Here are just a few questions. Your labs, assignment and these questions should give you the experience to do well on the test. Some questions might use other tables, but it will give you a flavour of what can be asked.

Display the employees who are working in “Oxford” (should use sub query)

SELECT EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE\_ID,EMPLOYEES.FIRST\_NAME,EMPLOYEES.LAST\_N AME,LOCATIONS.CITY

FROM EMPLOYEES JOIN DEPARTMENTS

ON DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_ID=EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT\_ID

JOIN LOCATIONS

ON LOCATIONS.LOCATION\_ID=DEPARTMENTS.LOCATION\_ID

WHERE LOCATIONS.CITY='Oxford'

Display how many employees joined after 15th of the month.

SELECT COUNT(EMPLOYEE\_ID)

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE,'DD') >15

Interesting question… start with lowest or most inner select and read up to see what it does

Display the details of the employee drawing the second highest salary

Select \*

from employees  3 passes that value back to here to display those equal to the 2nd highest

where salary=(select max(salary)

           from employees 2  this finds all salaries below the max, and find the max of those meaning the second highest

                      where salary < (select max(salary)

                                            from employees))     1 this finds the maximum salary

**Display the employees with their department name and city**.

SELECT EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE\_ID, EMPLOYEES.FIRST\_NAME, EMPLOYEES.LAST\_NAME, DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_NAME, LOCATIONS.CITY   lots of typing because didn’t use an alias

FROM EMPLOYEES JOIN DEPARTMENTS

           ON EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT\_ID=DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_ID

JOIN LOCATIONS

           ON LOCATIONS.LOCATION\_ID=DEPARTMENTS.LOCATION\_ID

**List the departments having greater than or equal to 5 employees and display the department names in ascending order.**

SELECT COUNT(EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE\_ID), DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_NAME

FROM EMPLOYEES JOIN DEPARTMENTS

           ON EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT\_ID=DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_ID

GROUP BY DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_NAME

HAVING COUNT(EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE\_ID) >=5

ORDER BY DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_NAME ASC

**Show the count of  employees under a manager**

SELECT E1.MANAGER\_ID, COUNT(E1.EMPLOYEE\_ID)

FROM EMPLOYEES E1, EMPLOYEES E2    I would likely use E and M as aliases

WHERE E1.EMPLOYEE\_ID =E2.EMPLOYEE\_ID   using an equijoin in a different style than previous question

GROUP BY E1.MANAGER\_ID

ORDER BY MANAGER\_ID

**Display all Employees in Sales & Purchasing departments**

SELECT EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE\_ID, EMPLOYEES.FIRST\_NAME, EMPLOYEES.LAST\_N AME, DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES **LEFT** JOIN DEPARTMENTS

           ON EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT\_ID=DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_ID

WHERE DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT\_NAME in ('Sales','Purchasing')

THIS is NOT a question, just a piece of knowledge

In Oracle there is a facility to restrict the number of rows while showing output. It is done Using ROWNUM.  ROWNUM is a Pseudocolumn

SELECT \*

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE ROWNUM <= 50