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| **Topic** | Oracle SQL Language Fundamentals I |
| **Document Name** | SQL01-EX-01-05 |
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| **Document Difficulty Level** | | | |
| **Beginner** | **Junior** | **Senior** | **Expert** |
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**Oracle SQL Language Fundamentals I**

**Exercise SQL01-EX-01:**

**Definiton :** Write an SQL query that selects employee’s id, employee’s first name and employee’s department name for all employees. (Please use HR.EMPLOYEES and HR.DEPARTMENTS tables.)

**Sample Output :**



**Objectives** : To learn relations on tables and SQL language keyword JOIN.

**Exercise Keywords:** INNER JOIN, JOIN.

SELECT e.EMPLOYEE\_ID , e.FIRST\_NAME , d.DEPARTMENT\_NAME

FROM EMPLOYEES e

JOIN DEPARTMENTS d ON e.DEPARTMENT\_ID =d.DEPARTMENT\_ID;

**Exercise SQL01-EX-02:**

**Definiton :** Create a report that displays the employee’s id and their manager’s id. (Please use HR.EMPLOYEES table)

**Sample Output :**



**Objectives** : To learn SQL join logic like SELF JOIN.

SELECT e.EMPLOYEE\_ID , e.MANAGER\_ID

FROM EMPLOYEES e ;

**Exercise SQL01-EX-03:**

**Definiton :** For example; first three character of PHONE\_NUMBER column gives us a operator of employee. Create a report that displays the operators and their total subscriber. But we want two different displays with diffrent queries. (Please use HR.EMPLOYEES table)

**Sample Output :**





**Objectives** : To learn basic SQL keywords like COUNT, SUM, CASE.

SELECT SUBSTR(PHONE\_NUMBER, 1, 3) AS OPERATOR,

COUNT(\*) AS TOPLAM\_KULLANICI

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY SUBSTR(PHONE\_NUMBER, 1, 3)

ORDER BY OPERATOR;

**Exercise SQL01-EX-04:**

**Definiton :** Create a table (table name like HR.EMP) from HR.EMPLOYEES table. Insert a new row to HR.EMP table and update this employee’s phone number and salary. Delete your new row and display the HR.EMP table. Finally drop your table HR.EMP.

**Sample Output :**





**Objectives** : To learn basic SQL keywords like INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, DROP and CREATE TABLE from table.

CREATE TABLE HR.EMP AS SELECT\* FROM EMPLOYEES;

INSERT INTO HR.EMP (EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE\_NUMBER, HIRE\_DATE, JOB\_ID, SALARY, COMMISSION\_PCT, MANAGER\_ID, DEPARTMENT\_ID)

VALUES (250, 'Oytun', 'Yeldan', 'oytun@yeldan', '55485037774', SYSDATE, 'IT\_PROG', 60000, NULL, 102, 60);

UPDATE HR.EMP

SET PHONE\_NUMBER = '5348503775', SALARY = 65000

WHERE EMPLOYEE\_ID = 250;

DELETE FROM HR.EMP

WHERE EMPLOYEE\_ID = 250;

SELECT \*FROM HR.EMP;

DROP TABLE HR.EMP;

**Exercise SQL01-EX-05:**

**Definiton :**

Select employees’ first name and last name as masked with “\*” character as shown in sample output below.



**Sample Output :**



**Objectives** : To learn basic SQL functions like length, substr, instr, trim, initcap, rpad, lpad, regexp\_replace, regexp\_substr

SELECT

SUBSTR(FIRST\_NAME, 1, 2) || LPAD('\*', LENGTH(FIRST\_NAME) - 2, '\*') AS FIRST\_NAME,

SUBSTR(LAST\_NAME, 1, 2) || LPAD('\*', LENGTH(LAST\_NAME) - 2, '\*') AS LAST\_NAME

FROM

EMPLOYEES;