

Exercise set 4 - SQL basics 3

- Ocelot exercise database presented in SQL basics 1 will be used in this exercise
- Return exercise in .txt format and use formatting presented below (question always followed by the query)

```
-- Select all employees from table  
SELECT * FROM EMPS;
```

Join

1. Select employees who work on department A and create a column where employee names are presented in a following format: *Surname First_letter_of_firstname* (For example **Johnson B**). Order result set by surname. In addition for this new name column, present department Duty in the result set.
2. Select all employees and include also those who don't have department set. Include firstname, surname, department and duty of department in the result set.
3. Select employees who have **MB** as a province (*PROV*) and whose manager is **Black D**. Present employee number and whole name in the result set.
4. Select all managers who have more than 10 employees on their department. Present manager and employee count in the result set. Order result set by employee count in descending order.
5. Create two columns for the result set: One for employees so that employee name is presented in the following format: *Firstname Surname* (for example **Mike Johnson**) and another which tells whether the person is an employee or a manager. Give columns the following names for the result set: **Name** and **Type**. Order results primarily by type and secondarily by name.

Union

6. Use UNION to combine the following two queries: Select employees whose department is between A-D and employees whose firstname starts with letter B. Include department,

firstname, surname and city in the result set.

7. Use both UNION and JOIN and get the following information in one result set:

- Employees who work in department having budget between 50000-100000
- Employees whose computer identifier (PC) starts with letter T
- Result set should include department, budget, employees firstname and surname as well as computer's identifier
- Result set should be in ascending order by department

Subqueries

8. Select employees working in department A who have different rate value than any employees in department B. Tip: Use IN subquery!

9. Select employees whose department's duty is same as the employee **Peter Curry**. Result set should include department, duty and the firstname and surname of employee.

10. Select firstname, surname and phone numbers of employees whose department's duty is marketing or whose department's manager is **Mark G**.

11. Use subquery to select all employees whose rate value is the greatest possible.