

1.

```
SQL> SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, hire_date, department_id, manager_id
  2  FROM employees
  3  WHERE hire_date < '01-JAN-00' AND department_id IN (80, 100, 110)
  4  ORDER BY department_id, manager_id, last_name;
```

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	HIRE_DATE	DEPARTMENT_ID	MANAGER_ID
Cambrault	Gerald	11000	15-OCT-99	80	100
Errazuriz	Alberto	12000	10-MAR-97	80	100
Partners	Karen	13500	05-JAN-97	80	100
Russell	John	14000	01-OCT-96	80	100
Bernstein	David	9500	24-MAR-97	80	145
Cambrault	Nanette	7500	09-DEC-98	80	145
Hall	Peter	9000	20-AUG-97	80	145
Olsen	Christopher	8000	30-MAR-98	80	145
Tucker	Peter	10000	30-JAN-97	80	145
Tuvault	Oliver	7000	23-NOV-99	80	145
Doran	Louise	7500	15-DEC-97	80	146
King	Janette	10000	30-JAN-96	80	146
McEwen	Allan	9000	01-AUG-96	80	146
Sewall	Sarath	7000	03-NOV-98	80	146
Smith	Lindsey	8000	10-MAR-97	80	146
Sully	Patrick	9500	04-MAR-96	80	146
Greene	Danielle	9500	19-MAR-99	80	147
Vishney	Clara	10500	11-NOV-97	80	147
Bates	Elizabeth	7300	24-MAR-99	80	148
Bloom	Harrison	10000	23-MAR-98	80	148
Fox	Tayler	9600	24-JAN-98	80	148
Ozer	Lisa	11500	11-MAR-97	80	148
Smith	William	7400	23-FEB-99	80	148
Abel	Ellen	11000	11-MAY-96	80	149
Hutton	Alyssa	8800	19-MAR-97	80	149
Livingston	Jack	8400	23-APR-98	80	149
Taylor	Jonathon	8600	24-MAR-98	80	149
Greenberg	Nancy	12000	17-AUG-94	100	101
Chen	John	8200	28-SEP-97	100	108
Faviet	Daniel	9000	16-AUG-94	100	108
Popp	Luis	6900	07-DEC-99	100	108
Sciarra	Ismael	7700	30-SEP-97	100	108
Urman	Jose Manuel	7800	07-MAR-98	100	108
Higgins	Shelley	12000	07-JUN-94	110	101
Gietz	William	8300	07-JUN-94	110	205

35 rows selected.

2.

```
SQL> SELECT first_name, last_name, NVL(TRIM(SUBSTR(last_name,3,1)),0) AS "3.ch"
  2  FROM employees
  3  ORDER BY "3.ch";
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	3.ch
Lex	De Haan	0
Samuel	McCain	C
Allan	McEwen	E
Douglas	Grant	a
Kimberely	Grant	a
Jennifer	Whalen	a
Sigal	Tobias	b
Anthony	Cabrio	b
Neena	Kochhar	c
Peter	Tucker	c
Sundar	Ande	d
Renske	Ladwig	d
Ellen	Abel	e
Hermann	Baer	e

Kelly	Chung	u
FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	3.ch
Payam	Kaufling	u
Kevin	Mourgos	u
Curtis	Davies	v
Daniel	Faviet	v
Jack	Livingston	v
Susan	Mavris	v
Oliver	Tuvault	v
Sarath	Sewall	w
Tayler	Fox	x
Pat	Fay	y
Julia	Nayer	y
Jonathon	Taylor	y
Winston	Taylor	y

107 rows selected.

The questions did not ask to have the character data in alphabetical order (ignoring precedence of case sensitivity), but if you wanted it to be in alphabetical order, you could change the ORDER BY clause to the following: ORDER BY LOWER("3.ch");

3.

```
SQL> SELECT first_name, last_name, salary
  2  FROM employees
  3  WHERE LENGTH(last_name) = 5 AND (SUBSTR(last_name,2,1) = 'r' OR SUBSTR(last_name,4,1) = 'e')
  4  ORDER BY last_name;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
Elizabeth	Bates	7300
Bruce	Ernst	6000
Adam	Fripp	8200
Timothy	Gates	2900
Douglas	Grant	2600
Kimberely	Grant	7000
Vance	Jones	2800
Julia	Nayer	3200
Christopher	Olsen	8000
Joshua	Patel	2500
Jose Manuel	Urman	7800

11 rows selected.

4.

```
SQL> SELECT LENGTH(last_name), LENGTH(first_name), COUNT(employee_id)
2  FROM employees
3  GROUP BY LENGTH(last_name), LENGTH(first_name)
4  ORDER BY LENGTH(last_name) DESC, LENGTH(first_name) ASC;
```

LENGTH(LAST_NAME)	LENGTH(FIRST_NAME)	COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID)
11	5	1
10	4	1
10	5	2
9	5	4
9	6	1
9	7	3
8	3	1
8	5	3
8	6	2
8	7	1
7	3	1
7	4	1
7	5	5
7	6	4
7	7	4
6	3	1
6	4	1
6	5	11
6	6	7
6	7	4
6	8	3
6	9	1
5	2	1
5	4	2
5	5	5
5	6	4
5	7	9
5	8	2
5	9	2
5	11	2
4	4	3
4	5	3
4	6	4
4	7	2
4	9	1
3	2	1
3	3	1
3	4	1
3	5	1
3	6	1

40 rows selected.

I included the two additional columns 'LENGTH(last_name)' and 'LENGTH(first_name)' above to check my results. If I wrote the statement as the question is asked the SELECT clause would only include, COUNT(employee_id)

5.

```
SQL> SELECT last_name, department_id, commission_pct AS comm_pct, (salary * NVL(commission_pct,0)) AS comm_amt
2 FROM employees;
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	COMM_PCT	COMM_AMT
King	90		0
Kochhar	90		0
De Haan	90		0
Hunold	60		0
Ernst	60		0
Austin	60		0
Pataballa	60		0
Lorentz	60		0
Greenberg	100		0
Faviet	100		0
Chen	100		0
Sciarra	100		0
Urman	100		0
Popp	100		0

Bates	80	.15	1095
Kumar	80	.1	610
Abel	80	.3	3300
Hutton	80	.25	2200
Taylor	80	.2	1720
Livingston	80	.2	1680
Grant		.15	1050
Johnson	80	.1	620
Taylor	50		0
Fleaur	50		0
Sullivan	50		0
Geoni	50		0
Sarchand	50		0
Bull	50		0
Dellinger	50		0
Cabrio	50		0
Chung	50		0
Dilly	50		0
Gates	50		0
Perkins	50		0
Bell	50		0
Everett	50		0

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	COMM_PCT	COMM_AMT
McCain	50		0
Jones	50		0
Walsh	50		0
Feeney	50		0
OConnell	50		0
Grant	50		0
Whalen	10		0
Hartstein	20		0
Fay	20		0
Mavris	40		0
Baer	70		0
Higgins	110		0
Gietz	110		0

107 rows selected.

```

SQL> SELECT last_name, salary, comm_pct, comm_amt, (salary + comm_amt) AS current_ful_sal,
2 CASE
3   WHEN comm_pct > 0 THEN (salary * 1.1) + comm_amt
4   WHEN comm_pct IS NULL THEN (salary * 1.15) + comm_amt
5 END AS full_sal_raise
6 FROM
7 (
8   SELECT last_name, salary, department_id, commission_pct AS comm_pct, (salary * NVL(commission_pct,0)) AS comm_amt
9   FROM employees
10 )
11 WHERE department_id = 100
12 ORDER BY current_ful_sal;

```

LAST_NAME	SALARY	COMM_PCT	COMM_AMT	CURRENT_FUL_SAL	FULL_SAL_RAISE
Popp	6900		0	6900	7935
Sciarra	7700		0	7700	8855
Urman	7800		0	7800	8970
Chen	8200		0	8200	9430
Faviet	9000		0	9000	10350
Greenberg	12000		0	12000	13800

6 rows selected.

In the first statement for question five, which we are to use as a subquery in the FROM clause, 'salary' is not one of the column values included in the statement. If we have to use the exact statement as the subquery in the FROM clause, and cannot add 'salary' to the subquery, as I have done above, you would have to run the next statement. The next statement is not ideal, as 'employee_id' is not in the subquery and joining the tables only gives us the correct results because the six last names for employees in department_id = 100, are unique.

```

SQL> SELECT a.last_name, a.salary, b.comm_pct, b.comm_amt, (a.salary + b.comm_amt) AS current_ful_sal,
2 CASE
3   WHEN b.comm_pct > 0 THEN (a.salary * 1.1) + b.comm_amt
4   WHEN b.comm_pct IS NULL THEN (a.salary * 1.15) + b.comm_amt
5 END AS full_sal_raise
6 FROM employees a INNER JOIN
7 (
8   SELECT last_name, department_id, commission_pct AS comm_pct, (salary * NVL(commission_pct,0)) AS comm_amt
9   FROM employees
10 ) b
11 ON a.last_name = b.last_name
12 WHERE b.department_id = 100
13 ORDER BY current_ful_sal;

```

LAST_NAME	SALARY	COMM_PCT	COMM_AMT	CURRENT_FUL_SAL	FULL_SAL_RAISE
Popp	6900		0	6900	7935
Sciarra	7700		0	7700	8855
Urman	7800		0	7800	8970
Chen	8200		0	8200	9430
Faviet	9000		0	9000	10350
Greenberg	12000		0	12000	13800

6 rows selected.

6.

```
SQL> SELECT department_name, SUM(salary + comm_amt) AS sum_current_sal, SUM(ful_sal_raise) AS sum_sal_raise
2 FROM
3 (
4 SELECT a.last_name, a.department_name, a.salary, a.comm_pct, a.comm_amt, (a.salary + a.comm_amt) AS current_ful_sal,
5 CASE
6 WHEN a.comm_pct > 0 THEN (a.salary * 1.1) + a.comm_amt
7 WHEN a.comm_pct IS NULL THEN (a.salary * 1.15) + a.comm_amt
8 END AS ful_sal_raise
9 FROM
10 (
11 SELECT e.last_name, e.salary, e.department_id, e.commission_pct AS comm_pct, (e.salary * NVL(e.commission_pct,0)) AS comm_amt, d.department_name
12 FROM employees e INNER JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
13 ) a
14 )
15 GROUP BY department_name
16 ORDER BY department_name;
```

DEPARTMENT_NAME	SUM_CURRENT_SAL	SUM_SAL_RAISE
Accounting	20300	23345
Administration	4400	5060
Executive	58000	66700
Finance	51600	59340
Human Resources	6500	7475
IT	28800	33120
Marketing	19000	21850
Public Relations	10000	11500
Purchasing	24900	28635
Sales	377140	407590
Shipping	156400	179860

11 rows selected.

7.

i.

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id, hire_date, job_id, department_id
2 FROM employees
3 WHERE employee_id = 110;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
110	28-SEP-97	FI_ACCOUNT	100

```
SQL> INSERT INTO job_history
2 VALUES (110, '28-SEP-97', sysdate, 'FI_ACCOUNT', 100)
3 ;
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM job_history;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	START_DAT	END_DATE	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
102	13-JAN-93	24-JUL-98	IT_PROG	60
101	21-SEP-89	27-OCT-93	AC_ACCOUNT	110
101	28-OCT-93	15-MAR-97	AC_MGR	110
201	17-FEB-96	19-DEC-99	MK_REP	20
114	24-MAR-98	31-DEC-99	ST_CLERK	50
122	01-JAN-99	31-DEC-99	ST_CLERK	50
200	17-SEP-87	17-JUN-93	AD_ASST	90
176	24-MAR-98	31-DEC-98	SA_REP	80
176	01-JAN-99	31-DEC-99	SA_MAN	80
200	01-JUL-94	31-DEC-98	AC_ACCOUNT	90
110	28-SEP-97	21-DEC-17	FI_ACCOUNT	100

11 rows selected.

ii.

```
SQL> UPDATE employees
  2 SET job_id = (SELECT job_id FROM jobs WHERE job_title = 'Accounting Manager'), salary = (SELECT (min_salary + max_salary)/2 FROM jobs WHERE job_title = 'Accounting Manager')
  3 WHERE employee_id = 110;
1 row updated.
```

iii.

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id, hire_date, salary, job_id, department_id
  2 FROM employees
  3 WHERE employee_id = 110;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	HIRE_DATE	SALARY	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
110	28-SEP-97	12100	AC_MGR	100

```
SQL> SELECT *
  2 FROM job_history
  3 WHERE employee_id = 110;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	START_DATE	END_DATE	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
110	28-SEP-97	21-DEC-17	FI_ACCOUNT	100

While the problem does not ask us to update the hire_date column for employee_id = 110, from the above, it would make sense to update the hire_date in the employees table to reflect the system date used as the end_date in the previous statement, by adding “, hire_date = sysdate” to the end of the SET clause for question 7 part two in order to reflect the date employee_id 110 started the new position as an Accounting Manager.

8.

```
SQL> COLUMN job_titles FORMAT a100
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT(job_cat),
  2 LISTAGG(job_title, ', ' ) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY job_title) OVER (PARTITION BY job_cat) AS job_titles
  3 FROM
  4 (
  5     SELECT SUBSTR(job_id,1,2) AS job_cat, job_title
  6     FROM jobs
  7 )
  8 ORDER BY job_cat;
```

JOB_CAT	JOB_TITLES
AC	Accounting Manager, Public Accountant
AD	Administration Assistant, Administration Vice President, President
FI	Accountant, Finance Manager
HR	Human Resources Representative
IT	Programmer
MK	Marketing Manager, Marketing Representative
PR	Public Relations Representative
PU	Purchasing Clerk, Purchasing Manager
SA	Sales Manager, Sales Representative
SH	Shipping Clerk
ST	Stock Clerk, Stock Manager

11 rows selected.

I first did not include the DISTINCT function and tried to GROUP BY job_cat, but received the following error.

```
SQL> SELECT job_cat,  
 2 LISTAGG(job_title, ', ') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY job_title) OVER (PARTITION BY job_cat) AS job_titles  
 3 FROM  
 4 (  
 5     SELECT SUBSTR(job_id,1,2) AS job_cat, job_title  
 6     FROM jobs  
 7 )  
 8 GROUP BY job_cat  
 9 ORDER BY job_cat;  
LISTAGG(job_title, ', ') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY job_title) OVER (PARTITION BY job_cat) AS job_titles  
*  
ERROR at line 2:  
ORA-00979: not a GROUP BY expression
```