROM EMP
WHERE MGR IS NOT NULL OR MGR>=7900 AND DEPTNO NOT IN
(10,40)
ORDER BY DEPTNO ASC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT SAL "SALARIO MENSUAL" FROM EMP
  2  WHERE MGR IS NOT NULL OR MGR>=7900 AND DEPTNO NOT IN (10,40)
  3  ORDER BY DEPTNO ASC;

SALARIO MENSUAL
-----
          2450
          1300
          3000
          3000
          1100
           800
          2975
           950
          1500
          2850
          1250
          1600
          1250

13 rows selected.
```

23. Select the name, job and employee code of those whose salary is between 600 and 1500 and not between 1000 and 3000. Sort by ascending employee code.

```
SELECT ENAME, JOB, EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 600
AND 1500 AND SAL NOT BETWEEN 1000 AND 3000 ORDER BY
DEPTNO ASC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, JOB, EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 600 AND 1500 AND
  2  SAL NOT BETWEEN 1000 AND 3000 ORDER BY DEPTNO ASC;

ENAME      JOB      EMPNO
-----
SMITH      CLERK      7369
JAMES      CLERK      7900
```

24. Select the monthly salary, calling it so, and the job of those employees who are SALESMAN and have a different salary between them. Order from highest salary to lowest.

```
SELECT DISTINCT JOB,SAL "SALARIO MENSUAL"
FROM EMP WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' ORDER BY 'SALARIO MENSUAL'
DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT JOB,SAL "SALARIO MENSUAL"
  2  FROM EMP WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' ORDER BY 'SALARIO MENSUAL' DESC;

JOB          SALARIO MENSUAL
-----
SALESMAN          1600
SALESMAN          1250
SALESMAN          1500
```

25. Select the monthly salary plus monthly commission, converting the nulls to zero, with an alias, plus the name, but we want to increase the monthly salary with a CPI of 5% for all but CLERKS and employees who joined after 1/1/85.

```
SELECT ROUND(SAL+NVL(COMM,0),0)*1.05 "SALARIO CON
COMISION",ENAME FROM EMP
WHERE JOB<> 'CLERK' AND HIREDATE<='01/01/85'
ORDER BY "SALARIO CON COMISION" DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SAL*1.05+NVL(COMM,0),0) "SALARIO CON COMISION",ENAME FROM EMP
  2  WHERE JOB<> 'CLERK' AND HIREDATE<='01/01/85' ORDER BY "SALARIO CON COMISION" DESC;

SALARIO CON COMISION ENAME
-----
          5250 KING
          3150 FORD
          3124 JONES
          2993 BLAKE
          2713 MARTIN
          2573 CLARK
          1980 ALLEN
          1813 WARD
          1575 TURNER

9 rows selected.
```

26. Select the monthly salary plus monthly commission by converting the nulls, but we want to raise the salary only for SALESMAN or those with real commission, by 30%, leaving the CPI the same at 5%, and call the column "New Salary".

```
SELECT ROUND(SAL*1.3*1.05+NVL(COMM,0),0) "NUEVO
SUELDO",ENAME FROM EMP
WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' OR COMM IS NOT NULL AND COMM<>0;
```



```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SAL*1.3*1.05+NVL(COMM,0),0) "NUEVO SUELDO",ENAME FROM EMP
2 WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' OR COMM IS NOT NULL AND COMM<>0;

NUEVO SUELDO ENAME
-----
2484 ALLEN
2206 WARD
3106 MARTIN
2048 TURNER
```

27. All the same as in the previous Select but now we want to remove the increase to lower the salary by 10% and changing the CPI to 3%. The Where will now change and will affect those who are not MANAGER or PRESIDENT or do not have a real commission.

```
SELECT ROUND(SAL*1.03*0.90+NVL(COMM,0),0) "NUEVO
SUELDO",ENAME FROM EMP
WHERE JOB NOT IN ('MANAGER','PRESIDENT') OR COMM IS NULL OR
COMM=0;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SAL*1.03*0.90+NVL(COMM,0),0) "NUEVO SUELDO",ENAME FROM EMP
2 WHERE JOB NOT IN ('MANAGER','PRESIDENT') OR COMM IS NULL OR COMM=0;

NUEVO SUELDO ENAME
-----
742 SMITH
1783 ALLEN
1659 WARD
2758 JONES
2559 MARTIN
2642 BLAKE
2271 CLARK
2781 SCOTT
1020 ADAMS
881 JAMES
2781 FORD
1205 MILLER
4635 KING
1391 TURNER

14 rows selected.
```

28. Show the alias name of employees who meet either, earn more than 1400 or have actual commission, or be from department 10 and 20, or have joined before January '87 or their grade is between 2 and 4. In any case your manager must have a code higher than 7800. Sort by the highest category.

```
SELECT ENAME
FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT NATURAL JOIN OFICIO
WHERE (COMM IS NOT NULL OR SAL>1400 OR COMM<>0 OR DEPTNO
IN (10,20) OR HIREDATE<'01/01/87' OR CATEGORIA IN (2,3,4))
AND MGR>7800 ORDER BY CATEGORIA DESC;
```



```
SQL> SELECT ENAME FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT NATURAL JOIN OFICIO
  2  WHERE (COMM IS NOT NULL OR SAL>1400 OR COMM<>0 OR DEPTNO IN (10,20)
  3  OR HIREDATE<'01/01/87' OR CATEGORIA IN (2,3,4)) AND MGR>7800
  4  ORDER BY CATEGORIA DESC;

ENAME
-----
CLARK
JONES
BLAKE
SMITH
```

29. Show for each job category, the number of employees together with their average salary with alias all of them, asking for locality and category, whenever this is greater than 1.

asking for the locality and the category, as long as this is greater than 1.

```
SELECT CATEGORIA,COUNT(EMPLEADOS),AVG(SAL) FROM EMP
NATURAL JOIN DEPT NATURAL JOIN OFICIO
WHERE LOC='&LOCALIDAD' GROUP BY CATEGORIA HAVING
CATEGORIA=&CATEGORIA AND CATEGORIA>1;
```

```
SQL> SELECT CATEGORIA,COUNT(EMPLEADOS),AVG(SAL) FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT NATURAL JOIN OFICIO
  2  WHERE LOC='&LOCALIDAD' GROUP BY CATEGORIA HAVING CATEGORIA=&CATEGORIA AND CATEGORIA>1;
Enter value for localidad: NEW YORK
Enter value for categoria: 4
old  2: WHERE LOC='&LOCALIDAD' GROUP BY CATEGORIA HAVING CATEGORIA=&CATEGORIA AND CATEGORIA>1
new  2: WHERE LOC='NEW YORK' GROUP BY CATEGORIA HAVING CATEGORIA=4 AND CATEGORIA>1

CATEGORIA COUNT(EMPLEADOS)  AVG(SAL)
-----
4              1          2450
```

30. Show the name of the department together with its number of employees, average, maximum, minimum and total salaries with the aliases of choice of those who either have an A or an E in their locality, minimum and total with aliases to choose from for those who either have in their locality an A or an E anywhere, or have employees with category not anywhere, or have employees with category not between 1 and 3 and zero commission. We only wish to apply it to the Sales and Research departments and show first the department with the highest spend on salaries first. Present the numerical values rounded to two decimal places.

```
SELECT
DNAME PUESTO,
COUNT(EMPLEADOS)"N° DE EMPLEADOS",
ROUND(AVG(SAL),0) "SALARIO MEDIO",
ROUND(MAX(SAL),0) "SALARIO MAXIMO",
ROUND(MIN(SAL),0) "SALARIO MINIMO",
ROUND(SUM(SAL),0) "SALARIO TOTAL"
FROM OFICIO NATURAL JOIN DEPT NATURAL JOIN EMP
```

GROUP BY DNAME HAVING DNAME IN ('SALES','RESEARCH')
ORDER BY "SALARIO TOTAL" DESC;

```
SQL> SELECT DNAME PUESTO,COUNT(EMPLEADOS)"Nº DE EMPLEADOS",ROUND(AVG(SAL),0) "SALARIO MEDIO",
2 ROUND(MAX(SAL),0) "SALARIO MAXIMO",ROUND(MIN(SAL),0) "SALARIO MINIMO",ROUND(SUM(SAL),0) "SALARIO TOTAL"
3 FROM OFICIO NATURAL JOIN DEPT NATURAL JOIN EMP
4 GROUP BY DNAME HAVING DNAME IN ('SALES','RESEARCH') ORDER BY "SALARIO TOTAL" DESC;
```

PUESTO	Nº DE EMPLEADOS	SALARIO MEDIO	SALARIO MAXIMO	SALARIO MINIMO	SALARIO TOTAL
RESEARCH	5	2175	3000	800	10875
SALES	6	1567	2850	950	9400

31. Based on the previous select make the following changes,
- Now we also want to show the job title of the employees in each department.
 - Sort by department name from Z to A.
 - Create cross tables with Cube and Rollup indistinctly (check that they act in this case in the same way).
 - If any field has null values, change them to a text of your choice.

SELECT DNAME DEPARTAMENTO,
NVL(JOB,'SUMATORIO') PUESTO,
ROUND(COUNT(EMPLEADOS),0) "Nº DE EMPLEADOS",
ROUND(AVG(SAL),0) "SALARIO MEDIO",
ROUND(MAX(SAL),0) "SALARIO MAXIMO",
ROUND(MIN(SAL),0) "SALARIO MINIMO",
ROUND(SUM(SAL),0) "SALARIO TOTAL"
FROM OFICIO NATURAL JOIN DEPT NATURAL JOIN EMP
GROUP BY ROLLUP(DNAME,JOB)
HAVING DNAME IN ('SALES','RESEARCH')
ORDER BY DEPARTAMENTO DESC.

```
SQL> SELECT DNAME DEPARTAMENTO,NVL(JOB,'SUMATORIO') PUESTO, ROUND(COUNT(EMPLEADOS),0) "Nº DE EMPLEADOS",ROUND(AVG(SAL),0) "SALARIO MEDIO",
2 ROUND(MAX(SAL),0) "SALARIO MAXIMO",ROUND(MIN(SAL),0) "SALARIO MINIMO",ROUND(SUM(SAL),0) "SALARIO TOTAL"
3 FROM OFICIO NATURAL JOIN DEPT NATURAL JOIN EMP
4 GROUP BY CUBE(DNAME,JOB) HAVING DNAME IN ('SALES','RESEARCH') ORDER BY DEPARTAMENTO DESC;
```

DEPARTAMENTO	PUESTO	Nº DE EMPLEADOS	SALARIO MEDIO	SALARIO MAXIMO	SALARIO MINIMO	SALARIO TOTAL
SALES	CLERK	1	950	950	950	950
SALES	MANAGER	1	2850	2850	2850	2850
SALES	SALESMAN	4	1400	1600	1250	5600
SALES	SUMATORIO	6	1567	2850	950	9400
RESEARCH	CLERK	2	950	1100	800	1900
RESEARCH	ANALYST	2	3000	3000	3000	6000
RESEARCH	MANAGER	1	2975	2975	2975	2975
RESEARCH	SUMATORIO	5	2175	3000	800	10875

8 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT DNAME DEPARTAMENTO,NVL(JOB,'SUMATORIO') PUESTO, ROUND(COUNT(EMPLEADOS),0) "Nº DE EMPLEADOS",ROUND(AVG(SAL),0) "SALARIO MEDIO",
2 ROUND(MAX(SAL),0) "SALARIO MAXIMO",ROUND(MIN(SAL),0) "SALARIO MINIMO",ROUND(SUM(SAL),0) "SALARIO TOTAL"
3 FROM OFICIO NATURAL JOIN DEPT NATURAL JOIN EMP
4 GROUP BY ROLLUP(DNAME,JOB) HAVING DNAME IN ('SALES','RESEARCH') ORDER BY DEPARTAMENTO DESC;
```

DEPARTAMENTO	PUESTO	Nº DE EMPLEADOS	SALARIO MEDIO	SALARIO MAXIMO	SALARIO MINIMO	SALARIO TOTAL
SALES	CLERK	1	950	950	950	950
SALES	MANAGER	1	2850	2850	2850	2850
SALES	SALESMAN	4	1400	1600	1250	5600
SALES	SUMATORIO	6	1567	2850	950	9400
RESEARCH	CLERK	2	950	1100	800	1900
RESEARCH	ANALYST	2	3000	3000	3000	6000
RESEARCH	MANAGER	1	2975	2975	2975	2975
RESEARCH	SUMATORIO	5	2175	3000	800	10875

8 rows selected.

32. We wish to show, for each job, which will be ordered by keyboard, and for each department number, the average salary with two decimal places, its job and its department number, sorted by major department.

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) MEDIA_SALARIAL, JOB PUESTO, DEPTNO
DEPARTAMENTO
FROM EMP
GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB HAVING JOB='&PUESTO'
ORDER BY DEPARTAMENTO DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) MEDIA_SALARIAL, JOB PUESTO, DEPTNO DEPARTAMENTO
2 FROM EMP
3 GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB HAVING DEPTNO='&DEPARTAMENTO'
4 ORDER BY DEPARTAMENTO DESC;
Enter value for departamento: 20
old 3: GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB HAVING DEPTNO='&DEPARTAMENTO'
new 3: GROUP BY DEPTNO, JOB HAVING DEPTNO='20'

MEDIA_SALARIAL PUESTO DEPARTAMENTO
-----
3000 ANALYST 20
950 CLERK 20
2975 MANAGER 20
```

Note to avoid mistakes - Del departamento 20 solo hay uno de cada uno****

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) MEDIA_SALARIAL, JOB PUESTO, DEPTNO
DEPARTAMENTO
FROM EMP
GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING DEPTNO='&DEPARTAMENTO'AND
JOB='&PUESTO'
ORDER BY DEPARTAMENTO DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) MEDIA_SALARIAL, JOB PUESTO, DEPTNO DEPARTAMENTO
2 FROM EMP
3 GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING DEPTNO='&DEPARTAMENTO'AND JOB='&PUESTO'
4 ORDER BY DEPARTAMENTO DESC;
Enter value for departamento: 20
Enter value for puesto: CLERK
old 3: GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING DEPTNO='&DEPARTAMENTO'AND JOB='&PUESTO'
new 3: GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING DEPTNO='20'AND JOB='CLERK'
GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING DEPTNO='20'AND JOB='CLERK'
*
ERROR at line 3:
ORA-00979: not a GROUP BY expression
```

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) MEDIA_SALARIAL, JOB PUESTO, DEPTNO
DEPARTAMENTO
FROM EMP
WHERE JOB='&JOB' GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING
DEPTNO='&DEPARTAMENTO'
```

ORDER BY DEPARTAMENTO DESC;

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) MEDIA_SALARIAL, JOB PUESTO, DEPTNO DEPARTAMENTO
  2 FROM EMP
  3 WHERE JOB='&JOB' GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING DEPTNO='&DEPARTAMENTO'
  4 ORDER BY DEPARTAMENTO DESC;
Enter value for job: CLERK
Enter value for departamento: 20
old 3: WHERE JOB='&JOB' GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING DEPTNO='&DEPARTAMENTO'
new 3: WHERE JOB='CLERK' GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING DEPTNO='20'
SELECT ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) MEDIA_SALARIAL, JOB PUESTO, DEPTNO DEPARTAMENTO
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00979: not a GROUP BY expression
```

33. Display the following screen output: No aliases for constants.
The total number of actual commissioned employees is X, their average salary is Y, their department name is Z and their job category is W.

```
SELECT 'El total de empleados con comisión real es de ' " ",
COUNT(EMPLEADOS) "TOTAL EMPLEADOS",
'su media salarial es de ' " ", ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) "MEDIA SALARIAL ",
su nombre de departamento es el " ",
DNAME DEPARTAMENTO, 'categoria ' " ", CATEGORIA
FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN OFICIO NATURAL JOIN DEPT
WHERE COMM<>0 AND COMM IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY DNAME,CATEGORIA;
```

```
1 SELECT 'El ' " ", count(EMPLEADOS) "TOTAL EMPLEADOS",
2 'su medi ' " ", ROUND(AVG(SAL),2) "MEDIA SALARIAL ", 'su depart' " ",
3 DNAME DEPARTAMENTO, 'categoria ' " ", CATEGORIA
4 FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN OFICIO NATURAL JOIN DEPT
5* WHERE COMM<>0 AND COMM IS NOT NULL GROUP BY DNAME,CATEGORIA
6 ;
```

	TOTAL EMPLEADOS	MEDIA SALARIAL	DEPARTAMENTO	CATEGORIA
El	3 su medi	1366,67 su depart	SALES	categoria 2

34. Show the unit of thousands of the salary and commission of the employees in the following format, for example 1451 should be shown as 1MIL, and the units of hundreds in the same way, for example 800 will be shown as 8CEN, also for those who receive more than 999 salary. In the case of no commission, we will set the value to zero.

```
SELECT SUBSTR(SAL,-4,1) || 'mil' MIL_SAL,
SUBSTR(SAL,-3,1) || 'cen' CEN_SAL,
DECODE(COMM,NULL,0,SUBSTR(COMM,-4,1)) || 'mil' MIL_COM,
DECODE(COMM,NULL,0,SUBSTR(COMM,-3,1)) || 'cen' CEN_COM,
SAL, COMM
FROM EMP WHERE SAL>999;
```



```
SQL> SELECT SUBSTR(SAL,-4,1)||'mil' MIL_SAL, SUBSTR(SAL,-3,1)||'cen' CEN_SAL,
2 DECODE(COMM,NULL,0,SUBSTR(COMM,-4,1))||'mil' MIL_COM,DECODE(COMM,NULL,0,SUBSTR(COMM,-3,1))||'cen' CEN_COM,
3 SAL, COMM FROM EMP WHERE SAL>999;
```

MIL_SAL	CEN_SAL	MIL_COM	CEN_COM	SAL
1mil	6cen	mil	3cen	1600
1mil	2cen	mil	5cen	1250
2mil	9cen	0mil	0cen	2975
1mil	2cen	1mil	4cen	1250
2mil	8cen	0mil	0cen	2850
2mil	4cen	0mil	0cen	2450
3mil	0cen	0mil	0cen	3000
1mil	1cen	0mil	0cen	1100
3mil	0cen	0mil	0cen	3000
1mil	3cen	0mil	0cen	1300
5mil	0cen	0mil	0cen	5000
1mil	5cen	mil	cen	1500

12 rows selected.

35. Count the number of employees in each department by asking the user for the first number of the department.

```
SELECT COUNT(EMPLEADOS)
FROM DEPT NATURAL JOIN OFICIO NATURAL JOIN EMP
WHERE DEPTNO LIKE '&VALOR%';
```

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(EMPLEADOS) FROM DEPT NATURAL JOIN OFICIO NATURAL JOIN EMP
WHERE DEPTNO LIKE '&VALOR%';
Enter value for valor: 1
2: WHERE DEPTNO LIKE '&VALOR%'
2: WHERE DEPTNO LIKE '1%'

COUNT(EMPLEADOS)
-----
3
```

36. Count the number of employees in each department by asking the user for the first number of the department.

```
SELECT COUNT(ENAME) FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'M%';
```

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(ENAME) FROM EMP WHERE ENAME LIKE 'M%';

COUNT(ENAME)
-----
2
```

37. Count the different jobs against the total number of jobs.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(JOB)) TOTAL_TRABAJOS FROM EMP;
```

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(JOB)) TOTAL_TRABAJOS FROM EMP;

TOTAL_TRABAJOS
-----
5
```

38. Select the names of employees who have been with the company for more than 35 years.

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE
MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,HIREDATE)/12>35 ORDER BY ENAME;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,HIREDATE)/12>35 ORDER BY ENAME;

ENAME
-----
ADAMS
ALLEN
BLAKE
CLARK
FORD
JAMES
JONES
KING
MARTIN
MILLER
SCOTT
SMITH
TURNER
WARD

14 rows selected.
```

39. Obtain by comparison the highest value between the sum of all salaries and the sum of all commissions of Sales' employees with real commission. Add aliases to the three columns.

```
SELECT SUM(SAL) SALARIO, SUM(COMM) COMISION,
GREATEST(SUM(SAL),SUM(COMM)) MAYOR
FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT
WHERE DNAME='SALES' AND COMM IS NOT NULL AND COMM<>0;
```

```
SQL> SELECT SUM(SAL) SALARIO, SUM(COMM) COMISION, GREATEST(SUM(SAL),SUM(COMM)) MAYOR
2 FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT WHERE DNAME='SALES' AND COMM IS NOT NULL AND COMM<>0;

SALARIO    COMISION    MAYOR
-----
4100        2200        4100
```

40. Obtain the number of employees and the job position by grouping by job and changing the English positions by the Spanish values, taking where there are more than two employees with the same position. Use only the emp table.

```
SELECT COUNT(*),DECODE(JOB,'CLERK','DEPENDIENTE','SALESMAN',
```



```
'VENDEDOR','ANALYST','ANALISTA'
,'MANAGER','RESPONSABLE','PRESIDENT','PRESIDENT',JOB)
FROM EMP
GROUP BY JOB HAVING COUNT(*)>2;
```

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*),DECODE(JOB,'CLERK','DEPENDIENTE','SALESMAN','VENDEDOR','ANALYST','ANALISTA'
2  ,'MANAGER','RESPONSABLE','PRESIDENT','PRESIDENT',JOB) FROM EMP
3  GROUP BY JOB HAVING COUNT(*)>2;

COUNT(*) DECODE(JOB,
-----
4  DEPENDIENTE
4  VENDEDOR
3  RESPONSABLE
```

41. Show departments with more than two employees as long as they do not have category 4 employees.

```
SELECT DEPTNO,COUNT(DEPTNO) FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN OFICIO
WHERE CATEGORIA <>4 GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING
COUNT(DEPTNO)>2;
```

```
SQL> SELECT DEPTNO,COUNT(DEPTNO) FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN OFICIO
2  WHERE CATEGORIA <>4 GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING COUNT(DEPTNO)>2;

DEPTNO COUNT(DEPTNO)
-----
30      5
20      4
```

42. Show the name of the department that has employees with a salary of more than 500.

```
SELECT DISTINCT DNAME FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT WHERE
SAL>500;
```

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT DNAME FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN DEPT WHERE SAL>500;

DNAME
-----
ACCOUNTING
RESEARCH
SALES
```

43. Select the department number and the name of the employee whose manager is an employee of department 10 or 20.

```
SELECT DEPTNO,ENAME FROM EMP WHERE MGR IN (SELECT EMPNO
FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10,20));
```

```
SQL> SELECT DEPTNO,ENAME FROM EMP WHERE MGR IN (SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10,20));
```

DEPTNO	ENAME
20	SMITH
20	JONES
30	BLAKE
10	CLARK
20	SCOTT
20	ADAMS
20	FORD
10	MILLER

```
8 rows selected.
```

44. Select the name, salary and commission of non-commissioned employees whose manager is an employee from the New York locality.

```
SELECT ENAME, SAL, COMM,MGR FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NULL
AND MGR IN (SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT
DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC='NEW YORK'));
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL, COMM,MGR FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NULL
2 AND MGR IN (SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC='NEW YORK'));
```

ENAME	SAL	COMM	MGR
JONES	2975		7839
BLAKE	2850		7839
CLARK	2450		7839
MILLER	1300		7782

45. Select the name, code and date of entry of employees whose manager is an employee who does not have a manager.

```
SELECT ENAME, EMPNO, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE
MGR IN (SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NULL);
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, EMPNO, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE
2 MGR IN (SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE MGR IS NULL);
```

ENAME	EMPNO	HIREDATE
JONES	7566	02/04/81
BLAKE	7698	01/05/81
CLARK	7782	09/06/81

46. Select the monthly salary with an alias and the name of the employees whose boss is an employee with code less than 7900 and greater than 7800.

```
SELECT ROUND(SAL,0) "SALARIO MENSUAL", ENAME FROM EMP
WHERE MGR IN( SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO>7800
AND EMPNO<7900);
```

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SAL,0) "SALARIO MENSUAL", ENAME FROM EMP
  2  WHERE MGR IN( SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO>7800 AND EMPNO<7900);

SALARIO MENSUAL  ENAME
-----
          2975 JONES
          2850 BLAKE
          2450 CLARK
```

47. Select the names of Sales employees whose boss is a non-Boston employee.

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO IN
(SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME='SALES')
AND MGR IN (SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO
IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC<>'BOSTON'));
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME FROM EMP
  2  WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME='SALES') AND
  3  MGR IN (SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC<>'BOSTON'));

ENAME
-----
ALLEN
WARD
MARTIN
BLAKE
JAMES
TURNER

6 rows selected.
```

48. Select the name of the department that has employees with salaries higher than any employee in the New York locality. Always use a minimised select or virtual view instead of tables in all from clauses.

```
SELECT DNAME
FROM (SELECT DNAME, DEPTNO FROM DEPT) --VV DEPT
WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM
(SELECT DEPTNO,SAL FROM EMP ) --VV EMP
WHERE SAL >SOME (SELECT SAL FROM
(SELECT SAL, DEPTNO FROM EMP) --VV EMP
WHERE DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM
(SELECT DEPTNO,LOC FROM DEPT) --VV DEPT
WHERE LOC ='NEW YORK')));
```

```
DNAME
-----
ACCOUNTING
RESEARCH
SALES
```

49. Select the code and name of the employee who is a Manager, not a Sales employee, and whose job is one of the existing jobs in the Chicago location.

```
SELECT EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB='MANAGER'
AND DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME NOT
IN('SALES'))
AND JOB IN (SELECT JOB FROM DEPT WHERE LOC='CHICAGO'));
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB='MANAGER' AND
2 DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME NOT IN('SALES'))
3 AND JOB IN (SELECT JOB FROM DEPT WHERE LOC='CHICAGO'));

EMPNO ENAME
-----
7782 CLARK
7566 JONES
```

50. Select the name of the department whose department numeric value (1st nesting) is higher than the one held by the employee with empno 7698 and whose department number (2nd nesting) is one of the ones held by employees with Category lower than 2.

```
SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT WHERE DEPTNO>(SELECT DEPTNO
FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO=7698 AND
DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN OFICIO
WHERE CATEGORIA<2));
```

```
SQL> SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT WHERE DEPTNO>(SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO=7698 AND
2 DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP NATURAL JOIN OFICIO WHERE CATEGORIA<2));

DNAME
-----
OPERATIONS
```

51. Select the name of the department whose numerical value (1st nesting) is greater than that held by employees with a salary between 4000 and 5000. Another condition to fulfil is that the numerical value of the department (2nd nesting) is greater than or equal to any of those held by commissioned employees. Sort by ascending department name.

```
SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT
WHERE DEPTNO > (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE SAL
BETWEEN 4000 AND 5000)
AND DEPTNO >= ANY (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS
NOT NULL)
ORDER BY DNAME;
```

```
SQL> SELECT DNAME FROM DEPT
  2  WHERE DEPTNO > (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 4000 AND 5000)
  3  AND DEPTNO >= ANY (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL)
  4  ORDER BY DNAME;

DNAME
-----
OPERATIONS
SALES
```

52. Select the name, code, their functions and the locality of work of the employees whose salary (nested) is greater than or equal to any commission multiplied by 10. Use a view as a table containing all the fields of the tables we need.

```
SELECT ENAME, EMPNO, FUNCIONES, LOC
FROM
(SELECT ENAME, EMPNO, FUNCIONES, LOC, SAL FROM EMP, DEPT,
OFICIO
WHERE EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO AND EMP.JOB=OFICIO.JOB)
WHERE SAL IN
(SELECT COMM*10 FROM
(SELECT COMM FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL))
ORDER BY EMPNO DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, EMPNO, FUNCIONES, LOC
  2  FROM
  3  (SELECT ENAME, EMPNO, FUNCIONES, LOC, SAL FROM EMP, DEPT, OFICIO
  4  WHERE EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO AND EMP.JOB=OFICIO.JOB)
  5  WHERE SAL IN
  6  (SELECT COMM*10 FROM (SELECT COMM FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL))
  7  ORDER BY EMPNO DESC;

ENAME          EMPNO  FUNCIONES          LOC
-----
FORD            7902  ECONOMISTA         DALLAS
KING            7839  FUNDADOR           NEW YORK
SCOTT           7788  ECONOMISTA         DALLAS
```

53. For employees whose category is not the one in the employee column of the trade table with a range not between 1 and 3, and work not corresponding to the New York locality, another condition is that the department name can have an A or an E anywhere; show their name and category. Remove the combination of tables where possible.

```
SELECT ENAME, CATEGORIA
FROM EMP, OFICIO
WHERE EMP.JOB=OFICIO.JOB AND CATEGORIA NOT IN ( SELECT
CATEGORIA FROM OFICIO WHERE EMPLEADOS NOT BETWEEN 1
AND 3 AND JOB IN ( SELECT JOB
FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN ( SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT
WHERE LOC <> 'NEW YORK')))
```


AND DEPTNO IN (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME LIKE '%A%' OR DNAME LIKE '%E%');

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, CATEGORIA
 2  FROM EMP, OFICIO
 3  WHERE EMP.JOB=OFICIO.JOB AND CATEGORIA NOT IN ( SELECT CATEGORIA
 4  FROM OFICIO WHERE EMPLEADOS NOT BETWEEN 1 AND 3 AND JOB IN ( SELECT JOB
 5  FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN ( SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC <> 'NEW YORK')) )
 6  AND DEPTNO IN ( SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE DNAME LIKE '%A%' OR
 7  DNAME LIKE '%E%');
```

ENAME	CATEGORIA
JONES	4
BLAKE	4
CLARK	4
SCOTT	3
FORD	3
KING	5

6 rows selected.

54. Displays the name of employees whose salary is not greater than or equal to any of Dallas but is greater than any of the average salaries by department no. taking the average greater than or equal to 1000 and the number of craft employees is greater than 2.

```
SELECT ENAME FROM EMP
WHERE SAL < ANY ( SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (
SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC ='DALLAS')) AND SAL > ANY
( SELECT AVG(SAL) FROM EMP
WHERE JOB IN ( SELECT JOB FROM OFICIO WHERE EMPLEADOS >2)
GROUP BY DEPTNO HAVING AVG(SAL) >= 1000)
ORDER BY SAL DESC;
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME
 2  FROM EMP
 3  WHERE SAL < ANY ( SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN ( SELECT DEPTNO
 4  FROM DEPT WHERE LOC ='DALLAS')) AND SAL > ANY ( SELECT AVG(SAL)
 5  FROM EMP
 6  WHERE JOB IN ( SELECT JOB FROM OFICIO WHERE EMPLEADOS >2)
 7  GROUP BY DEPTNO
 8  HAVING AVG(SAL) >= 1000)
 9  ORDER BY SAL DESC;
```

ENAME
JONES
BLAKE
CLARK
ALLEN

55. Select the name of the department whose department no. is greater than one that has employees with seniority prior to 1983 and whose work is not that of category 1 employees as long as the category is equal to half of the department no. Sort by department name from A to Z. Use a view in the tables as necessary to minimise the use of columns.


```

SELECT DNAME
FROM (SELECT DNAME, DEPTNO FROM DEPT)
WHERE DEPTNO > SOME ( SELECT DEPTNO
FROM (SELECT DEPTNO, HIREDATE, JOB FROM EMP)
WHERE HIREDATE < '01-01-1983' AND JOB NOT IN ( SELECT JOB
FROM (SELECT JOB, CATEGORIA FROM OFICIO)
WHERE CATEGORIA =1 AND CATEGORIA IN ( SELECT DEPTNO/2
FROM (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP))))
ORDER BY DNAME;

```

```

SQL> SELECT DNAME
2  FROM (SELECT DNAME, DEPTNO FROM DEPT)
3  WHERE DEPTNO > SOME ( SELECT DEPTNO
4  FROM (SELECT DEPTNO, HIREDATE, JOB FROM EMP)
5  WHERE HIREDATE < '01-01-1983' AND JOB NOT IN ( SELECT JOB
6  FROM (SELECT JOB, CATEGORIA FROM OFICIO)
7  WHERE CATEGORIA =1 AND CATEGORIA IN ( SELECT DEPTNO/2
8  FROM (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP))))
9  ORDER BY DNAME;

DNAME
-----
OPERATIONS
RESEARCH
SALES

```

56. Show the name, salary, department name, functions and no. of employees (trade) of employees who, using a view as a table including the minimum possible fields, do not have a manager whose commission is higher than any of the monthly salaries of employees with jobs that include any of the following functions: clerk and salesperson. No combination of tables can be used except in the view.

```

SELECT ENAME, SAL, DNAME, FUNCIONES, EMPLEADOS
FROM (SELECT ENAME, SAL , DNAME, FUNCIONES, EMPLEADOS,
MGR, COMM, EMP.JOB,
OFICIO.JOB FROM EMP, DEPT, OFICIO
WHERE EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO AND EMP.JOB=OFICIO.JOB)
WHERE MGR NOT IN
( SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE COMM > SOME (SELECT SAL/12
FROM EMP WHERE JOB IN ( SELECT JOB FROM OFICIO WHERE
FUNCIONES IN('DEPENDIENTE','VENDEDOR'))));

```

```

SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL, DNAME, FUNCIONES, EMPLEADOS
2 FROM (SELECT ENAME, SAL, DNAME, FUNCIONES, EMPLEADOS, MGR, COMM, EMP.JOB,
3 OFICIO.JOB FROM EMP, DEPT, OFICIO
4 WHERE EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO AND EMP.JOB=OFICIO.JOB)
5 WHERE MGR NOT IN (
6 SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE COMM > SOME (SELECT SAL/12
7 FROM EMP WHERE JOB IN (
8 SELECT JOB FROM OFICIO WHERE FUNCIONES IN('DEPENDIENTE','VENDEDOR'))))
9 ;

```

ENAME	SAL	DNAME	FUNCIONES	EMPLEADOS
CLARK	2450	ACCOUNTING	RESPONSABLE	3
BLAKE	2850	SALES	RESPONSABLE	3
JONES	2975	RESEARCH	RESPONSABLE	3
MILLER	1300	ACCOUNTING	DEPENDIENTE	4
ADAMS	1100	RESEARCH	DEPENDIENTE	4
TURNER	1500	SALES	VENDEDOR	4
JAMES	950	SALES	DEPENDIENTE	4
MARTIN	1250	SALES	VENDEDOR	4
WARD	1250	SALES	VENDEDOR	4
ALLEN	1600	SALES	VENDEDOR	4
FORD	3000	RESEARCH	ECONOMISTA	2
SCOTT	3000	RESEARCH	ECONOMISTA	2
SMITH	800	RESEARCH	DEPENDIENTE	4

13 rows selected.

DDL AND DML EXERCICES

57. Create the following table structure with the primary keys indicated in bold, foreign keys with FK, unique keys with UQ, non-null keys with NN, check keys with C and the default value with D,

PROVEEDORES	PRODUCTOS	DETALLES PEDIDO	PEDIDOS	CLIENTES
CIF var(10) NombreEmp var(30) UQ Nombrecontacto var(25) Dirección var(100) Ciudad var(20) D Madrid Fechaalta date Fechabaja date	CodigoProducto num(3) NombrePro var(30) UQ UdStock num(5) NN Tiempoentrega num(2) CIF FK PrecioUD num(8,2) MargenUd num(8,2) PrecioTotal num(8,2)	CodigoPro FK CodigoPed FK Precio num(8,2) NN CantidadProd num(4) NN DtoxUd num(2) C IVA num(2) PVPFinal num(8,2) PVPFinalconDto num(8,2)	CodigoPed NUM(4) Fechapedido date D actual Fechaentrega date D actual +3 FechaCobro date D actual +3 Destinatario var(100) NN CodigoCli FK	CodigoCli num(4) Nombre var(20) Preferente var(2) C Sí o No

In addition, the following restrictions must be met, all of them with restriction names,

- SUPPLIERS TABLE: The entry date must be equal to or prior to the withdrawal date.
- PRODUCTS TABLE: The TotalPrice will be the sum of the PUD Price plus the PUD Margin.
- TABLE ORDER DETAILS:
 - o The VAT may contain the values of 4,10 and 21.
 - o The PVPFinal will be the Price plus VAT always with two decimals. DtoxUd will only allow the values Null, 2, 5, 8 and 10.
 - o The PVPFinalwithDto will be the Price plus VAT minus DtoxUd, always with two decimals. Se debe cumplir bien que para entre 0 y 50 el DtoxUd sea del 2, entre 51 y 100 del 5, entre 101 y 200 del 8, y mayor de 200 del 10.

Make the following insertions,

- One supplier with values of your choice.
- Two products with values of your choice except for PriceUd (5.25 and 4.25) and MarginUd (0.5 and 0.75), respectively.
- One customer with values of your choice.
- An order with values of your choice.
- Two partial records in OrderDetails, one for the Price of 5.75 of the table Products with 25 units and 21% VAT, and another for the Price of 5 of the table Products with 300 units, a DtoxUd of 10% and 21% VAT.

The result will be correct if we are presented with the following OrderDetails data,

CODIGOPRO	CODIGOPED	PRECIO	CANTIDADPROD	DTOXUD	IVA	PVPFINAL	PVPFINALCONDTO
1	1000	5,75	25		21	6,96	
2	1000	5	300	10	21	6,05	5,55

CREATE TABLE PROVEEDORES

(CIF VARCHAR2(10) CONSTRAINT PK_CIF_PRO PRIMARY KEY,
 NOMBREEMP VARCHAR2(30) CONSTRAINT UQ_NE_PRO UNIQUE,
 NOMBRECONTACTO VARCHAR2(25),
 DIRECCION VARCHAR2(100),
 CIUDAD VARCHAR2(20) DEFAULT 'MADRID',
 FECHAALTA DATE,
 FECHABAJA DATE,
 CONSTRAINT F_PROV CHECK (FECHAALTA<=FECHABAJA));

```
SQL> DESC PROVEEDORES;
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CIF	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
NOMBREEMP		VARCHAR2(30)
NOMBRECONTACTO		VARCHAR2(25)
CIUDAD		VARCHAR2(20)
FECHAALTA		DATE
FECHABAJA		DATE
DIRECCION		VARCHAR2(100)

CREATE TABLE PRODUCTOS(

CODIGOPRODUCTO NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT
 PK_CP_PROD PRIMARY KEY,
 NOMBREPRO VARCHAR2(30) CONSTRAINT UQ_NP_PROD UNIQUE,
 UDSTOCK NUMBER(5) CONSTRAINT NN_US_PROD NOT NULL,
 TIEMPOENTREGA NUMBER(2),
 CIF VARCHAR2(10) CONSTRAINT FK_CIF_PROD REFERENCES
 PROVEEDORES ON DELETE CASCADE,
 PRECIOUD NUMBER(8,2),
 MARGENUD NUMBER(8,2),

PRECIOTOTAL NUMBER(8,2));

```
SQL> DESC PRODUCTOS;
```

Name	Null?	Type
CODIGOPRODUCTO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
NOMBREPRO		VARCHAR2(30)
UDSTOCK	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
TIEMPOENTREGA		NUMBER(2)
CIF		VARCHAR2(10)
PRECIOD		NUMBER(8,2)
MARGENUD		NUMBER(8,2)
PRECIOTOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

CREATE TABLE CLIENTES(
CODIGOCLI NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT PK_CC_CLI PRIMARY KEY,
NOMBRE VARCHAR2(20),
PREFERENTE VARCHAR2(2) CONSTRAINT C_PREF_CLI CHECK
(PREFERENTE IN ('SI','NO')));

```
SQL> DESC CLIENTES;
```

Name	Null?	Type
CODIGOCLI	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
NOMBRE		VARCHAR2(20)
PREFERENTE		VARCHAR2(2)

CREATE TABLE PEDIDOS(
CODIGOPED NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT PK_CODPED_PED PRIMARY
KEY,
FECHAPEDIDO DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
FECHAENTREGA DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE+3,
FECHACOBRO DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE+3,
DESTINATARIO VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
CODIGOCLI NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT FK_CC_CLI REFERENCES
CLIENTES ON DELETE CASCADE);

```
SQL> DESC PEDIDOS;
```

Name	Null?	Type
CODIGOPED	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
FECHAPEDIDO		DATE
FECHAENTREGA		DATE
FECHACOBRO		DATE
DESTINATARIO	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
CODIGOCLI		NUMBER(4)

CREATE TABLE DETALLES PEDIDO(
CODIGOPRO NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT FK_CODPRO_DETPED
REFERENCES PRODUCTOS ON DELETE CASCADE,
CODIGOPED NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT FK_CODPED_DETPED
REFERENCES PEDIDOS ON DELETE CASCADE,
PRECIO NUMBER(8,2) CONSTRAINT NN_PR_DETPED NOT NULL,
CANTIDADPROD NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT NN_CANTPROD_DETPED
NOT NULL,
DTOXUD NUMBER(2) CHECK (DTOXUD IN (NULL,0,2,5,8,10)),

```

IVA NUMBER(2) CHECK( IVA IN (4,10,21)),
PVPFINAL NUMBER(8,2) AS
(ROUND(PRECIO*((PRECIO/PRECIO)+(IVA/100)),2)),
PVPFINALCONDTO NUMBER(8,2) AS
(ROUND((PRECIO*((PRECIO/PRECIO)+(IVA/100))-
(PRECIO*(DTOXUD/100)),2)),
CONSTRAINT PK_CODPROCODPED_DETPEDE PRIMARY KEY
(CODIGOPRO,CODIGOPED),
CONSTRAINT C_DP CHECK ((CANTIDADPROD BETWEEN 0 AND 50
AND DTOXUD=2) OR
(CANTIDADPROD BETWEEN 51 AND 100 AND DTOXUD=5) OR
(CANTIDADPROD BETWEEN 101 AND 200 AND DTOXUD=8) OR
(CANTIDADPROD>200 AND DTOXUD=10)));

```

```
SQL> DESC DETALLESPEDE;
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CODIGOPRO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CODIGOPED	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
PRECIO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
CANTIDADPROD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DTOXUD		NUMBER(2)
IVA		NUMBER(2)
PVPFINAL		NUMBER(8,2)
PVPFINALCONDTO		NUMBER(8,2)

```

INSERT INTO PROVEEDORES VALUES
('G87567823','MUEBLES BOOM','PEPE','CALLE RUEDA, 23',
'23-5-15',NULL,'VALENCIA');

```

CIF	NOMBREEMP	NOMBRECONTACTO	CIUDAD	FECHAALT	FECHABAJ
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DIRECCION					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
G87567823	MUEBLES BOOM	PEPE	CALLE RUEDA, 23	23/05/15	
VALENCIA					

```

INSERT INTO PRODUCTOS VALUES (
1,'TUERCAS',100,2,'G87567823',5.25,0.5);

```

```

INSERT INTO PRODUCTOS
VALUES (2,'ARANDELAS',100,2,'G87567823',4.25,0.75);

```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM PRODUCTOS;
```

CODIGOPRODUCTO	NOMBREPRO	UDSTOCK	TIEMPOENTREGA	CIF	PRECIUD	MARGENUD	PRECIOTOTAL
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	TUERCAS	100	2	G87567823	5,25	,5	5,75
2	ARANDELAS	100	2	G87567823	4,25	,75	5

- We will add the new DATE column which will be DATE and unique to the PRODUCTS table.

ALTER TABLE PRODUCTOS ADD (FECHAALTA DATE CONSTRAINT UQ_FA_PROD UNIQUE);

```
SQL> DESC PRODUCTOS;
```

Name	Null?	Type
CODIGOPRODUCTO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
NOMBREPRO		VARCHAR2(30)
UDSTOCK	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
TIEMPOENTREGA		NUMBER(2)
CIF		VARCHAR2(10)
PRECIOUD		NUMBER(8,2)
MARGENUD		NUMBER(8,2)
PRECIOTOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
FECHAALTA		DATE

- We will modify the NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table to increase the dimension to 50.

ALTER TABLE CLIENTES MODIFY (NOMBRE VARCHAR(50));

```
SQL> DESC CLIENTES;
```

Name	Null?	Type
CODIGOCLI	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
NOMBRE		VARCHAR2(50)
PREFERENTE		VARCHAR2(2)

- We will change the name of the column TARGET to CUSTOMER of the table ORDERS.

ALTER TABLE PEDIDOS RENAME COLUMN DESTINATARIO TO CLIENTE;

```
SQL> DESC PEDIDOS;
```

Name	Null?	Type
CODIGOPED	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
FECHAPEDIDO		DATE
FECHAENTREGA		DATE
FECHACOBRO		DATE
CLIENTE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
CODIGOCLI		NUMBER(4)

- We will add the default constraint value of 0 in the DTOXUD column of the table DETAILSOrder.

ALTER TABLE DETALLES PEDIDO MODIFY (DTOXUD NUMBER(2) DEFAULT (0));


```
SQL> DESC DETALLESPEDIDO;
```

Name	Null?	Type
CODIGOPRO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CODIGOPED	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
PRECIO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
CANTIDADPROD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DTOXUD		NUMBER(2)
IVA		NUMBER(2)
PVPFINAL		NUMBER(8,2)
PVPFINALCONDTO		NUMBER(8,2)

58. Create the following table structure by setting the primary keys in bold, foreign keys with FK, unique keys with UQ, non-null keys with NN, check keys with C and the default value with D,



In addition, the following constraints, all with constraint names, must be met,

ORDER TABLE:

- The Entry Date must be prior to or equal to the Send Date.
- The Ship Date must be prior to or equal to the Payment Date.
- The Total will be the calculation of the PriceUDP plus VAT for the quantity of products purchased.
- Perform the following insertions,
 - o One customer and one sale with values of your choice.
 - o One order with values to choose from except for PriceUDP (10), VAT (10) and Quantity (50).

```
CREATE TABLE CLIENTES ( DNIC VARCHAR2(9) CONSTRAINT
PK_DNIC_CLI PRIMARY KEY,
NOMBRE VARCHAR2(30) CONSTRAINT UQ_N_CLI UNIQUE,
APELLIDOS VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,
FECHAALTA DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

```
SQL> DESC CLIENTES;
```

Name	Null?	Type
DNIC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
NOMBRE		VARCHAR2(30)
APELLIDOS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
FECHAALTA		DATE

```
CREATE TABLE VENTAS (
CODIGOV NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT PK_CODV_V PRIMARY KEY,
FECHAALTA DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
PRODUCTO VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,
STOCK NUMBER(4) NOT NULL,
STOCKNUEVO NUMBER(4) DEFAULT 0,
FECHAALTASTOCK DATE,
TOTALSTOCK NUMBER(4) AS (STOCK+STOCKNUEVO));
```

```
SQL> DESC VENTAS;
```

Name	Null?	Type
CODIGOV	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
FECHAALTA		DATE
PRODUCTO	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STOCK	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STOCKNUEVO		NUMBER(4)
FECHAALTASTOCK		DATE
TOTALSTOCK		NUMBER(4)

```
CREATE TABLE ORDENES (
DNICLIENTE VARCHAR2(9) CONSTRAINT FK_DC_ORD REFERENCES
CLIENTES ON DELETE CASCADE,
CODIGOVENTA NUMBER(4) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT FK_CV_ORD
REFERENCES VENTAS ON DELETE CASCADE,
FECHAALTA DATE,
FECHAENVIO DATE,
FECHAPAGO DATE,
PRECIUD NUMBER(6,2),
IVA NUMBER(2),
CANTIDAD NUMBER(4),
TOTAL NUMBER(8,2) AS (PRECIUD*(1+(IVA/100))*CANTIDAD),
CONSTRAINT PK_DNICCV_ORD PRIMARY KEY
(DNICLIENTE,CODIGOVENTA),
CONSTRAINT C_FAFE_ORD CHECK (FECHAALTA<=FECHAENVIO),
CONSTRAINT C_FEFP_ORD CHECK (FECHAENVIO<=FECHAPAGO));
```

```
SQL> DESC ORDENES;
```

Name	Null?	Type
DNICLIENTE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
CODIGOVENTA	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
FECHAALTA		DATE
FECHAENVIO		DATE
FECHAPAGO		DATE
PRECIUD		NUMBER(6,2)
IVA		NUMBER(2)
CANTIDAD		NUMBER(4)
TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

Make the following insertions,

- One customer and one sale with values of your choice.

```
INSERT INTO CLIENTES VALUES
(05311954L,'EDUARDO','MATOS','16/09/96');
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CLIENTES;
```

DNIC	NOMBRE	APELLIDOS	FECHAALT
53119549	EDUARDO	MATOS	16/09/96

- One order with values to choose from except for PriceUd (10), VAT (10) and Quantity (50)

```
INSERT INTO VENTAS (CODIGOV, FECHAALTA, PRODUCTO, STOCK,
STOCKNUEVO, FECHAALTASTOCK) VALUES
(1234,SYSDATE,'CALEFACTOR',50,100,SYSDATE);
```

CODIGOV	FECHAALT	PRODUCTO	STOCK	STOCKNUEVO	FECHAALT	TOTALSTOCK
1234	14/10/22	CALEFACTOR	50	100	14/10/22	150

- Create the following tables according to the expressed restrictions:

FABRICANTES

COD_FABRICANTE	NUMBER(3)
NOMBRE	VARCHAR2(15)
PAIS	VARCHAR2(15)

Restrictions on the manufacturers table:

- The primary key is MANUFACTURER_CODE which is also NOT NULL.
- The default values for NAME and COUNTRY shall be UNdefined and Spain.

```
CREATE TABLE FABRICANTES(
COD_FABRICANTE NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT NN_CF_FAB NOT NULL
CONSTRAINT PK_CF_FAB PRIMARY KEY,
NOMBRE VARCHAR2(15) DEFAULT 'NO DEFINIDO',
PAIS VARCHAR2(15) DEFAULT 'ESPANA');
```

```
SQL> DESC FABRICANTES;
```

Name	Null?	Type
COD_FABRICANTE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
NOMBRE		VARCHAR2(15)
PAIS		VARCHAR2(15)

ARTICULOS

ARTICULO	VARCHAR2(20)
COD_FABRICANTE	NUMBER(3)
PESO	NUMBER(3)
CATEGORIA	VARCHAR2(10)
PRECIO_VENTA	NUMBER(4)
PRECIO_COSTO	NUMBER(4)
EXISTENCIAS	NUMBER(5)

Restrictions to the items table:

- The primary key will be called PK and is formed by ARTICLE, MANUFACTURER_CODE, WEIGHT and CATEGORY that have to be NOT NULL at the same time.
- MANUFACTURER_CODE is a foreign key that refers to the MANUFACTURERS table and we want it to be deleted in cascade.
- SALE_PRICE, COST_PRICE and WEIGHT must be greater than zero.
- CATEGORY must be First, Second or Third and the constraint will be called CATEG.

```
CREATE TABLE ARTICULOS(  
ARTICULO VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
COD_FABRICANTE NUMBER(3) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT FK_CODF_ART  
REFERENCES FABRICANTES ON DELETE CASCADE,  
PESO NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT NN_P_ART NOT NULL CONSTRAINT  
C_P_ART CHECK (PESO>0),  
CATEGORIA VARCHAR2(10) CONSTRAINT NN_C_ART NOT NULL,  
PRECIO_VENTA NUMBER(4) CHECK (PRECIO_VENTA>0),  
PRECIO_COSTO NUMBER(4) CHECK (PRECIO_COSTO>0),  
EXISTENCIAS NUMBER(5),  
CONSTRAINT PK_ARTCODPCAT PRIMARY KEY  
(ARTICULO,COD_FABRICANTE,PESO,CATEGORIA))
```

```
SQL> DESC ARTICULOS;  
Name                                         Null?    Type  
-----  
ARTICULO                                    NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)  
COD_FABRICANTE                             NOT NULL NUMBER(3)  
PESO                                         NOT NULL NUMBER(3)  
CATEGORIA                                   NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)  
PRECIO_VENTA                               NUMBER(4)  
PRECIO_COSTO                               NUMBER(4)  
EXISTENCIAS                                NUMBER(5)
```

Then insert two records in each of them, one complete and one partial record of your choice.

```
INSERT INTO FABRICANTES (COD_FABRICANTE) VALUES (123);
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM FABRICANTES;
```

COD_FABRICANTE	NOMBRE	PAIS
123	NO DEFINIDO	ESPANA

INSERT INTO ARTICULOS VALUES
('ZAPATILLAS',123,4,'NIKE',300,200,12345);

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM ARTICULOS;
```

ARTICULO	COD_FABRICANTE	PESO	CATEGORIA	PRECIO_VENTA	PRECIO_COSTO	EXISTENCIAS
ZAPATILLAS	123	4	NIKE	300	200	12345

Modify two fields of any record of your choice.

UPDATE ARTICULOS SET PRECIO_VENTA=800 WHERE
ARTICULO='ZAPATILLAS';

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM ARTICULOS;
```

ARTICULO	COD_FABRICANTE	PESO	CATEGORIA	PRECIO_VENTA	PRECIO_COSTO	EXISTENCIAS
ZAPATILLAS	123	4	NIKE	800	200	12345

Delete an entire record.

DELETE FROM ARTICULOS WHERE ARTICULO='ZAPATILLAS';

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM ARTICULOS;
```

no rows selected

59. Create the following tables according to the expressed restrictions and then delete them:

<u>TIENDAS</u>	
NIF	VARCHAR2(10)
NOMBRE	VARCHAR2(15)
DIRECCIÓN	VARCHAR2(20)
POBLACIÓN	VARCHAR2(10)
PROVINCIA	VARCHAR2(10)
CODPOSTAL	NUMBER(5)
FEC_APERTURA	DATE

Restrictions on the shops table:

- The primary key is the VAT number.
- The default values for NAME AND ADDRESS will be Undefined and Unknown Street.

- PROVINCE is NOT NULL and will be a foreign key referencing the SALES table.
- CODPOSTAL is a UNIQUE column and the OPEN_DATE will default to the system date of the day.

```
CREATE TABLE TIENDAS(
NIF VARCHAR2(10) CONSTRAINT PK_TIENDAS PRIMARY KEY,
NOMBRE VARCHAR2(15) DEFAULT 'NO DEFINIDO',
DIRECCION VARCHAR2(20) DEFAULT 'CALLE DESCONOCIDA',
POBLACION VARCHAR2(20),
PROVINCIA VARCHAR2(10) CONSTRAINT NN_T NOT NULL,
CODPOSTAL NUMBER(5) CONSTRAINT U1 UNIQUE,
FEC_APERTURA DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

```
SQL> desc TIENDAS;
```

Name	Null?	Type
NIF	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
NOMBRE		VARCHAR2(15)
DIRECCION		VARCHAR2(20)
POBLACION		VARCHAR2(20)
PROVINCIA	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
CODPOSTAL		NUMBER(5)
FEC_APERTURA		DATE

VENTAS

NIF	VARCHAR2(10)
PROVINCIA	VARCHAR2(10)
UD_VENTAS	NUMBER(4)
ARTICULO	VARCHAR2(10)
FEC_VENTA	DATE

Restrictions on the sales table:

- The primary key is PROVINCE
- The NIF is a foreign key referring to the table TIENDAS and NOT NULL.
- UD_SALES has a minimum value of 100 units.

```
CREATE TABLE VENTAS(
NIF VARCHAR2(10) CONSTRAINT NN_V NOT NULL,
PROVINCIA VARCHAR2(10) CONSTRAINT PK_VENTAS PRIMARY KEY,
UD_VENTAS NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT CV1 CHECK(UD_VENTAS
>=100),
ARTICULO VARCHAR2(10),
FEC_VENTA DATE);
```

```
SQL> desc VENTAS;
Name                                                    Null?      Type
-----
NIF                                                    NOT NULL  VARCHAR2(10)
PROVINCIA                                              NOT NULL  VARCHAR2(10)
UD_VENTAS                                              NUMBER(4)
ARTICULO                                              VARCHAR2(10)
FEC_VENTA                                              DATE
```

Then insert two records in each of them, one complete and one partial record of your choice. Modify two fields of a record of your choice and delete a whole record.

```
ALTER TABLE TIENDAS
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_TIENDAS FOREIGN KEY(PROVINCIA)
REFERENCES VENTAS(PROVINCIA)
ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE TIENDAS
  2  ADD CONSTRAINT FK_TIENDAS FOREIGN KEY(PROVINCIA) REFERENCES VENTAS(PROVINCIA)
  3  ON DELETE CASCADE;

Table altered.
```

```
ALTER TABLE TIENDAS
DISABLE CONSTRAINT FK_TIENDAS;
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE TIENDAS
  2  DISABLE CONSTRAINT FK_TIENDAS;
```

```
INSERT INTO TIENDAS VALUES(
'123333-X','MUEBS','CALLE
MADRID','LEGANES','MADRID',28914,SYSDATE);
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM TIENDAS;

NIF          NOMBRE      DIRECCION      POBLACION      PROVINCIA      CODPOSTAL      FEC_APER
-----
123333-X     MUEBS       CALLE MADRID   LEGANES        MADRID         28914          19/10/22
```

```
INSERT INTO VENTAS
(NIF, PROVINCIA) VALUES('1212121-F','TOLEDO');
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO VENTAS(NIF, PROVINCIA) VALUES('1212121-F','TOLEDO');

1 row created.
```

DCL EXERCISES

Default TABLESPACE creation

```
CREATE TABLESPACE CLASE
```

```
ONLINE
DATAFILE 'D:\CLASE.DBF'
SIZE 300M REUSE
DEFAULT STORAGE
(INITIAL 10M
NEXT 10M
PCTINCREASE 10);
```

Temporary TABLESPACE creation

```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLESPACE TEMPORAL
TEMPFILE 'D:\APP\TEMPORAL.DBF'
SIZE 100M AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 10M MAXSIZE 1G;
```

60. Grant Scott the DBA role to be able to work without having to switch to the DBA. Create a role, called R_RRHH, that includes three users, called RRHH1/RRHH1, RRHH2/RRHH2, RRHH3/RRHH3, with quota of 10M and all of them with access to Select on Emp and Dept, to be able to connect and to be able to create synonyms. We want to store them in the tablespace RRHH, inside the file RRHH.ora, with a size of 100M, initial block of 10M, next block of 10M and increment of 10%, always online.

We will set its profile to the name P_RRHH, with a maximum connection time of 400 minutes, inactivity of 30 minutes, a single session and a maximum of 2 blocks read per query. Delete the role, tablespace, profile and the three users. Ensure that Scott is removed from the DBA role.

Revoke dba from Scott;

```
CONN SYSTEM/*****
GRANT DBA TO SCOTT;
```

```
CONN SCOTT/****
```

Role creation

```
CREATE ROLE R_RRHH;
```

Tablespace creation

```
CREATE TABLESPACE RRHH
DATAFILE 'RRHH.ORA' SIZE 100M
DEFAULT STORAGE(
INITIAL 10M
NEXT 10M
PCTINCREASE 10);
```

Profile creation

```
CREATE PROFILE P_RRHH  
LIMIT  
CONNECT_TIME 400  
IDLE_TIME 30  
SESSIONS_PER_USER 1  
LOGICAL_READS_PER_CALL 2;
```

Users RRHH1,RRHH2 and RRHH3 creation

```
CREATE USER RRHH1  
IDENTIFIED BY RRHH1  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE RRHH  
QUOTA 10M ON RRHH  
PROFILE P_RRHH;  
CREATE USER RRHH2  
IDENTIFIED BY RRHH2  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE RRHH  
QUOTA 10M ON RRHH  
PROFILE P_RRHH;  
CREATE USER RRHH3  
IDENTIFIED BY RRHH3  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE RRHH  
QUOTA 10M ON RRHH  
PROFILE P_RRHH;
```

Assignment object' privileges

```
GRANT SELECT ON EMP TO R_RRHH;  
GRANT SELECT ON DEPT TO R_RRHH;
```

Assignment sistem' privileges

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE SYNONYM TO R_RRHH;  
GRANT R_RRHH TO RRHH1,RRHH2,RRHH3;
```

```
DROP TABLESPACE RRHH INCLUDING CONTENTS AND DATAFILES  
CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;  
DROP PROFILE P_RRHH CASCADE;  
DROP USER RRHH1 CASCADE;  
DROP USER RRHH2 CASCADE;  
DROP USER RRHH3 CASCADE;  
DROP ROLE R_RRHH CASCADE;
```

```
CONN system/manager
REVOKE DBA FROM SCOTT;
```

61. Create an auto numeric field called Cycle that has a maximum and minimum limit of 1345 and 56, respectively. It starts at 1345, but decrements in threes and forms a repeating loop. Subsequently, create the table Numbers with the field Code number(4) and primary key, stored in Class. Insert in it the first five values given by the autonumber field created. Check the result with a Select.

```
CONN SYSTEM/*****
```

Sequence creation

```
CREATE SEQUENCE CICLO
MAXVALUE 1345
MINVALUE 56
START WITH 1345
INCREMENT BY -3 CYCLE;
```

Table creation

```
CREATE TABLE numeros
(CODIGO NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT PK_NUMEROS PRIMARY KEY)
TABLESPACE CLASE;
```

SEQUENCE INCREMENTATION BY 3

```
INSERT INTO numeros VALUES (CICLO.NEXTVAL);
INSERT INTO numeros VALUES (CICLO.NEXTVAL);
INSERT INTO numeros VALUES (CICLO.NEXTVAL);
INSERT INTO numeros VALUES (CICLO.NEXTVAL);
INSERT INTO numeros VALUES (CICLO.NEXTVAL);
SELECT * FROM NUMEROS;
```

CODIGO
1345
1342
1339
1336
1333

```
DROP TABLE NUMEROS;
DROP SEQUENCE CICLO;
```


62. Create a tablespace called Sales, containing the file Sales.ora with a size of 50M and set it Offline. Assign to it a user called Currito/Currito with 10M usage. Also assign the user Boss/Boss to the Sales tablespace with unlimited usage. Then activate the tablespace and grant the DBA role to the Boss and the CONNECT role to Currito. Also assign all object privileges to the Boss and only the Select to Currito on the EMP table. Delete BOSS, CURRITO and SALES.

CONN SYSTEM/*****

Tablespace creation

```
CREATE TABLESPACE VENTAS  
OFFLINE DATAFILE 'VENTAS.ORA' SIZE 50M;
```

User CURRITO and JEFE creation

```
CREATE USER CURRITO  
IDENTIFIED BY CURRITO  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE VENTAS  
QUOTA 10M ON VENTAS;
```

```
CREATE USER JEFE  
IDENTIFIED BY JEFE  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE CLASE  
QUOTA UNLIMITED ON CLASE;
```

Bringing online VENTAS TABLESPACE to be available for Users

```
ALTER TABLESPACE VENTAS ONLINE;
```

Assignment sistem' privileges

```
GRANT DBA TO JEFE;  
GRANT CONNECT TO CURRITO;
```

Assignment object' privileges

```
GRANT ALL ON SCOTT.EMP TO JEFE;  
GRANT SELECT ON SCOTT.EMP TO CURRITO;
```

```
DROP TABLESPACE VENTAS INCLUDING CONTENTS AND DATAFILES;  
DROP USER JEFE;  
DROP USER CURRITO;
```

Create a user called JIMENO with password EL_CID, stored in the CLASS tablespace and with a quota of 4M. In turn, grant him the necessary privileges so that he can create another user called CHAMPION identified by EL, stored in CLASS and with a quota of 5M. In turn, grant him the necessary privileges to create another user named FERNANDO identified by REY, stored in CLASS and quota of 2M. Delete all the objects created.

CONN SYSTEM/*****

User' JIMENO creation

```
CREATE USER JIMENO  
IDENTIFIED BY EL_CID  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE CLASE  
QUOTA 4M ON CLASE;
```

Assignment sistem' privileges

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE USER TO JIMENO WITH ADMIN  
OPTION;
```

Connecting as JIMENO

```
CONN JIMENO/**  
CREATE USER CAMPEADOR  
IDENTIFIED BY EL  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE CLASE  
QUOTA 5M ON CLASE;
```

Assignment sistem' privileges

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION, CREATE USER TO CAMPEADOR WITH  
ADMIN OPTION;
```

Connecting as CAMPEADOR

```
CONN CAMPEADOR/**
```

User' Fernando creation

```
CREATE USER FERNANDO  
IDENTIFIED BY REY  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE CLASE
```

QUOTA 2M ON CLASE;

```
CONN system/manager
DROP USER FERNANDO;
DROP USER CAMPEADOR;
DROP USER JIMENO;
```

63. Create a Tablespace called COMPANY that is stored in the file property.ora, has a size of 100 Mb, its first extension is 10 Mb, the next one 20 Mb and no increment. Then create the user Director/Director, assign it to this tablespace by default with unlimited space. Assign to this user the role MANAGER that will be composed of the roles DBA and RESOURCE, and the profile OWNER with unlimited sessions, connection time, blocks, and all possible parameters unlimited.

We also want DIRECTOR/DIRECTOR to create three users called ONE/ONE, TWO/TWO and THREE/THREE with a quota of 1Mb each and the EMPLOYEE profile consisting of a single session. Assign to all three the WORK role consisting only of the privilege to create sessions. Then add the privilege of creating tables to ONE only.

ONE has to create a table called JOB with the columns CODE NUMBER and COMPANY VARCHAR(15). Insert in it two rows with the name of the companies ABENGOA and FYCSA and for the code I want to use an auto numeric field starting with the number 500, increasing by 500, with a maximum limit of 10,000 and being cyclic. Make a query that returns only the last value of the sequence used without putting WHERE.

The MANAGER has to ensure that employee TWO can make queries on the WORK table of employee ONE and that employee THREE can modify, insert and delete in the WORK table of employee ONE.

CONN system/manager

Tablespace creation

```
CREATE TABLESPACE EMPRESA
DATAFILE 'PROPIEDAD.ORA'
SIZE 100M
DEFAULT STORAGE
(INITIAL 10M
NEXT 20M
PCTINCREASE 0);
```

User DUENO and DIRECTOR creation

```
CREATE PROFILE DUENO LIMIT  
SESSIONS_PER_USER UNLIMITED  
CONNECT_TIME UNLIMITED  
IDLE_TIME UNLIMITED  
CPU_PER_CALL UNLIMITED  
LOGICAL_READS_PER_CALL UNLIMITED  
LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION UNLIMITED;
```

```
CREATE USER DIRECTOR  
IDENTIFIED BY DIRECTOR  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE EMPRESA  
QUOTA UNLIMITED ON EMPRESA  
PROFILE DUENO;
```

Role creation

```
CREATE ROLE GERENTE;
```

Assignment sistem' privileges

```
GRANT DBA, RESOURCE TO GERENTE;  
GRANT GERENTE TO DIRECTOR;
```

```
CONN DIRECTOR/****
```

```
CREATE PROFILE EMPLEADO LIMIT  
SESSIONS_PER_USER 1;
```

Role creation

```
CREATE ROLE TRABA;
```

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO TRABA;  
CREATE USER UNO IDENTIFIED BY UNO  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE EMPRESA  
QUOTA 1M ON EMPRESA  
PROFILE EMPLEADO;
```

User DOS and TRES creation

```
CREATE USER DOS IDENTIFIED BY DOS  
DEFAULT TABLESPACE EMPRESA  
QUOTA 1M ON EMPRESA  
PROFILE EMPLEADO;
```

```
CREATE USER TRES IDENTIFIED BY TRES
DEFAULT TABLESPACE EMPRESA
QUOTA 1M ON EMPRESA
PROFILE EMPLEADO;
```

Assignment sistem' privileges

```
GRANT TRABA TO UNO,DOS,TRES;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO UNO;
```

Table creation

```
CONN UNO/UNO
CREATE TABLE TRABAJO (CODIGO NUMBER(5), EMPRESA
VARCHAR2(15));
```

Sequence creation

```
CONN DIRECTOR/****

CREATE SEQUENCE SEC1
START WITH 500
INCREMENT BY 500
MAXVALUE 10000
CYCLE;
```

Assignment system' privileges

```
GRANT SELECT ANY SEQUENCE TO UNO;
```

```
CONN UNO/****
```

```
INSERT INTO TRABAJO
VALUES(DIRECTOR.SEC1.NEXTVAL,'ABENGOA');
INSERT INTO TRABAJO VALUES(DIRECTOR.SEC1.NEXTVAL,'FYCSA');
SELECT DIRECTOR.SEC1.CURRVAL FROM DUAL;
```

Assignment system' privileges

```
GRANT SELECT ON UNO.TRABAJO TO DOS;
GRANT UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE ON UNO.TRABAJO TO TRES;
```

```
CONN system/manager
DROP TABLESPACE EMPRESA INCLUDING CONTENTS AND
DATAFILES;
```



```
DROP USER UNO CASCADE;  
DROP USER DOS CASCADE;  
DROP USER TRES CASCADE;  
DROP SEQUENCE DIRECTOR.SEC1;  
DROP USER DIRECTOR CASCADE;  
DROP ROLE TRABA;  
DROP PROFILE DUENO CASCADE;  
DROP PROFILE EMPLEADO;  
DROP ROLE GERENTE;
```