

Database Management System

EXPERIMENT 7

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Let's add more data to our tables for better join demonstrations:

```
-- Add more departments
INSERT INTO department VALUES (30, 'Purchasing', 114, 1700);
INSERT INTO department VALUES (40, 'Human Resources', 203,
2400);
INSERT INTO department VALUES (70, 'Public Relations', 204,
2700);
INSERT INTO department VALUES (100, 'Finance', 108, 1700);
INSERT INTO department VALUES (120, 'Treasury', NULL, 1700);
COMMIT;

-- Add more employees with various departments
INSERT INTO employees VALUES
(114, 'Den', 'Raphaely', 'DRAPHEAL', '515.127.4561',
TO_DATE('07-DEC-1994', 'DD-MON-YYYY'), 'PU_MAN', 11000,
NULL, 100, 30);

INSERT INTO employees VALUES
(115, 'Alexander', 'Khoo', 'AKHOO', '515.127.4562',
TO_DATE('18-MAY-1995', 'DD-MON-YYYY'), 'PU_CLERK', 3100,
NULL, 114, 30);

INSERT INTO employees VALUES
```

```
(116, 'Shelli', 'Baida', 'SBAIDA', '515.127.4563',
    TO_DATE('24-DEC-1997', 'DD-MON-YYYY'), 'PU_CLERK', 2900,
    NULL, 114, 30);

INSERT INTO employees VALUES
(117, 'Sigal', 'Tobias', 'STOBIAS', '515.127.4564',
    TO_DATE('24-JUL-1997', 'DD-MON-YYYY'), 'PU_CLERK', 2800,
    NULL, 114, 30);

INSERT INTO employees VALUES
(118, 'Guy', 'Himuro', 'GHIMURO', '515.127.4565',
    TO_DATE('15-NOV-1998', 'DD-MON-YYYY'), 'PU_CLERK', 2600,
    NULL, 114, 30);

INSERT INTO employees VALUES
(119, 'Karen', 'Colmenares', 'KCOLMENA', '515.127.4566',
    TO_DATE('10-AUG-1999', 'DD-MON-YYYY'), 'PU_CLERK', 2500,
    NULL, 114, 30);

INSERT INTO employees VALUES
(203, 'Susan', 'Mavris', 'SMAVRIS', '515.123.7777',
    TO_DATE('07-JUN-1994', 'DD-MON-YYYY'), 'HR_REP', 6500,
    NULL, 101, 40);

INSERT INTO employees VALUES
(204, 'Hermann', 'Baer', 'HBAER', '515.123.8888',
    TO_DATE('07-JUN-1994', 'DD-MON-YYYY'), 'PR_REP', 10000,
    NULL, 101, 70);

COMMIT;
```

Expected Output:

```
1 row created.  
Commit complete.
```

Exercise Solutions:

1. Display last name, department number, and department name for all employees

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.dept_name  
FROM employees e  
JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id;
```

Expected Output:

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPT_NAME
King	90	Executive
Kochhar	90	Executive
De Haan	90	Executive
Hunold	60	IT
Ernst	60	IT

Lorentz	60	IT
Mourgos	50	Shipping
Rajs	50	Shipping
Davies	50	Shipping
Matos	50	Shipping
Vargas	50	Shipping
Zlotkey	80	Sales
Abel	80	Sales
Taylor	80	Sales
Whalen	10	Administration
Hartstein	20	Marketing
Fay	20	Marketing
Higgins	110	Accounting
Raphaely	30	Purchasing
Khoo	30	Purchasing
Baida	30	Purchasing
Tobias	30	Purchasing
Himuro	30	Purchasing
Colmenares	30	Purchasing
Mavris	40	Human Resources
Baer	70	Public Relations

26 rows selected.

2. Create unique listing of jobs in department 80 with location

```
SELECT DISTINCT e.job_id, l.city
FROM employees e
JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
JOIN location l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
WHERE e.department_id = 80;
```

Expected Output:

JOB_ID	CITY
SA_MAN	Oxford
SA_REP	Oxford

3. Display employee details with location for employees who earn commission

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.dept_name, l.location_id, l.city
FROM employees e
JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
JOIN location l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
WHERE e.commission_pct IS NOT NULL;
```

Expected Output:

LAST_NAME	DEPT_NAME	
LOCATION_ID CITY		
Zlotkey	Sales	2500
Oxford		
Abel	Sales	2500
Oxford		
Taylor	Sales	2500
Oxford		

4. Display employee last name and department name for employees with 'a' in last name

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.dept_name
FROM employees e
JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
```

```
WHERE e.last_name LIKE '%a%';
```

Expected Output:

LAST_NAME	DEPT_NAME
Baida	Purchasing
Baer	Public Relations
Colmenares	Purchasing
Davies	Shipping
Hartstein	Marketing
Mavris	Human Resources
Rajs	Shipping
Vargas	Shipping
Whalen	Administration

5. Display last name, job, department number, and name for employees in Toronto

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id, d.dept_id, d.dept_name
FROM employees e
JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
JOIN location l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
WHERE l.city = 'Toronto';
```

Expected Output:

no rows selected

(Toronto is spelled as 'Toronto' in our data)

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id, d.dept_id, d.dept_name
FROM employees e
```

```
JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id  
JOIN location l ON d.location_id = l.location_id  
WHERE l.city = 'Toronto';
```

Expected Output:

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPT_ID	DEPT_NAME
Fay	MK_REP	20	Marketing
Hartstein	MK_MAN	20	Marketing

6. Display employee and manager information

```
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;
```

Expected Output:

Employee	Emp# Manager
King	100
Kochhar	101 King
100	
De Haan	102 King
100	
Hunold	103 De Haan
102	
Ernst	104 Hunold

103	
Lorentz	107 Hunold
103	
Mourgos	124 King
100	
Rajs	141 Mourgos
124	
Davies	142 Mourgos
124	
Matos	143 Mourgos
124	
Vargas	144 Mourgos
124	
Zlotkey	149 King
100	
Abel	174 Zlotkey
149	
Taylor	176 Zlotkey
149	
Whalen	200 Kochhar
101	
Hartstein	201 King
100	
Fay	202 Hartstein
201	
Higgins	205 Kochhar
101	
Raphaely	114 King
100	
Khoo	115 Raphaely
114	
Baida	116 Raphaely
114	
Tobias	117 Raphaely

114	
Himuro	118 Raphaely
114	
Colmenares	119 Raphaely
114	
Mavris	203 Kochhar
101	
Baer	204 Kochhar
101	

26 rows selected.

7. Include King (who has no manager) in the results

```
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  
ORDER BY e.employee_id;
```

Expected Output:

Employee	Emp#	Manager
King	100	
Kochhar	101	King
100		
De Haan	102	King
100		
Hunold	103	De Haan
102		

Ernst	104	Hunold
103		
Lorentz	107	Hunold
103		
Raphaely	114	King
100		
Khoo	115	Raphaely
114		
Baida	116	Raphaely
114		
Tobias	117	Raphaely
114		
Himuro	118	Raphaely
114		
Colmenares	119	Raphaely
114		
Mourgos	124	King
100		
Rajs	141	Mourgos
124		
Davies	142	Mourgos
124		
Matos	143	Mourgos
124		
Vargas	144	Mourgos
124		
Zlotkey	149	King
100		
Abel	174	Zlotkey
149		
Taylor	176	Zlotkey
149		
Whalen	200	Kochhar
101		

Hartstein	201 King
100	
Fay	202 Hartstein
201	
Mavris	203 Kochhar
101	
Baer	204 Kochhar
101	
Higgins	205 Kochhar
101	

26 rows selected.

8. Display colleagues in the same department

```
SELECT e1.last_name AS "Employee", e1.department_id AS
"Department Number",
      e2.last_name AS "Colleague"
FROM employees e1
JOIN employees e2 ON e1.department_id = e2.department_id
WHERE e1.employee_id <> e2.employee_id
ORDER BY e1.last_name, e2.last_name;
```

Expected Output:

Employee	Department Number	Colleague
Abel	80	Taylor
Abel	80	Zlotkey
Baida	30	Colmenares
Baida	30	Himuro
Baida	30	Khoo

Baida	30	Raphaely
Baida	30	Tobias
Baer	70	
Colmenares	30	Baida
Colmenares	30	Himuro
Colmenares	30	Khoo
Colmenares	30	Raphaely
Colmenares	30	Tobias
Davies	50	Matos
Davies	50	Mourgos
Davies	50	Rajs
Davies	50	Vargas
De Haan	90	King
De Haan	90	Kochhar
Ernst	60	Hunold
Ernst	60	Lorentz
Fay	20	Hartstein
Hartstein	20	Fay
Himuro	30	Baida
Himuro	30	Colmenares
Himuro	30	Khoo
Himuro	30	Raphaely
Himuro	30	Tobias
Hunold	60	Ernst
Hunold	60	Lorentz
Khoo	30	Baida
Khoo	30	Colmenares
Khoo	30	Himuro
Khoo	30	Raphaely
Khoo	30	Tobias
King	90	De Haan
King	90	Kochhar
Kochhar	90	De Haan
Kochhar	90	King

Lorentz	60	Ernst
Lorentz	60	Hunold
Matos	50	Davies
Matos	50	Mourgos
Matos	50	Rajs
Matos	50	Vargas
Mourgos	50	Davies
Mourgos	50	Matos
Mourgos	50	Rajs
Mourgos	50	Vargas
Rajs	50	Davies
Rajs	50	Matos
Rajs	50	Mourgos
Rajs	50	Vargas
Raphaely	30	Baida
Raphaely	30	Colmenares
Raphaely	30	Himuro
Raphaely	30	Khoo
Raphaely	30	Tobias
Taylor	80	Abel
Taylor	80	Zlotkey
Tobias	30	Baida
Tobias	30	Colmenares
Tobias	30	Himuro
Tobias	30	Khoo
Tobias	30	Raphaely
Vargas	50	Davies
Vargas	50	Matos
Vargas	50	Mourgos
Vargas	50	Rajs
Whalen	10	
Zlotkey	80	Abel
Zlotkey	80	Taylor

66 rows selected.

9. Show JOB_GRADES structure and create comprehensive employee report

```
DESC job_grades;
```

Expected Output:

Name	Null?	Type
GRADE_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(2)
LOWEST_SAL		NUMBER
HIGHEST_SAL		NUMBER

```
SELECT e.last_name AS "Name", e.job_id AS "Job",
       d.dept_name AS "Department Name", e.salary AS
"Salary",
       jg.grade_level AS "Grade"
FROM employees e
JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
JOIN job_grades jg ON e.salary BETWEEN jg.lowest_sal AND
jg.highest_sal
ORDER BY e.salary DESC;
```

Expected Output:

Name	Job	Department Name
Salary G		
King	AD_PRES	Executive
24000 F		
Hartstein	MK_MAN	Marketing

13000 D		
Higgins	AC_MGR	Accounting
12000 D		
Abel	SA REP	Sales
11000 D		
Raphaely	PU MAN	Purchasing
11000 D		
Zlotkey	SA MAN	Sales
10500 D		
De Haan	AD VP	Executive
17000 E		
Kochhar	AD VP	Executive
17000 E		
Baer	PR REP	Public Relations
10000 C		
Hunold	IT PROG	IT
9000 C		
Taylor	SA REP	Sales
8600 C		
Mourgos	ST MAN	Shipping
5800 B		
Fay	MK REP	Marketing
6000 B		
Ernst	IT PROG	IT
6000 B		
Mavris	HR REP	Human Resources
6500 B		
Whalen	AD ASST	Administration
4400 B		
Lorentz	IT PROG	IT
4200 B		
Davies	ST CLERK	Shipping
3100 B		
Khoo	PU CLERK	Purchasing

3100	B		
Rajs		ST_CLERK	Shipping
3500	B		
Baida		PU_CLERK	Purchasing
2900	A		
Tobias		PU_CLERK	Purchasing
2800	A		
Matos		ST_CLERK	Shipping
2600	A		
Himuro		PU_CLERK	Purchasing
2600	A		
Vargas		ST_CLERK	Shipping
2500	A		
Colmenares		PU_CLERK	Purchasing
2500	A		

26 rows selected.

10. Display employees hired after Davies

```
SELECT last_name AS "Name", hire_date AS "Hire Date"
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date > (
    SELECT hire_date
    FROM employees
    WHERE last_name = 'Davies'
    AND ROWNUM = 1
);
```

Expected Output:

Name	Hire Date

Matos	15-MAR-98
Vargas	09-JUL-98
Taylor	24-MAR-98
Lorentz	07-FEB-99
Mourgos	16-NOV-99
Zlotkey	29-JAN-00
Colmenares	10-AUG-99

11. Display employees hired before their managers

```
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;
```

Expected Output:

Employee Mgr Hired	-----	Emp Hired Manager
Whalen 21-SEP-89	-	17-SEP-87 Kochhar
Hunold 13-JAN-93	-	03-JAN-90 De Haan
Ernst 03-JAN-90	-	21-MAY-91 Hunold
Vargas 16-NOV-99	-	09-JUL-98 Mourgos
Matos 16-NOV-99	-	15-MAR-98 Mourgos

Davies	29-JAN-97	Mourgos
16-NOV-99		
Rajs	17-OCT-95	Mourgos
16-NOV-99		
Taylor	24-MAR-98	Zlotkey
29-JAN-00		
Abel	11-MAY-96	Zlotkey
29-JAN-00		

Additional Join Examples:

12. Cartesian Product (Cross Join)

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM employees, department;
```

Expected Output:

```
COUNT(*)
```

```
-----
```

```
312
```

13. Natural Join

```
SELECT department_id, dept_name, location_id, city  
FROM department  
NATURAL JOIN location  
WHERE department_id IN (20, 50);
```

Expected Output:

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPT_NAME	LOCATION_ID	CITY

 20 Marketing 1800 Toronto
 50 Shipping 1500 South San
 Francisco

14. JOIN with USING clause

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.dept_name, l.city
FROM employees e
JOIN department d USING (department_id)
JOIN location l USING (location_id)
WHERE l.city = 'Seattle';
```

Expected Output:

LAST_NAME	DEPT_NAME	CITY
King	Executive	Seattle
Kochhar	Executive	Seattle
De Haan	Executive	Seattle
Whalen	Administration	Seattle
Higgins	Accounting	Seattle

15. Self Join with detailed information

```
SELECT e.last_name AS "Employee", e.job_id AS "Emp Job",
       e.salary AS "Emp Salary", m.last_name AS "Manager",
       m.job_id AS "Mgr Job", m.salary AS "Mgr Salary"
FROM employees e
JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id
WHERE e.salary > m.salary;
```

Expected Output:

Employee	Mgr Job	Emp Job	Emp Salary Manager
Mgr Job	Mgr Salary		
Raphaely		PU_MAN	11000 King
AD_PRES	24000		
Zlotkey		SA_MAN	10500 King
AD_PRES	24000		
Abel		SA_REP	11000 Zlotkey
SA_MAN	10500		

16. Outer Join examples

```
-- Left Outer Join: All employees including those without
departments
SELECT e.last_name, d.dept_name
FROM employees e
LEFT JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
ORDER BY d.dept_name NULLS FIRST;
```

Expected Output:

LAST_NAME	DEPT_NAME
King	Executive
Kochhar	Executive
De Haan	Executive
Hunold	IT
Ernst	IT
Lorentz	IT
Mourgos	Shipping
Rajs	Shipping

Davies	Shipping
Matos	Shipping
Vargas	Shipping
Zlotkey	Sales
Abel	Sales
Taylor	Sales
Whalen	Administration
Hartstein	Marketing
Fay	Marketing
Higgins	Accounting
Raphaely	Purchasing
Khoo	Purchasing
Baida	Purchasing
Tobias	Purchasing
Himuro	Purchasing
Colmenares	Purchasing
Mavris	Human Resources
Baer	Public Relations

26 rows selected.

17. Full Outer Join simulation

```
-- All departments and all employees
SELECT d.dept_id, d.dept_name, e.last_name
FROM department d
LEFT JOIN employees e ON d.dept_id = e.department_id
UNION
SELECT d.dept_id, d.dept_name, e.last_name
FROM department d
RIGHT JOIN employees e ON d.dept_id = e.department_id
ORDER BY dept_id, last_name;
```

Expected Output:

DEPT_ID	DEPT_NAME	LAST_NAME
10	Administration	Whalen
20	Marketing	Fay
20	Marketing	Hartstein
30	Purchasing	Baida
30	Purchasing	Colmenares
30	Purchasing	Himuro
30	Purchasing	Khoo
30	Purchasing	Raphaely
30	Purchasing	Tobias
40	Human Resources	Mavris
50	Shipping	Davies
50	Shipping	Matos
50	Shipping	Mourgos
50	Shipping	Rajs
50	Shipping	Vargas
60	IT	Ernst
60	IT	Hunold
60	IT	Lorentz
70	Public Relations	Baer
80	Sales	Abel
80	Sales	Taylor
80	Sales	Zlotkey
90	Executive	De Haan
90	Executive	King
90	Executive	Kochhar
100	Finance	
110	Accounting	Higgins
120	Treasury	

28 rows selected.

18. Non-Equijoin with salary grades

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.salary, jg.grade_level
FROM employees e
JOIN job_grades jg ON e.salary BETWEEN jg.lowest_sal AND
jg.highest_sal
WHERE e.department_id = 80
ORDER BY e.salary DESC;
```

Expected Output:

LAST_NAME	SALARY	G
Abel	11000	D
Zlotkey	10500	D
Taylor	8600	C

Summary of Join Types Demonstrated:

1. **Inner Join** - Returns matching rows from both tables
2. **Left Outer Join** - All rows from left table, matching from right
3. **Right Outer Join** - All rows from right table, matching from left
4. **Full Outer Join** - All rows from both tables
5. **Self Join** - Joining a table to itself
6. **Cross Join** - Cartesian product of all rows
7. **Natural Join** - Automatic join on columns with same names
8. **JOIN with USING** - Explicit column specification
9. **Non-Equijoin** - Join condition using operators other than =