

EXERCICIS MySQL

Exercicis TEMA 2

1. Diguis si les següents sentències SELECT s'executen correctament:

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, SALARY AS SAL
-> FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SAL
King	AD_PRES	24000.00
Kochhar	AD_VP	17000.00
De Haan	AD_VP	17000.00
Hunold	IT_PROG	9000.00
Ernst	IT_PROG	6000.00
Lorentz	IT_PROG	4200.00
Mourgos	ST_MAN	5800.00
Rajs	ST_CLERK	3500.00
Davies	ST_CLERK	3100.00
Matos	ST_CLERK	2600.00
Vargas	ST_CLERK	2500.00
Grant	SA_REP	7000.00
Whalen	AD_ASST	4400.00
Hartstein	MK_MAN	13000.00
Fay	MK_REP	6000.00
Higgins	AC_MGR	12000.00
Gietz	AC_ACCOUNT	8300.00

```
17 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM JOB_GRADES;
```

GRADE_LEVEL	LOWEST_SAL	HIGHEST_SAL
A	1000	2999
B	3000	5999
C	6000	9999
D	10000	14999
E	15000	24999
F	25000	40000

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Hi ha 4 errors de codificació en la següent sentència. Pots localitzar-los?

```
mysql> SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, SALARY*12 AS ANNUAL_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	ANNUAL_SALARY
100	King	288000.00
101	Kochhar	204000.00
102	De Haan	204000.00
103	Hunold	108000.00
104	Ernst	72000.00
107	Lorentz	50400.00
124	Mourgos	69600.00
141	Rajs	42000.00
142	Davies	37200.00
143	Matos	31200.00
144	Vargas	30000.00
178	Grant	84000.00
200	Whalen	52800.00
201	Hartstein	156000.00
202	Fay	72000.00
205	Higgins	144000.00
206	Gietz	99600.00

17 rows in set (0.00 sec)

En primer lloc els noms dels camps haurien d'estar escrits en majúscula. En segon lloc no hi ha cap camp anomenat sal, sinó SALARY. El tercer error es localitza just després en el signe que s'utilitza per a multiplicar els valors del camp per 12; en comptes d'una x hauria de ser un * i per a acabar, falta un _ entre ANNUAL i SALARY o es podria fer posan-t'ho entre cometes.

3. Mostra l'estructura de la taula departaments. Selecciona després totes les dades de la taula.

```
mysql> describe DEPARTMENTS;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
DEPARTMENT_ID	float	NO	PRI	0	
DEPARTMENT_NAME	varchar(30)	NO		NULL	
MANAGER_ID	float	YES		NULL	
LOCATION_ID	float	YES	MUL	NULL	

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENTS;
```

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
50	Shipping	124	1500
60	IT	103	1400
80	Sales	149	2500
90	Executive	100	1700
110	Accounting	205	1700
190	Contracting	NULL	1700

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

4. Crea una consulta per mostrar el cognom, el codi de càrrec, la data de contractació i el número de treballador per a cada treballador. Amb el número de treballador en primer lloc. Proporciona un alias per a la columna.

```
mysql> SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID AS EMPLOYEE, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, HIRE_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

EMPLOYEE	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	HIRE_DATE
100	King	AD_PRES	1987-06-17
101	Kochhar	AD_VP	1989-09-20
102	De Haan	AD_VP	1993-01-13
103	Hunold	IT_PROG	1990-01-03
104	Ernst	IT_PROG	1991-05-21
107	Lorentz	IT_PROG	1999-02-07
124	Mourgos	ST_MAN	1999-11-16
141	Rajs	ST_CLERK	1995-10-17
142	Davies	ST_CLERK	1997-01-29
143	Matos	ST_CLERK	1998-03-15
144	Vargas	ST_CLERK	1998-07-09
178	Grant	SA_REP	1999-05-24
200	Whalen	AD_ASST	1987-09-17
201	Hartstein	MK_MAN	1996-02-17
202	Fay	MK_REP	1997-08-17
205	Higgins	AC_MGR	1994-06-07
206	Gietz	AC_ACCOUNT	1994-06-07

```
17 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Crea una consulta per mostrar codis de càrrec únics de la taula EMPLOYEES.

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT JOB_ID FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

JOB_ID
AC_ACCOUNT
AC_MGR
AD_ASST
AD_PRES
AD_VP
IT_PROG
MK_MAN
MK_REP
SA_REP
ST_CLERK
ST_MAN

```
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Crea una consulta per mostrar totes les dades de la taula EMPLOYEES. Separa cada columna amb una coma. Anomena a la columna: “Sortida completa”.

```
mysql> SELECT CONCAT(EMPLOYEE_ID, ',', FIRST_NAME, ',', LAST_NAME, ',', EMAIL, ',', PHONE_NUMBER, ',', HIRE_DATE, ',', SALARY) "Sortida completa" FROM EMPLOYEES;
+-----+
| Sortida completa |
+-----+
| 100, Steven, King, SKING, 515.123.4567, 1987-06-17, 24000.00 |
| 101, Neena, Kochhar, NKOCHHAR, 515.123.4568, 1989-09-20, 17000.00 |
| 102, Lex, De Haan, LDEHAAN, 515.123.4569, 1993-01-13, 17000.00 |
| 103, Alexander, Hunold, AHUNOLD, 590.423.4567, 1990-01-03, 9000.00 |
| 104, Bruce, Ernst, BERNST, 590.423.4568, 1991-05-21, 6000.00 |
| 107, Diana, Lorentz, DLORENTZ, 590.423.5567, 1999-02-07, 4200.00 |
| 124, Kevin, Mourgous, KMOURGOS, 650.123.5234, 1999-11-16, 5800.00 |
| 141, Trena, Rajas, TRAJAS, 650.121.8009, 1995-10-17, 3500.00 |
| 142, Curtis, Davies, CDAVIES, 650.121.2994, 1997-01-29, 3100.00 |
| 143, Randall, Matos, RMATOS, 650.121.2874, 1998-03-15, 2600.00 |
| 144, Peter, Vargas, PVARGAS, 650.121.2004, 1998-07-09, 2500.00 |
| 178, Kimberly, Grant, KGRANT, 011.44.1644.429263, 1999-05-24, 7000.00 |
| 200, Jennifer, Whalen, JWHALEN, 515.123.4444, 1987-09-17, 4400.00 |
| 201, Michael, Hartstein, MHARTSTE, 515.123.5555, 1996-02-17, 13000.00 |
| 202, Pat, Fay, PFAY, 603.123.6666, 1997-08-17, 6000.00 |
| 205, Shelley, Higgins, SHIGGINS, 515.123.8080, 1994-06-07, 12000.00 |
| 206, William, Gietz, WGIEZT, 515.123.8181, 1994-06-07, 8300.00 |
+-----+
17 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Exercicis TEMA 3:

1. Crea una consulta per mostrar el cognom i el salari dels empleats que guanyen més de \$12000.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY > 12000;
+-----+
| LAST_NAME | SALARY |
+-----+
| King      | 24000.00 |
| Kochhar   | 17000.00 |
| De Haan   | 17000.00 |
| Hartstein | 13000.00 |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Crea una consulta per mostrar el cognom del treballador i el número de departament del treballador número 176.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID=176;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

3 Modifica la consulta de l'exercici 1 per mostrar el cognom i el salari de tots els treballadors el salari dels quals no està comprés entre \$5000 i \$12000.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY<5000 OR SALARY>12000;
+-----+
| LAST_NAME | SALARY |
+-----+
| King      | 24000.00 |
| Kochhar   | 17000.00 |
| De Haan   | 17000.00 |
| Lorentz   | 4200.00 |
| Rajas     | 3500.00 |
| Davies    | 3100.00 |
| Matos     | 2600.00 |
| Vargas    | 2500.00 |
| Whalen    | 4400.00 |
| Hartstein | 13000.00 |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4 Mostra el cognom del treballador, l'identificador de càrrec i la data d'inici dels empleats contractats entre el 20 de febrer de 1998 i l'1 de maig de 1998. Ordena la consulta en ordre ascendent per data d'inici.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, HIRE_DATE FROM
EMPLOYEES WHERE HIRE_DATE BETWEEN '1998-02-20'
AND '1998-05-01' ORDER BY HIRE_DATE;
+-----+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | JOB_ID | HIRE_DATE |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Matos     | ST_CLERK | 1998-03-15 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

5 Mostra el cognom i el número de departament de tots els empleats del departament 20 i 50 en ordre alfabètic per cognom.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID=20
OR DEPARTMENT_ID=50 ORDER BY LAST_NAME;
+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID |
+-----+-----+
| Davies    | 50             |
| Fay       | 20             |
| Hartstein | 20             |
| Matos     | 50             |
| Mourgos   | 50             |
| Rajs      | 50             |
| Vargas    | 50             |
+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6 Modifica el fitxer exer3.sql per a enumerar el cognom i el salari dels empleats que guanyen entre \$5000 i \$12000 i estan en el departament 20 o 50. Canvia el nom de les columnes.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME AS COGNOM, SALARY AS SALARI
-> FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE (SALARY BETWEEN 5000 AND 12000) AND DEPARTMENT_ID IN (20,50);
+-----+-----+
| COGNOM | SALARI |
+-----+-----+
| Mourgos | 5800.00 |
| Fay     | 6000.00 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. Mostra el cognom i la data de contractació de tots els empleats contractats l'any 1994.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, HIRE_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE HIRE_DATE BETWEEN '1994-01-01' AND '1994-12-31';
+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | HIRE_DATE |
+-----+-----+
| Higgins   | 1994-06-07 |
| Gietz     | 1994-06-07 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

també estaria bé d'aquesta manera

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, HIRE_DATE
-> FROM EMPLOYEES
-> WHERE YEAR(HIRE_DATE)=1994;
+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | HIRE_DATE |
+-----+-----+
| Higgins   | 1994-06-07 |
| Gietz     | 1994-06-07 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

8. Mostra el cognom i el càrrec de tots els empleats que no tenen director.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, JOB_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE MANAGER_ID IS NULL;
+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | JOB_ID |
+-----+-----+
| King      | AD_PRES |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

9. Mostra el cognom, el salari i la comissió per a tots els empleats que guanyen comissions. Ordena les dades en ordre descendent de salari i comissions.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY, COMMISSION_PCT FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION_PCT IS NOT NULL ORDER BY SALARY AND COMMISSION_PCT;
+-----+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | SALARY | COMMISSION_PCT |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Grant     | 7000.00 | 0.15 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. Mostra el cognom de tots els empleats que tinguin la a com a tercera lletra.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE '__a%';
+-----+
| LAST_NAME |
+-----+
| Grant     |
| Whalen    |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

11. Mostra el cognom de tots els empleats que tinguin una a i una e en el cognom.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE '%a%' AND LAST_NAME LIKE '%e%';
+-----+
| LAST_NAME |
+-----+
| De Haan   |
| Davies    |
| Whalen    |
| Hartstein |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

12. Mostra el cognom, el càrrec i el salari de tots els empleats que siguin representants de vendes (SA_REP) o encarregats de stock (ST_CLERK) i que els salaris no siguin iguals a \$2500, \$3500 ni \$7000.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, SALARY
-> FROM EMPLOYEES
-> WHERE JOB_ID IN ('SA_REP', 'ST_CLERK') AND SALARY NOT IN (2500, 3500, 7000);
+-----+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | JOB_ID | SALARY |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Davies    | ST_CLERK | 3100.00 |
| Matos     | ST_CLERK | 2600.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

13. Modifica el fitxer exer6.sql per a mostrar el cognom, el salari i la comissió per a tots els empleats que tinguin comissions del 20%.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY, COMMISSION_PCT FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE COMMISSION_PCT=0.20;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Exercicis TEMA 4:

1. Fes una consulta que visualitzi el salari major, menor, la suma i la mitjana de tots els treballadors. Etiqueta adequadament les columnes. Arrodoneix fins al nombre enter més pròxim.

```
mysql> SELECT ROUND(MAX(SALARY),0) AS MAX_SALARY, ROUND(MIN(SALARY),0) AS MIN_SALARY, ROUND(SUM(SALARY),0)
AS SUM_SALARY, ROUND(AVG(SALARY),0) AS AVERAGE_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| MAX_SALARY | MIN_SALARY | SUM_SALARY | AVERAGE_SALARY |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 24000 | 2500 | 145400 | 8553 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Modifica la consulta anterior per visualitzar els mateixos camps però per a cada tipus de càrrec.

```
mysql> SELECT JOB_ID, MAX(SALARY) AS MAX_SALARY, MIN(SALARY) AS MIN_SALARY, SUM(SALARY)
AS SUM_SALARY, ROUND(AVG(SALARY),0) AS AVERAGE_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY JOB_ID;
```

JOB_ID	MAX_SALARY	MIN_SALARY	SUM_SALARY	AVERAGE_SALARY
AC_ACCOUNT	8300.00	8300.00	8300.00	8300
AC_MGR	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00	12000
AD_ASST	4400.00	4400.00	4400.00	4400
AD PRES	24000.00	24000.00	24000.00	24000
AD_VP	17000.00	17000.00	34000.00	17000
IT_PROG	9000.00	4200.00	19200.00	6400
MK_MAN	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00	13000
MK_REP	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000
SA_REP	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000
ST_CLERK	3500.00	2500.00	11700.00	2925
ST_MAN	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	5800

11 rows in set (0.00 sec)

3. Escriu una consulta per visualitzar el nombre de persones amb el mateix càrrec.

```
mysql> SELECT JOB_ID, COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID) AS "TOTAL_EMPLOYEES" FROM
EMPLOYEES GROUP BY JOB_ID;
```

JOB_ID	TOTAL_EMPLOYEES
AC_ACCOUNT	1
AC_MGR	1
AD_ASST	1
AD PRES	1
AD_VP	2
IT_PROG	3
MK_MAN	1
MK_REP	1
SA_REP	1
ST_CLERK	4
ST_MAN	1

11 rows in set (0.01 sec)

4. Determina el nombre de directors sense enumerar-los. Etiqueta la columna com a “Nombre de directors” (utilitza la columna manager_id).

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT MANAGER_ID) AS "NOMBRE DE DIRECTORS"
-> FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

NOMBRE DE DIRECTORS
8

1 row in set (0.03 sec)

5. Escriu una consulta per visualitzar la diferència entre el salari màxim i mínim. Etiqueta adequadament la columna.

```
mysql> SELECT MAX(SALARY)-MIN(SALARY) AS SAL_DIFFERENCE FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

SAL_DIFFERENCE
21500.00

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

6. Visualitza el número de director i el salari del treballador amb menor sou per a aquest director.

```
mysql> SELECT MANAGER_ID,MIN(SALARY)
-> FROM EMPLOYEES
-> WHERE MANAGER_ID IS NOT NULL
-> GROUP BY MANAGER_ID;
```

MANAGER_ID	MIN(SALARY)
100	5800.00
101	4400.00
102	9000.00
103	4200.00
124	2500.00
149	7000.00
201	6000.00
205	8300.00

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7. Escriu una consulta per visualitzar el nom, la ubicació, el número d'empleats i el salari mitjà de tots els treballadors de cada departament.

```
mysql> SELECT DEP.DEPARTMENT_NAME, DEP.LOCATION_ID, COUNT(E.EMPLOYEE_ID) AS NUM_EMPLOYEES, AVG(E.SALARY) AS AVERAGE_SALARY
FROM DEPARTMENTS DEP JOIN EMPLOYEES E ON DEP.DEPARTMENT_ID=E.DEPARTMENT_ID GROUP BY DEP.DEPARTMENT_ID;
```

DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID	NUM_EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE_SALARY
Administration	1700	1	4400.000000
Marketing	1800	2	9500.000000
Shipping	1500	5	3500.000000
IT	1400	3	6400.000000
Executive	1700	3	19333.333333
Accounting	1700	2	10150.000000

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

8. Crea una consulta que et mostri el nombre total d'empleats i, d'aquest total, el nombre d'empleats contractats en 1995, 1996, 1997 i 1998. Crea les capçaleres de columna adequades.

```
mysql> select count(*) as "Total", (select count(*) from employees where year(hire_date)=1995) as "Contr. 1995", (select count(*) from employees where year(hire_date)=1996) as "Contr. 1996", (select count(*) from employees where year(hire_date)=1997) as "Contr. 1997", (select count(*) from employees where year(hire_date)=1998) as "Contr. 1998" from employees;
```

Total	Contr. 1995	Contr. 1996	Contr. 1997	Contr. 1998
17	1	1	2	2

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Exercicis TEMA 5:

1. Escriu una consulta que mostri el cognom i la data de contractació de qualsevol empleat del mateix departament que Zlotkey. Exclòs Zlotkey.

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_NAME, HIRE_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID=(SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE LAST_NAME="Zlotkey") AND LAST_NAME<>"Zlotkey";
```

Empty set (0.01 sec)

2. Crea una consulta per a mostrar els números de l'empleat i els cognoms de tots els empleats que guanyen més salari mig. Ordena els resultats per salari en ordre ascendent.

```
mysql> SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY>
(SELECT AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES) ORDER BY SALARY ASC;
+-----+-----+
| EMPLOYEE_ID | LAST_NAME |
+-----+-----+
|          103 | Hunold    |
|          205 | Higgins   |
|          201 | Hartstein |
|          101 | Kochhar   |
|          102 | De Haan   |
|          100 | King      |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Escriu una consulta que mostri els números de l'empleat i els cognoms de tots els empleats que treballen en un departament amb qualsevol empleat i el cognom del qual contingui una 'u'. Col·loca la sentència SQL en un fitxer de text cridat lab6_3.sql. Executa la consulta.

```
mysql> SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID IN
(SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE '%u%');
+-----+-----+
| EMPLOYEE_ID | LAST_NAME |
+-----+-----+
|          103 | Hunold    |
|          104 | Ernst     |
|          107 | Lorentz   |
|          124 | Mourgos   |
|          141 | Rajas     |
|          142 | Davies    |
|          143 | Matos     |
|          144 | Vargas    |
+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Mostra el cognom, el número de departament i l'identificador de càrrec de tots els empleats els identificadors d'ubicació dels quals sigui 1700.

```
mysql> SELECT E.LAST_NAME, E.DEPARTMENT_ID, E.JOB_ID FROM EMPLOYEES E JOIN DEPARTMENTS D
ON E.DEPARTMENT_ID=D.DEPARTMENT_ID WHERE D.LOCATION_ID=1700;
+-----+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID | JOB_ID |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Whalen    |          10 | AD_ASST |
| King      |          90 | AD_PRES |
| Kochhar   |          90 | AD_VP   |
| De Haan   |          90 | AD_VP   |
| Higgins   |         110 | AC_MGR  |
| Gietz     |         110 | AC_ACCOUNT |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

5. Mostra el cognom, el número de departament i l'identificador de càrrec de tots els empleats del departament "Executive".

```
mysql> SELECT E.LAST_NAME, E.DEPARTMENT_ID, E.JOB_ID FROM EMPLOYEES E JOIN DEPARTMENTS D
ON E.DEPARTMENT_ID=D.DEPARTMENT_ID WHERE D.DEPARTMENT_NAME="Executive";
+-----+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | DEPARTMENT_ID | JOB_ID |
+-----+-----+-----+
| King      |          90 | AD_PRES |
| Kochhar   |          90 | AD_VP   |
| De Haan   |          90 | AD_VP   |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Modifica la consulta lab6_3.sql per a mostrar els números d'empleat, els cognoms i els salaris de tots els empleats que guanyen més del salari mig i que treballen en un departament amb un empleat que tingui una 'u' en el seu cognom. Torna a guardar la consulta com a lab6_7.sql. Executa la sentència en lab6_7.sql.

```
mysql> SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY > (SELECT AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES) AND DEPARTMENT_ID IN (SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE '%u%');
+-----+-----+-----+
| EMPLOYEE_ID | LAST_NAME | SALARY |
+-----+-----+-----+
|          103 | Hunold    | 9000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Exercicis TEMA 6:

1. Escriu una consulta per visualitzar el cognom del treballador i el nom del departament on treballen per a tots els treballadors.

```
mysql> SELECT E.LAST_NAME, D.DEPARTMENT_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES E JOIN DEPARTMENTS D ON E.DEPARTMENT_ID=D.DEPARTMENT_ID;
+-----+-----+
| LAST_NAME | DEPARTMENT_NAME |
+-----+-----+
| Whalen    | Administration  |
| Hartstein | Marketing        |
| Fay       | Marketing        |
| Mourgos   | Shipping         |
| Rajs      | Shipping         |
| Davies    | Shipping         |
| Matos     | Shipping         |
| Vargas    | Shipping         |
| Hunold    | IT               |
| Ernst     | IT               |
| Lorentz   | IT               |
| King      | Executive        |
| Kochhar   | Executive        |
| De Haan   | Executive        |
| Higgins   | Accounting       |
| Gietz     | Accounting       |
+-----+-----+
16 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Crea un llistat únic amb tots els càrrecs que hi ha al departament 80. Inclou la ubicació del departament en el resultat.

```
mysql> SELECT E.JOB_ID, D.LOCATION_ID FROM EMPLOYEES E JOIN DEPARTMENTS D ON E.DEPARTMENT_ID=D.DEPARTMENT_ID WHERE E.DEPARTMENT_ID=80;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Escriu una consulta per mostrar el cognom del treballador, el nom del departament, l'identificador d'ubicació i la ciutat de tots els empleats que reben comissió.

```
mysql> SELECT E.LAST_NAME, D.DEPARTMENT_NAME, D.LOCATION_ID, L.CITY FROM (EMPLOYEES E JOIN DEPARTMENTS D ON E.DEPARTMENT_ID=D.DEPARTMENT_ID) JOIN LOCATIONS L ON D.LOCATION_ID=L.LOCATION_ID WHERE E.COMMISSION_PCT IS NOT NULL;
Empty set (0.01 sec)
```

4. Visualitza el cognom del treballador i el nom del departament per a tots els treballadors que tinguin una 'a' minúscula en el cognom.

```
mysql> SELECT E.LAST_NAME,D.DEPARTMENT_NAME
-> FROM EMPLOYEES E JOIN DEPARTMENTS D USING (DEPARTMENT_ID)
-> WHERE E.LAST_NAME LIKE BINARY "%a%";
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Whalen	Administration
Hartstein	Marketing
Fay	Marketing
Rajs	Shipping
Davies	Shipping
Matos	Shipping
Vargas	Shipping
Kochhar	Executive
De Haan	Executive

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

5. Escriu una consulta per visualitzar el cognom, el càrrec, el número i el número de departament per a tots els treballadors que treballen a Toronto.

```
mysql> SELECT E.LAST_NAME, J.JOB_TITLE, E.JOB_ID, D.DEPARTMENT_ID FROM ((EMPLOYEES E JOIN DEPARTMENTS D ON
E.DEPARTMENT_ID=D.DEPARTMENT_ID) NATURAL JOIN JOBS J) JOIN LOCATIONS L ON L.LOCATION_ID=D.LOCATION_ID WHERE
L.CITY='Toronto';
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_TITLE	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
Hartstein	Marketing Manager	MK_MAN	20
Fay	Marketing Representative	MK_REP	20

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

6. Visualitza el cognom i el número d'empleat amb el cognom i el número del seu director. Etiqueta les columnes per tal que sigui més clar el resultat.

```
mysql> SELECT E.LAST_NAME AS EMPLOYEE, E.EMPLOYEE_ID AS EMPLOYEE_ID, M.LAST_NAME
AS DIRIRECTOR, M.EMPLOYEE_ID AS DIRECTOR_ID FROM EMPLOYEES E JOIN EMPLOYEES M ON
E.MANAGER_ID=M.EMPLOYEE_ID;
```

EMPLOYEE	EMPLOYEE_ID	DIRIRECTOR	DIRECTOR_ID
Kochhar	101	King	100
De Haan	102	King	100
Hunold	103	De Haan	102
Ernst	104	Hunold	103
Lorentz	107	Hunold	103
Mourgos	124	King	100
Rajs	141	Mourgos	124
Davies	142	Mourgos	124
Matos	143	Mourgos	124
Vargas	144	Mourgos	124
Whalen	200	Kochhar	101
Hartstein	201	King	100
Fay	202	Hartstein	201
Higgins	205	Kochhar	101
Gietz	206	Higgins	205

15 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7. Complexa. Visualitza l'estructura de la taula JOB_GRADES. A continuació crea una consulta en la que es pugui visualitzar el nom, el càrrec, el nom del departament, el salari i el grau de tots els treballadors.

```
mysql> DESC JOB_GRADES;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
GRADE_LEVEL	varchar(3)	YES		NULL	
LOWEST_SAL	float	YES		NULL	
HIGHEST_SAL	float	YES		NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT E.FIRST_NAME, J.JOB_TITLE, D.DEPARTMENT_NAME, E.SALARY, JG.GRADE_LEVEL FROM ((EMPLOYEES E JOIN DEPARTMENTS D ON E.DEPARTMENT_ID=D.DEPARTMENT_ID) JOIN JOBS J ON E.JOB_ID=J.JOB_ID) JOIN JOB_GRADES JG ON E.SALARY BETWEEN JG.LOWEST_SAL AND JG.HIGHEST_SAL;
```

FIRST_NAME	JOB_TITLE	DEPARTMENT_NAME	SALARY	GRADE_LEVEL
Steven	President	Executive	24000.00	E
Neena	Administration Vice President	Executive	17000.00	E
Lex	Administration Vice President	Executive	17000.00	E
Alexander	Programmer	IT	9000.00	C
Bruce	Programmer	IT	6000.00	C
Diana	Programmer	IT	4200.00	B
Kevin	Stock Manager	Shipping	5800.00	B
Trenna	Stock Clerk	Shipping	3500.00	B
Curtis	Stock Clerk	Shipping	3100.00	B
Randall	Stock Clerk	Shipping	2600.00	A
Peter	Stock Clerk	Shipping	2500.00	A
Jennifer	Administration Assistant	Administration	4400.00	B
Michael	Marketing Manager	Marketing	13000.00	D
Pat	Marketing Representative	Marketing	6000.00	C
Shelley	Accounting Manager	Accounting	12000.00	D
William	Public Accountant	Accounting	8300.00	C

```
16 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

8. Crea una consulta utilitzant el natural join que et llisti les ubicacions on hi ha departaments (l'id, el carrer, el codi postal, la ciutat i el nom del país).

```
mysql> SELECT L.LOCATION_ID, L.STREET_ADDRESS, L.POSTAL_CODE, L.CITY, L.STATE_PROVINCE, L.COUNTRY_ID FROM LOCATIONS L NATURAL JOIN DEPARTMENTS D WHERE D.DEPARTMENT_ID IS NOT NULL GROUP BY L.LOCATION_ID;
```

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTRY_ID
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas	US
1500	2001 Interiors Blvd	99236	South		
San Francisco	California US				
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US
1800	460 Bloor St. W.	ON M5S 1X8	Toronto	Ontario	CA
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park OX9 9ZB	Oxford	Oxford	UK	

```
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

9. Fes la mateixa consulta utilitzant el join i la clàusula using.

```
mysql> SELECT L.LOCATION_ID, L.STREET_ADDRESS, L.POSTAL_CODE, L.CITY, L.STATE_PROVINCE, L.COUNTRY_ID FROM LOCATIONS L JOIN DEPARTMENTS D USING (LOCATION_ID) WHERE D.DEPARTMENT_ID IS NOT NULL GROUP BY L.LOCATION_ID;
```

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTRY_ID
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas	US
1500	2001 Interiors Blvd	99236	South		
San Francisco	California US				
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US
1800	460 Bloor St. W.	ON M5S 1X8	Toronto	Ontario	CA
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park OX9 9ZB	Oxford	Oxford	UK	

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. Fes la mateixa consulta amb el join i l'on. Compara els resultats de les consultes 8, 9 i 10; han de ser els mateixos.

```
mysql> SELECT L.LOCATION_ID, L.STREET_ADDRESS, L.POSTAL_CODE, L.CITY, L.STATE_PROVINCE, L.COUNTRY_ID FROM LOCATIONS L JOIN DEPARTMENTS D
ON L.LOCATION_ID=D.LOCATION_ID WHERE D.DEPARTMENT_ID IS NOT NULL GROUP BY L.LOCATION_ID;
```

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTRY_ID
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas	US
1500	2001 Interiors Blvd	99236	South		
San Francisco	California US				
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US
1800	460 Bloor St. W.	ON M5S 1X8	Toronto	Ontario	CA
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park Ox9 9ZB	Oxford	UK		

5 rows in set (0.02 sec)

11. Ara, refés la consulta sense utilitzar cap de les paraules clau citades en els exercicis anteriors.

```
mysql> SELECT L.LOCATION_ID, L.STREET_ADDRESS, L.POSTAL_CODE, L.CITY, L.STATE_PROVINCE, L.COUNTRY_ID FROM LOCATIONS L JOIN DEPARTMENTS D
WHERE L.LOCATION_ID=D.LOCATION_ID AND D.DEPARTMENT_ID IS NOT NULL GROUP BY L.LOCATION_ID;
```

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTRY_ID
1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas	US
1500	2001 Interiors Blvd	99236	South		
San Francisco	California US				
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US
1800	460 Bloor St. W.	ON M5S 1X8	Toronto	Ontario	CA
2500	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park Ox9 9ZB	Oxford	UK		

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

12. Amplia les 4 consultes anteriors de forma que et presenti només els registres de la ciutat de Seattle.

```
mysql> SELECT L.LOCATION_ID, L.STREET_ADDRESS, L.POSTAL_CODE, L.CITY, L.STATE_PROVINCE, L.COUNTRY_ID
FROM LOCATIONS L NATURAL JOIN DEPARTMENTS D WHERE CITY="Seattle" GROUP BY L.LOCATION_ID;
```

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTRY_ID
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT L.LOCATION_ID, L.STREET_ADDRESS, L.POSTAL_CODE, L.CITY, L.STATE_PROVINCE, L.COUNTRY_ID FROM LOCATIONS L
JOIN DEPARTMENTS D USING (LOCATION_ID) WHERE D.DEPARTMENT_ID IS NOT NULL AND CITY="Seattle" GROUP BY L.LOCATION_ID;
```

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTRY_ID
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT L.LOCATION_ID, L.STREET_ADDRESS, L.POSTAL_CODE, L.CITY, L.STATE_PROVINCE, L.COUNTRY_ID FROM LOCATIONS L JOIN
DEPARTMENTS D ON L.LOCATION_ID=D.LOCATION_ID WHERE D.DEPARTMENT_ID IS NOT NULL AND CITY="Seattle" GROUP BY L.LOCATION_ID;
```

LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTRY_ID
1700	2004 Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washington	US

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

13. Hi ha una taula que no hem utilitzat fins ara: jobs. Aquesta taula ens presenta informació dels identificadors de treball, nom dels treballs i salari màxim i mínim d'aquest treball. Crea una consulta que t'indiqui: nom i cognom d'un treballador, el seu identificador de treball, el nom del seu treball i el salari mínim que podria cobrar.

- Utilitzant natural join
- Utilitzant join i using
- Utilitzant join i on
- Sense utilitzar cap de les anteriors.
- Utilitzant el cross join. Analitza el resultat que obtens. Explica per què obtens el resultat.

```
mysql> SELECT E.FIRST_NAME, E.LAST_NAME, E.EMPLOYEE_ID, J.JOB_TITLE, J.MIN_SALARY FROM
EMPLOYEES E NATURAL JOIN JOBS J;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY
William	Gietz	206	Public Accountant	4200
Shelley	Higgins	205	Accounting Manager	8200
Jennifer	Whalen	200	Administration Assistant	3000
Steven	King	100	President	20000
Neena	Kochhar	101	Administration Vice President	15000
Lex	De Haan	102	Administration Vice President	15000
Alexander	Hunold	103	Programmer	4000
Bruce	Ernst	104	Programmer	4000
Diana	Lorentz	107	Programmer	4000
Michael	Hartstein	201	Marketing Manager	9000
Pat	Fay	202	Marketing Representative	4000
Kimberely	Grant	178	Sales Representative	6000
Trenna	Rajs	141	Stock Clerk	2000
Curtis	Davies	142	Stock Clerk	2000
Randall	Matos	143	Stock Clerk	2000
Peter	Vargas	144	Stock Clerk	2000
Kevin	Mourgos	124	Stock Manager	5500

17 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT E.FIRST_NAME, E.LAST_NAME, E.EMPLOYEE_ID, J.JOB_TITLE, J.MIN_SALARY FROM
EMPLOYEES E JOIN JOBS J USING (JOB_ID);
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY
William	Gietz	206	Public Accountant	4200
Shelley	Higgins	205	Accounting Manager	8200
Jennifer	Whalen	200	Administration Assistant	3000
Steven	King	100	President	20000
Neena	Kochhar	101	Administration Vice President	15000
Lex	De Haan	102	Administration Vice President	15000
Alexander	Hunold	103	Programmer	4000
Bruce	Ernst	104	Programmer	4000
Diana	Lorentz	107	Programmer	4000
Michael	Hartstein	201	Marketing Manager	9000
Pat	Fay	202	Marketing Representative	4000
Kimberely	Grant	178	Sales Representative	6000
Trenna	Rajs	141	Stock Clerk	2000
Curtis	Davies	142	Stock Clerk	2000
Randall	Matos	143	Stock Clerk	2000
Peter	Vargas	144	Stock Clerk	2000
Kevin	Mourgos	124	Stock Manager	5500

17 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT E.FIRST_NAME, E.LAST_NAME, E.EMPLOYEE_ID, J.JOB_TITLE, J.MIN_SALARY FROM
EMPLOYEES E JOIN JOBS J ON E.JOB_ID=J.JOB_ID;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY
William	Gietz	206	Public Accountant	4200
Shelley	Higgins	205	Accounting Manager	8200
Jennifer	Whalen	200	Administration Assistant	3000
Steven	King	100	President	20000
Neena	Kochhar	101	Administration Vice President	15000
Lex	De Haan	102	Administration Vice President	15000
Alexander	Hunold	103	Programmer	4000
Bruce	Ernst	104	Programmer	4000
Diana	Lorentz	107	Programmer	4000
Michael	Hartstein	201	Marketing Manager	9000
Pat	Fay	202	Marketing Representative	4000
Kimberely	Grant	178	Sales Representative	6000
Trenna	Rajs	141	Stock Clerk	2000
Curtis	Davies	142	Stock Clerk	2000
Randall	Matos	143	Stock Clerk	2000
Peter	Vargas	144	Stock Clerk	2000
Kevin	Mourgos	124	Stock Manager	5500

17 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT E.FIRST_NAME, E.LAST_NAME, E.EMPLOYEE_ID, J.JOB_TITLE, J.MIN_SALARY FROM
EMPLOYEES E JOIN JOBS J WHERE E.JOB_ID=J.JOB_ID;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY
William	Gietz	206	Public Accountant	4200
Shelley	Higgins	205	Accounting Manager	8200
Jennifer	Whalen	200	Administration Assistant	3000
Steven	King	100	President	20000
Neena	Kochhar	101	Administration Vice President	15000
Lex	De Haan	102	Administration Vice President	15000
Alexander	Hunold	103	Programmer	4000
Bruce	Ernst	104	Programmer	4000
Diana	Lorentz	107	Programmer	4000
Michael	Hartstein	201	Marketing Manager	9000
Pat	Fay	202	Marketing Representative	4000
Kimberely	Grant	178	Sales Representative	6000
Trenna	Rajs	141	Stock Clerk	2000
Curtis	Davies	142	Stock Clerk	2000
Randall	Matos	143	Stock Clerk	2000
Peter	Vargas	144	Stock Clerk	2000
Kevin	Mourgos	124	Stock Manager	5500

17 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT E.FIRST_NAME, E.LAST_NAME, E.EMPLOYEE_ID, J.JOB_TITLE, J.MIN_SALARY FROM
EMPLOYEES E CROSS JOIN JOBS J ON E.JOB_ID=J.JOB_ID;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY
William	Gietz	206	Public Accountant	4200
Shelley	Higgins	205	Accounting Manager	8200
Jennifer	Whalen	200	Administration Assistant	3000
Steven	King	100	President	20000
Neena	Kochhar	101	Administration Vice President	15000
Lex	De Haan	102	Administration Vice President	15000
Alexander	Hunold	103	Programmer	4000
Bruce	Ernst	104	Programmer	4000
Diana	Lorentz	107	Programmer	4000
Michael	Hartstein	201	Marketing Manager	9000
Pat	Fay	202	Marketing Representative	4000
Kimberely	Grant	178	Sales Representative	6000
Trenna	Rajs	141	Stock Clerk	2000
Curtis	Davies	142	Stock Clerk	2000
Randall	Matos	143	Stock Clerk	2000
Peter	Vargas	144	Stock Clerk	2000
Kevin	Mourgos	124	Stock Manager	5500

17 rows in set (0.00 sec)

En todas las consultas obtengo el mismo resultado siempre que le obligue a cada una a cumplir la condicion de la relacion, por ejemplo en el caso del cross join se ha de forzar a relacionarse con un where sino mostraria las dos tablas multiplicadas como si fuera un producto cartesiano