

| | | |
|-----------|------------|------------------------------|
| Ex.No.: 8 | | WORKING WITH MULTIPLE TABLES |
| Date: | 20/08/2024 | |

- 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.dept_name from
employees e
join department d on e.department_id = d.dept_id;
```

| LAST_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID | DEPT_NAME |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| Rudd | 30 | accounts manager |
| Olsen | 90 | stock clerk |
| Austin | 55 | data analyst |
| Goldblum | 75 | HR |
| Mackie | 30 | accounts manager |
| Stan | 75 | HR |
| Evans | 55 | data analyst |
| Boseman | 70 | HR |
| Hiddleston | 100 | sales manager |

- 2) Create a unique listing of all jobs that are in department 80. Include the location of the department in the output.

```
select d.dept_name,d.location_id from
department d
join employees e on d.dept_id = e.department_id where
department_id = 80;
```

| DEPT_NAME | LOCATION_ID |
|---------------|-------------|
| Sales manager | 10 |
| IT support | 13 |
| admin manager | 16 |
| Sales manager | 10 |
| IT support | 13 |
| admin manager | 16 |
| Sales manager | 10 |
| IT support | 13 |
| admin manager | 16 |

9 rows returned in 0.04 seconds [Download](#)

- 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.dept_name,d.location_id,l.city
from (department d inner join employees e on
d.dept_id = e.department_id inner join location l on
d.location_id = l.location_id) where commission_pct is
not null;
```

| LAST_NAME | DEPT_NAME | LOCATION_ID | CITY |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| Rudd | accounts manager | 7 | melbourne |
| Austin | data analyst | 10 | Washington |
| Goldblum | HR | 4 | New York |
| Mackie | accounts manager | 7 | melbourne |
| Stan | HR | 4 | New York |
| Evans | data analyst | 10 | Washington |
| Boseman | HR | 2 | Atlanta |

21 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

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

```
select e.last_name,d.dept_name from
department d
inner join employees e on d.dept_id = e.department_id where
last_name like '%a%';
```

| LAST_NAME | DEPT_NAME |
|-------------|------------------|
| Mackie | accounts manager |
| Stan | HR |
| Evans | data analyst |
| Boseman | HR |
| Holland | manager |
| Bautista | HR |
| Cumberbatch | manager |
| charles | Sales manager |
| charles | IT support |

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- 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,d.dept_name,e.department_id
from (department d inner join employees e on
d.dept_id = e.department_id inner join location l on
l.location_id = d.location_id) where city = 'Toronto';
```

| LAST_NAME | DEPT_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| Boseman | HR | 70 |
| Austin | HR | 70 |
| Thompson | HR | 70 |
| Klementieff | IT support | 80 |
| roy | IT support | 80 |
| charles | IT support | 80 |

6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

- 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 last_name as "Employee",employee_id as "Emp#",manager_id as "Mgr#" from employees;
```

| Employee | Emp# | Mgr# |
|----------|------|------|
| Stone | 2 | 200 |
| Rudd | 10 | 250 |
| Larson | 11 | 400 |
| Olsen | 20 | 800 |
| Austin | 25 | 100 |
| Goldblum | 27 | 200 |
| Downey | 3 | 350 |
| Gillan | 18 | 600 |
| Mackie | 21 | 850 |

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- 7) Modify lab4_6.sql to display all employees including King, who has no manager. Order the results by the employee number.

```
SELECT last_name AS "Employee",employee_id AS "Emp#",manager_id AS "Mgr#" FROM employees ORDER BY employee_id;
```

| Employee | Emp# | Mgr# |
|-----------|------|------|
| Beiber | 1 | 100 |
| Stone | 2 | 200 |
| Downey | 3 | 350 |
| Austin | 4 | 300 |
| Ruffalo | 6 | 250 |
| Hemsworth | 7 | 600 |
| Austin | 8 | 350 |
| Holland | 9 | 400 |
| Rudd | 10 | 250 |

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- 8) Create a query that displays employee last names, department numbers, and all the employees who work in the same department as a given employee. Give each column an appropriate label

```
select e.last_name as "Employee",d.dept_name as "department_name",e.department_id as "department_no" from employees e inner join department d on e.department_id = d.dept_id;
```

| Employee | department_name | department_no |
|------------|------------------|---------------|
| Rudd | accounts manager | 30 |
| Olsen | stock clerk | 90 |
| Austin | data analyst | 55 |
| Goldblum | HR | 75 |
| Mackie | accounts manager | 30 |
| Stan | HR | 75 |
| Evans | data analyst | 55 |
| Boseman | HR | 70 |
| Hiddleston | sales manager | 100 |

- 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

```
desc job_grade;
```

```
SELECT e.first_name || ' ' || last_name AS
"Employee",d.dept_name,e.salary,g.grade_level as "GRADE"
FROM (employees e
inner join department d on e.department_id = d.dept_id inner
join job_grade g on e.department_id = g.department_id);
```

| Employee | DEPT_NAME | SALARY | GRADE |
|-----------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Elizabeth Olsen | stock clerk | 7300 | 3 |
| Cate Austin | data analyst | 13500 | 4 |
| Chris Evans | data analyst | 7500 | 4 |
| Jeff Goldblum | HR | 3500 | 2 |
| Sebastian Stan | HR | 9000 | 2 |
| Dave Bautista | HR | 6500 | 2 |

- 10) Create a query to display the name and hire date of any employee hired after employee Davies.


```
SELECT last_name,hire_date FROM employees where
hire_date > '05-03-1986';
```


| LAST_NAME | HIRE_DATE |
|-----------|------------|
| Stone | 11/06/1990 |
| Larson | 10/01/1989 |
| Olsen | 02/16/1989 |
| Gillan | 11/28/1987 |
| Evans | 05/07/1994 |
| Beiber | 09/21/1996 |
| Holland | 06/01/1996 |
| roy | 02/23/1991 |
| charles | 09/18/1993 |


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 last_name as "employee",hire_date as "employee hired" FROM employees;
```

| employee | employee hired |
|----------|----------------|
| Stone | 11/06/1990 |
| Rudd | 04/06/1969 |
| Larson | 10/01/1989 |
| Olsen | 02/16/1989 |
| Austin | 05/14/1969 |
| Goldblum | 10/22/1952 |
| Downey | 04/04/1965 |
| Gillan | 11/28/1987 |
| Mackie | 09/23/1978 |

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