select \* from employees;

/\* Să se afişeze codul angajatului, numele, codul job-ului, data angajarii. Ce fel de operaţie este aceasta (selecţie sau proiecţie)?. \*/

/\* intre ghilimele presudonumee dat de noi \*/

select employee\_id "Cod angajat", last\_name "Nume angajat", first\_name , job\_id cod\_job, hire\_date data\_ang from employees;

--sa se afiseze codul angajatilor, numele si salariul anual al acestora

--dati o denumire coloanei cu salariul

select employee\_id "Cod angajat", last\_name "Nume angajat", salary \* 12 "salariu anual" from employees;

/\* Să se listeze, cu şi fără duplicate, codurile job-urilor din tabelul EMPLOYEES. \*/

SELECT job\_id FROM employees;

SELECT DISTINCT job\_id FROM employees;

select distinct job\_id, department\_id from employees;

select unique job\_id, department\_id from employees;

-- Să se afişeze numele concatenat cu job\_id-ul, separate prin virgula si spatiu, si

--etichetati coloana “Angajat si titlu”

SELECT last\_name|| ', ' || job\_id || ', ' || salary || ', ' || hire\_date info\_angajat FROM employees;

--Sa se listeze numele si salariul angajaţilor care câştigă mai mult de 2850 $.

--pentru fiecare angajat daca e mai mare salariul il afiseaza

SELECT last\_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 2850;

--Să se creeze o cerere pentru a afişa numele angajatului şi numărul departamentului --pentru angajatul nr. 104.

SELECT last\_name || ' ' || First\_Name "nume prenume", department\_id nr\_dep FROM employees WHERE Employee\_Id = 104;

--sas se afiseze angajatii care au un comision cuprins intre 0.2 si 0.5

select last\_name first\_name, commission\_pct from employees where commission\_pct between 0.1 and 0.4;

-- Să se afişeze numele şi salariul pentru toţi angajaţii al căror salariu nu se află în --domeniul 1500-2850$.

select last\_name, first\_name, Salary + salary \* nvl(Commission\_Pct, 0) from employees where salary not between 1500 and 2850;

-- Care este data curentă? Afişaţi diferite formate ale acesteia

SELECT SYSDATE FROM dual; SELECT SYSDATE FROM employees; select \* from dual; alter session set nls\_date\_format = 'dd/mm/yyyy';

SELECT SYSDATE, to\_char(sysdate, 'dd-mon-yy hh:mi:ss AM' ) FROM dual

/\* Să se afişeze numele, job-ul şi data la care au început lucrul salariaţii angajaţi între 20 Februarie 1987 şi 1 Mai 1989. Rezultatul va fi ordonat crescător după data de început. \*/

SELECT last\_name, job\_id, hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN '20-FEB-1987' and '1-MAY-1989' ORDER BY hire\_date;

SELECT last\_name, job\_id, hire\_date FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN to\_date('20-FEB-1987', 'dd-mon-yyyy') and to\_date('1-MAY-1989', 'dd-mon-yyyy') ORDER BY hire\_date;

---L1 ex 16

select first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date

from employees

where hire\_date like ('%87') /\* WHERE TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, ‘YYYY’)=’1987’; \*/

--L1 ex17

select first\_name, last\_name, job\_id

from employees

where manager\_id is null

--L1 ex18

/\*Sa se afiseze numele, salariul si comisionul pentru toti salariatii care castiga

comisioane. Sa se sorteze datele in ordine descrescatoare a salariilor si comisioanelo

\*/

select first\_name, last\_name, salary, commission\_pct

from employees

where commission\_pct is not null

order by salary desc, commission\_pct desc /\*daca salary = , ord desc dupa commission pct\*/

select first\_name, last\_name, salary sal, commission\_pct "commission pct"

from employees

where commission\_pct is not null

order by sal desc, "commission pct" desc /\* la order by pot folosi aliasul=numele dat de mn unei coloane\*/

select first\_name, last\_name, salary sal, commission\_pct "commission pct"

from employees

where commission\_pct is not null

order by 2 desc, 3 desc /\* dupa a 2 a col si a 3 a col\*/

--L1ex 19

/\*Eliminaţi clauza WHERE din cererea anterioară. Unde sunt plasate valorile NULL în

ordinea descrescătoare?\*/

select last\_name, first\_name, salary sal, commission\_pct com

from employees

order by sal desc, com desc nulls first

--L1 ex21

select first\_name, last\_name /\* contine 2 litere l \*/

from employees

where (department\_id = 10 or manager\_id = 101) and upper(first\_name) like '%L%L'

-- sa se afis angajatii care au a-2a litera din nume = a

select first\_name, last\_name /\* contine 2 litere l \*/

from employees

where upper(first\_name) like '\_A%'

---L1 ex 16

select first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date

from employees

where hire\_date like ('%87') /\* WHERE TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, ‘YYYY’)=’1987’; \*/

--L1 ex17

select first\_name, last\_name, job\_id

from employees

where manager\_id is null

--L1 ex18

/\*Sa se afiseze numele, salariul si comisionul pentru toti salariatii care castiga

comisioane. Sa se sorteze datele in ordine descrescatoare a salariilor si comisioanelo

\*/

select first\_name, last\_name, salary, commission\_pct

from employees

where commission\_pct is not null

order by salary desc, commission\_pct desc /\*daca salary = , ord desc dupa commission pct\*/

select first\_name, last\_name, salary sal, commission\_pct "commission pct"

from employees

where commission\_pct is not null

order by sal desc, "commission pct" desc /\* la order by pot folosi aliasul=numele dat de mn unei coloane\*/

select first\_name, last\_name, salary sal, commission\_pct "commission pct"

from employees

where commission\_pct is not null

order by 2 desc, 3 desc /\* dupa a 2 a col si a 3 a col\*/

--L1ex 19

/\*Eliminaţi clauza WHERE din cererea anterioară. Unde sunt plasate valorile NULL în

ordinea descrescătoare?\*/

select last\_name, first\_name, salary sal, commission\_pct com

from employees

order by sal desc, com desc nulls first

--L1 ex21

select first\_name, last\_name /\* contine 2 litere l \*/

from employees

where (department\_id = 10 or manager\_id = 101) and upper(first\_name) like '%L%L'

-- sa se afis angajatii care au a-2a litera din nume = a

select first\_name, last\_name /\* contine 2 litere l \*/

from employees

where upper(first\_name) like '\_A%'

--L1 ex22

/\* 22. Să se afiseze numele, job-ul si salariul pentru toti salariatii al caror job conţine şirul

“clerk” sau “rep” si salariul nu este egal cu 1000, 2000 sau 3000 $. (operatorul NOT IN)

\*/

select first\_name, last\_name, job\_id

from employees

where (lower(job\_id) like '%clerk%' or lower(job\_id) like '%clerk%') and salary not in (1000, 2000, 3000)

select first\_name, last\_name, job\_id

from employees

where lower(job\_id) in ('it\_prog', 'st\_man')