Introduction to Databases (Spring 2020)

Homework #2 (60 Pts, April 29, 2020)

Student ID 2016312761

Name 여혁수

Suppose that the emp and dept tables are represented as follows.

EMPNO ENAME	JOB	MGR HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTN0
7369 SMITH	CLERK	7902 80/12/17	800		20
7499 ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698 81/02/20	1600	300	30
7521 WARD	SALESMAN	7698 81/02/22	1250	500	30
7566 JONES	MANAGER	7839 81/04/02	2975		20
7654 MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698 81/09/28	1250	1400	30
7698 BLAKE	MANAGER	7839 81/05/01	2850		30
7782 CLARK	MANAGER	7839 81/06/09	2450		10
7788 SCOTT	ANALYST	7566 87/04/19	3000		20
7839 KING	PRESIDENT	81/11/17	5000		10
7844 TURNER	SALESMAN	7698 81/09/08	1500	0	30
7876 ADAMS	CLERK	7788 87/05/23	1100		20
7900 JAMES	CLERK	7698 81/12/03	950		30
7902 FORD	ANALYST	7566 81/12/03	3000		20
7934 MILLER	CLERK	7782 82/01/23	1300		10

DEPTN0	DNAME	LOC
20 30	ACCOUNTING RESEARCH SALES OPERATIONS	NEW YORK DALLAS CHICAGO BOSTON

(1) [5 pts] Find the employee number and the name of employees whose name have 'a' and 'm' in any position. Note that 'a' should appear before 'm'.

(번역: 이름에 'a'와 'm'을 포함하고 있는 사원들의 번호와 이름을 찾으시오. 'a'가 'm'보다 먼저 나타낸다.)

Answer:

SELECT empno, ename FROM emp <u>WHERE ename LIKE '%a%m%' :</u>

Result:



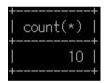
(2) [5 pts] Find the number of employees who have unknown commission values. Note that use NULL clause.

(번역: NULL 를 이용하여 commission 값이 존재하지않는 사원 수를 찾으시오.)

Answer:



Result:



(3) [5 pts] Find the name of departments and the number of employees where at least three employees are working in the department.

(번역:최소 3 명의 사원이 존재하는부서의 이름과 해당 부서에 소속된 사원 수를 찾으시오.)

Answer:

SELECT <u>d.dname, count(e.ename)</u>

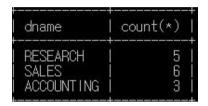
FROM emp e, dept d

WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno

```
GROUP BY e.deptno

HAVING count(e.ename)>=3:
```

Result:

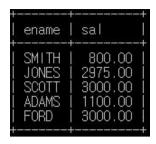


(4) [5 pts] Find the name of employees and their salaries who work at 'DALLAS'. Note that you use INNER JOIN clause.

(번역: DALLAS 에 근무하는 사원의 이름과 급여를찾으시오.)

Answer:

Result:



(5) [8 pts] Find the highest salary in each department and sort them in decreasing order by their salaries. Note that you use LEFT JOIN clause.

(번역: LEFT JOIN 을 사용하여 각 부서별 가장 높은 급여를 찾고, 이를 내림차순으로정렬하시오.)

Answer:

SELECT dname, MAX(sal) as max_sal

FROM __dept d

LEFT JOIN emp e ON d.deptno=e.deptno

GROUP BY d.deptno

ORDER BY max_sal DESC;

Result:



(6) [8 pts] Find the name of the employee who is senior to their managers (MGR) [senior is defined as being hired earlier].

(번역: 자신의 manager 보다 고용일자가 더 앞선 사원의 이름을 찾으시오.)

Answer:

```
SELECT ename

FROM emp e

WHERE _____e.hiredate< (SELECT m.hiredate
FROM emp m

WHERE ____e.mgr=m.empno____);
```

Result:



(7) [8 pts] Find the employee number and the name of employees who DO NOT manage other employees. Note that use NOT EXISTS clause.

(번역: NOT EXISTS 를 이용하여 부하사원이 없는 사원들의 이름과 번호를 찾으시오.)

Answer:

```
SELECT __m.empno, m.ename

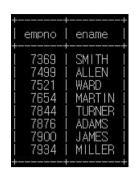
FROM emp m

WHERE NOTEXISTS (SELECT*

FROM emp e

WHERE __m.empno=e.mgr____);
```

Result:



(8) [8 pts] Find the department number whose average salary for the department is less than the average of all employees. Note that use a nested query for HAVING clause.

(번역: 부서의 평균이 모든 사원들의 평균 급여보다 작은 부서의 번호와 해당 부서의 평균 급여를찾으시 오.)

Answer:

```
SELECT <u>deptno, avg(sal)</u>

FROM emp

GROUP BY deptno

HAVING <u>avg(sal)</u> (SELECT <u>avg(sal)</u> from emp);
```

Result:



(9) [8 pts] Find the average salaries of employees managed by each supervisor.

(번역: 사원 별 직속 부하 사원의 평균 급여를 찾으시오.)

Answer:

SELECT m.empno, m.ename, AVG(e.sal)

FROM emp e, emp m

WHERE <u>e.mgr=m.empno</u>

GROUP BY <u>m.empno:</u>

Result:

+ empno	ename	++ AVG(e.sal)
7566 7698 7782 7788 7788 7839 7902	JONES BLAKE CLARK SCOTT KING FORD	3000,000000 1310,000000 1300,000000 1100,000000 2758,333333 800,000000