This query retrieves all rows in the EMPLOYEES table, even if there is no match in the DEPARTMENTS table. It alslso retrieves all rows in the DEPARTMENTS table, even if there is no match in the EMPLOYEES table.

Find the Solution for the following:

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.department_name
FROM employee.e JOIN department.d .ON e.
departments_id = d.department_id ;
```

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

```
SELECT DISTINCT, e.job_id, l.location, l.city, FROM
employee JOIN departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id
JOIN location l. ON d.location_id = l.location_id WHERE
e.commission_id;
```

3. Write a query to display the employee last name, department name, location ID, and city of all employees who earn a commission

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

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

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name FROM
employee e JOIN. departments d ON e.departments
WHERE e.last_name. LIKE '%a%';
```

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, e.job_id; e.department, d,
department_name. FROM employees, e. JOIN depart d ON
e. depart_id = d. depart_id JOIN locations ON;
```

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 e.last_name As Employees, e.employee_id
As EMP #, m.last_name 'As Manager', m.empl0_id As
'Mg# employees e LEFT JOIN employees m. ON;
```

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

SELECT e.last_name AS employee, e.employee_id AS Emp#, m.last_name as manager, m.employee_id AS Mgr# FROM employees MON e.manager_id;

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, e_depart_id AS Dept_ID. ee.last_name As colleque FROM. employee, el JOIN employees ee. ON e1 department_id. ee.department_id;

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

DESCRIBE, job_grades; SELECT e last_name e.job_id. d.depart_names, e_salary, j.grades.level FROM employees e JOIN departs d ON e departs BETWEEN lowest;

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

SELECT e.last_name, e hire_date FROM employees e WHERE e.hire_date > (SELECT hire_date FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Davies';

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 e.last_name As employee, e.hire_date As Emp.hired, m.last_name As manager, m.hire_date Mgr_hired. FROM employees m ON e.manager id = m. employee_id WHERE e.hire_date < m.hire_date

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	