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 elastname, e department_id, edepartment_name,
FROM employee (Jour department (one-departments_id
(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
employees e-Jour departments ON e department-id =
=d-department_id Jour location, ON d-location-id = l. location id
department
WHERE (department id =80);

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

SELECT elastname d.departmentname from employees
eJour departments d on e-department WHERE ecommission
pct is NOT NULL;

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

SELECT (e_lastname, d_department_name from employees
e-Jour department-id WHERE elastname 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_Jobid e_department_id,
d_department_name. from employee e-Jour department id
ON e_department d=d.department d Jour locations. ON WHERE
city = 'Toraito';

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 l-lastname AS employee, C.employee_id AS
EMP# 1, M.last name AS manager, M.employee_id
AS Mger.

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, e_employee_id
AS emp #, m_last_name AS manager, m.employee_id
AS mgr # from employees ar e_manager_id = m employee_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_department_id
AS dept_ID, e2.last_name AS colleague from
employee e1 join employees on e1.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.department e_salary, g_grade level from
employees WHERE last_name = Davies
```

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

```
SELECT e_hire_name e_hire_date from employees
WHERE e_hire_data > (SELECT hire_data FROM
employee 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_data
AS Mgr_Hired FROM employees e join employees m
ON e_manager_id;
```

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