|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| uwicrest | The University of the West Indies  St. Augustine  Department of Computing and Information Technology  **COMP 2700 – Database Management Systems I**  ORACLE LAB # 2    18 / 09 / 2013 |

1. Write an SQL query to evaluate and display the result of the following expression.

(50 + (100/20)) – (-10)

Run the script lab2script.sql to create and populate your versions of the **myEmployee** and **myDepartment** tables.

**ALL THE FOLLOWING QUERIES WILL BE PERFORMED ON THE MYEMPLOYEE TABLE.**

1. Display the myEmployee table structure.
2. (a) Display all the data from the myEmployee table by listing all the column names.

(b) Repeat the query using the **\*** operator.

1. Display the employee name and hire date of all employees. Name consists of the first and last name.
2. Display a list of all department numbers.
3. Display a list of distinct department numbers.
4. (a) Display the employee name, job title and annual salary of each employee.

(b) Display the same data in the previous table, this time labeling the columns as “Name”, “Job title” and “Annual Salary” respectively.

1. (a) Display all data for sales employees.
2. Repeat the query using the **like** operator.
3. (a) Display the employee name and title of all employees whose monthly salary lies in the range *$2,500 to $5,000*.

(b) Repeat the query using the **between** operator.

1. Display the name and job title of all employees without a manager.
2. Display the names of all employees who report to managers *7698* and *7839*.

You are required to perform this query using two methods:

1. Using the **in** operator
2. Using **logical** and **comparison** operators.
3. Display the names of all salespersons that were hired on or before *1st March 1981*.
4. Display the names of all salespersons in *descending* order by *name*.
5. Display the name, title and hire date of all employees in *ascending* order by *title* and *descending* order by *hire date* within the title ordering.
6. Display each employee name with a count of the number of characters in the name. Use **length** function.
7. Display the first letter of each employee’s name. Use **substr** function.
8. Display job data for all employees in the following format:

### The job title of Employee SMITH is CLERK

### The job title of Employee ALLEN is SALESMAN .

1. Display salary data for all employees in the following format: (Only first letter in name is capital)

### Joan Smith 800

Mike Allen 1600

1. Display the name, job title and manager of all employees. Your query should return the value ‘No Manager’ for those employees without a manager.
2. Display the name, job title, annual salary and annual bonus for all employees, where bonus is calculated as follows:

Clerk: annual salary \* 0.02

Salesman: annual salary \* 0.10

Manager: annual salary \* 0.15

Analyst: annual salary \* 0.05

President: annual salary \* 0.20