//nu exista proiecte cu bugetul 10000 la care nu a lucrat angajatul

SELECT DISTINCT employee\_id

FROM works\_on a /nu exista

WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1

FROM project p //proiecte cu buget =10000

WHERE budget=10000

/la care nu a lucrat angajatul

AND NOT EXISTS (SELECT 'x' FROM works\_on b

WHERE p.project\_id=b.project\_id

AND b.employee\_id=a.employee\_id)

);

SELECT employee\_id

FROM works\_on

WHERE project\_id IN

(SELECT project\_id

FROM project

WHERE budget=10000)

GROUP BY employee\_id

HAVING COUNT(project\_id)=

(SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM project

WHERE budget=10000)

--------

Select distinct proiect\_id

From works\_on a

where not exists //

(select employee\_id

From job\_history jh

Group by employee\_id

Having count(\*) >=2 //angajati care au avut 2 joburi

And not exists (Select ‚x’

-- care nu au lucrtat la peoiect

From works\_on b

Where a.project\_id = b.project\_id

And jh.employee\_id = employee\_id)

);

----------

--ex1 Să se listeze informaţii despre angajaţii care au lucrat în toate proiectele demarate în primele 6 luni ale anului 2006.

SELECT DISTINCT employee\_id

FROM works\_on a

/ nu vreau sa selectez nimic ci doar sa ajung cu conditia pe tabel

/nu exista niciun proiect din perioada aia la care sa nu fi lucrat angajatul !!

WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM project p //proiecte in perioada

WHERE start\_date between to\_date(‚01-01-2016’,’dd-mm-yyyy’) and add\_months (to\_date(‚01-01-2016’,’dd-mm-yyyy’),6)

/la care nu a lucrat angajatul

AND NOT EXISTS (SELECT 'x' FROM works\_on b

WHERE p.project\_id=b.project\_id

AND b.employee\_id=a.employee\_id)

);

in subcereri sunt vizibile etichetele de tabel anterior declarate

--ex2

Să se obţină numele angajaţilor care au lucrat cel puţin pe aceleaşi proiecte ca şi angajatul

având codul 200. Pentru rezolvarea exerciţiului, trebuie selectaţi angajaţii pentru care este vidă lista proiectelor pe care a lucrat angajatul 200 mai puţin lista proiectelor pe care au lucrat acei angajaţi.

Obs: Incluziunea dintre 2 mulţimi se testează cu ajutorul proprietăţii „A inclus în B => A-B =Ø”.

--ex

Să se obŃină numărul de angajaŃi care au avut cel puŃin trei job-uri, luându-se în considerare şi job-ul curent

Select count(\*)

from ( Select employee\_id, count (distinct job\_id) nr\_joburi

//Formez un tabel din 2 alte mini tabeluri

From (

Select employee\_id, job\_id

From job\_history // istorie

Union

select employee\_id, job\_id

From employees //actual

)

Group by employee\_id

Having count (distinct job\_id) >=3

);

--ex 5 . Să se afişeze lista angajaţilor care au lucrat numai pe proiecte conduse de managerul de proiect având codul 102.

select e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name

from employees e

where exists (select 'x'

from works\_on w

where w.employee\_id = e.employee\_id

and w.project\_id in ( select project\_id

from project

where project\_manager = 102)

) ///am macar un proiect manageriat de 102

and not exists (select 'x' /// si niciun alt proiect la care am participat nu e manageriat de altcineva

from works\_on w

where w.employee\_id = e.employee\_id

and w.project\_id not in (select project\_id

from project

where project\_manager = 102)

);

select e.last\_name, e.first\_name

from employees e

where not exists (

select project\_id

from project

where project\_manager = 102

minus

select p.project\_id

from project p join works\_on w on( p.project\_id = w.project\_id )

where w.employee\_id = e.employee\_id

);

\*\*\*sa se afiseze numele angajatilor care au lucrat cel putin in toate departamentele in care a lucrat 206

select e.last\_name, e.first\_name

from employees e

where not exists (

select department\_id

from job\_history

where employee\_id = 206

minus

select department\_id

from job\_history

where employee\_id = e.employee\_id

);

select e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name

from employees e

where exists (select 'x'

from works\_on w

where w.employee\_id = e.employee\_id

and w.project\_id in ( select project\_id

from project

where project\_manager = 102)

)

\*\*\* sa se afiseze primii 10 angajati ordinea descrescatoare a salariului

select last\_name, first\_name, salary

from employees e

where 10 > (select count(\*) from employees where salary > e.salary )

order by salary desc;

---sa se afiseze ang care au lucrat la toate proiectele din 98.;

select e.last\_name

from employees e join work w on (e.employee\_id = w.employee\_id)

join projects p on (w.project\_id = p.project\_id)

where to\_char(p.start\_date,'yyyy') = '1998'

group by e.employee\_id, e.last\_name

having count(distinct p.project\_id) = (select count(\*) //toate pr au start date ul ala

from projects p

where to\_char(p.start\_date,'yyyy') = '1998') ;