EXPNO:08

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WORKING WITH MULTIPLE TABLES

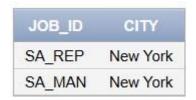
1. Write a query to display the last name, department number, and department name for all Employees.

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id;

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
King	10	Administration
Davies	80	Sales
Smith	80	Sales
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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, l.city
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
JOIN locations I
ON d.location_id = l.location_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, d.location_id, l.city FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department id = d.department id

JOIN locations I

ON d.location_id = I.location_id

WHERE e.commission_pct IS NOT NULL;

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID	CITY
Davies	Sales	2	New York
Smith	Sales	2	New York

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

SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id WHERE LOWER(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, e.department_id, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id JOIN locations I ON d.location_id = I.location_id WHERE I.city = 'Toronto';

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
King	AD_PRES	10	Administration
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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;

EMPLOYEE	EMP#	MANAGER	MGR#
Johnson	4	King	1
Davies	2	King	1
Williams	5	Davies	2
Smith	3	Davies	2
King	1	-	-

7. Modify lab4 6.sql to display all employees including King, who has no manager. Order the results by the employee number.

SELECT e.last name, e.employee id, m.last name AS Manager FROM employees e LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager id = m.employee id ORDER BY e.employee id;

LAST_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	MANAGER
King	1	-
Davies	2	King
Smith	3	Davies
Johnson	4	King
Williams	5	Davies

Create a query that displays employee last names, department numbers, and all the 8. employees

who work in the same department as a given employee. Give each column an appropriate label

SELECT e.last name AS Employee, e.department id AS Dept# FROM employees e JOIN employees emp ON e.department id = emp.department id

WHERE emp.employee id = 2; -- Replace with a specific employee ID

EMPLOYEE	DEPT#
Davies	80
Smith	80

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;

SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id, d.department_name, e.salary, jg.grade_level FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id JOIN job_grades jg ON e.salary BETWEEN jg.lowest_sal AND jg.highest_sal;

Object Type TABLE Object JOB_GRADES

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	N
JOB_GRADES	GRADE_LEVEL	VARCHAR2	5	-	-	1	
	LOWEST_SAL	NUMBER	22	-	-	-	
	HIGHEST_SAL	NUMBER	22	-	-	-	

no data found

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');

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
Smith	04/23/2006
Williams	12/01/2007

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;

no data found