

This query retrieves all rows in the EMPLOYEES table, even if there is no match in the DEPARTMENTS table. It also retrieves all rows in the DEPARTMENTS table, even if there is no match in the EMPLOYEES table.

Find the Solution for the following:

1. Write a query to display the last name, department number, and department name for all employees.

```
select e.last-name, e.department-id, d.department-name  
from employees e join departments d on e.department-id  
= d.department-id;
```

2. Create a unique listing of all jobs that are in department 80. Include the location of the department in the output.

```
select distinct e.job-id, d.location-id from employees  
e join departments d on e.department-id = d.department-id  
where e.department-id = 80;
```

3. Write a query to display the employee last name, department name, location ID, and city of all employees who earn a commission

```
select e.last-name, d.department-name, l.location-id, l.city  
from employees e join departments on e.department-id  
= d.department-id join locations l on d.location-id =  
l.location-id where e.commission-perc is not null;
```

4. Display the employee last name and department name for all employees who have an (lowercase) in their last names. P

```
select e.last, d.department-name from employees e join  
departments d on e.department-id = d.department-id where  
e.last-name like '%a%';
```

5. Write a query to display the last name, job, department number, and department name for all employees who work in Toronto.

```
select e.last-name, e.job-id, d.department-id, d.department-  
name from employees e join departments d on e.department-  
id = d.department-id join locations l on d.location-id =  
l.location-id where l.city = 'Toronto';
```

6. Display the employee last name and employee number along with their manager's last name and manager number. Label the columns Employee, Emp#, Manager, and Mgr#, Respectively

```
select e.last-name as Employee, e.employee-id as Emp#  
m.last-name as Manager, m.employee-id as Mgr#  
FROM employees e left join employees m on e.manager-id  
= m.employee-id;
```

7. Modify lab4_6.sql to display all employees including King, who has no manager. Order the results by the employee number.

Select e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.manager_id
from employees e order by e.employee_id;

8. Create a query that displays employee last names, department numbers, and all the employees who work in the same department as a given employee. Give each column an appropriate label

Select el.last_name as "Employee Name", el.department_id as "Dept Id", e2.last_name as "Colleague" from employees e1 join employees e2 on e1.department_id = e2.department_id order by el.department_id, el.last_name;

9. Show the structure of the JOB_GRADES table. Create a query that displays the name, job, department name, salary, and grade for all employees

describe job_grades;

10. Create a query to display the name and hire date of any employee hired after employee Davies.

Select e.last_name, e.hire_date from employees e
where e.hire_date > (select hire_date from employees
where last_name = 'Davies');

11. Display the names and hire dates for all employees who were hired before their managers, along with their manager's names and hire dates. Label the columns Employee, Emp Hired, Manager, and Mgr Hired, respectively.

Select e.last_name as Employee, e.hire_date as "Emp Hired", m.last_name as Manager, m.hire_date as "Mgr Hired" from employees e join employees m
on e.manager_id = m.employee_id where
e.hire_date < m.hire_date;

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	<i>Ranjan 8/9/18</i>