1. Create a view that show only the employee id, first name, last name and email for employees earning more than 10,000 per month.

CREATE VIEW v\_EmpHighSal AS SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, email FROM employees WHERE salary > 10000;

2. Create a view that show relevant details for employees earning more than 100,000 a year.

CREATE VIEW v\_HighAnnSal

AS SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, salary\*12 ANN\_SALARY

FROM employees

WHERE (salary\*12) > 100000;

3. Create a view that will display the following when queried.

| LOCATION              | COUNTRY                  | REGION   |  |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|--|
| 1200 Tokyo Prefecture | <br>Japan                | <br>Asia |  |
| 1400 Texas            | United States of America | Americas |  |
| 1500 California       | United States of America | Americas |  |
| 1600 New Jersey       | United States of America | Americas |  |
| 1700 Washington       | United States of America | Americas |  |
| 1800 Ontario          | Canada                   | Americas |  |
| 1900 Yukon            | Canada                   | Americas |  |
| 2100 Maharashtra      | India                    | Asia     |  |
| 2200 New South Wales  | Australia                | Asia     |  |
| 2500 Oxford           | United Kingdom           | Europe   |  |
| 2600 Manchester       | United Kingdom           | Europe   |  |
|                       |                          |          |  |

where the 'LOCATION' column is location id and state province combined;

'COUNTRY' column is the name of a country and

'REGION' column is the name of a region

Another requirement is do not include records that do not have state province name

create or replace view v\_LocationRegion(location, country, region) as select location\_id||' '||state\_province, country\_name, region\_name from locations L, countries C, regions R where (L.country\_id = C.country\_id) and (C.region\_id = R.region\_id) and (state\_province is not null);

For questions 4-9, substitute the equijoin in thw where clause with USING...ON...

and us the AND operator or the WHERE clause for the additional conditions. Refer to Chapter 6 lecture notes.

10. Write a query using OUTER JOIN to produce the following result that show the previous and current number of staff in each job title:

(Hint: you need to create TWO views)

create or replace view v\_Previous\_Job as Select J.job\_id, J.job\_title, COUNT(\*) as No\_Of\_Staff from Jobs J, Job\_History JH where (J.job\_id = JH.job\_id) group by J.job\_id, J.job\_title order by 1;

create or replace view v\_Current\_Job as Select J.job\_id, , J.job\_title, COUNT(\*) as No\_Of\_Staff from Jobs J, Employees E where (J.job\_id = E.job\_id) group by J.job\_id, J.job\_title order by 1;

\*Note: using RIGHT OUTER JOIN on the assumption that there will be more staff in the current job titles compared to previous job titles.

Can experiment with LEFT and FULL OUTER JOIN to see the difference in results.