**TOPIC 02: Sorting and Restricting Data**

**Exercises**

**\*\*\* This exercise is performed on HR Schema (HR database) \*\*\***

**\*\*\* For all queries use table employees \*\*\***

1. Write a query in SQL to display the full name (first and last) name, and salary, for all employees whose salary is out of the range 7000 and 15000 and make the result set in ascending order by the full name.

select (first\_name || ' ' || last\_name) as name, salary from EMPLOYEES

where salary between 7000 and 15000

order by name ;

1. Write a query in SQL to display the full name (first and last), job id and date of hire for those employees who was hired during November 5th, 2007 and July 5th, 2009.

select first\_name || ' ' || last\_name,job\_id,HIRE\_DATE from EMPLOYEES

where HIRE\_DATE = '5-nov-2011' or HIRE\_DATE = '5-july-2009';

1. Write a query in SQL to display the the full name (first and last name), and department number for those employees who works either in department 70 or 90.

select first\_name || ' ' || last\_name,DEPARTMENT\_ID from EMPLOYEES

where DEPARTMENT\_ID = 90 or DEPARTMENT\_ID = 70;

1. Write a query in SQL to display the full name (first and last name), salary, and manager number for those employees who is working under a manager.

select first\_name || ' ' || last\_name,salary,MANAGER\_ID from EMPLOYEES

where MANAGER\_ID is not null;

1. Write a query in SQL to display all the information from Employees table for those employees who was hired before June 21st, 2002.

select \* from EMPLOYEES

where HIRE\_DATE < '21-jun-2002';

1. Write a query in SQL to display the first and last name, email, salary and manager ID, for those employees whose managers are hold the ID 120, 103 or 145.

select first\_name || ' ' || last\_name,salary,MANAGER\_ID,EMAIL from EMPLOYEES

where MANAGER\_ID = 120 or MANAGER\_ID = 103 or MANAGER\_ID = 145;

1. Write a query in SQL to display all the information for all employees who have the letters D, S, or N in their first name and also arrange the result in descending order by salary.

select \* from EMPLOYEES

where FIRST\_NAME like '%d%' or FIRST\_NAME like '%s' or FIRST\_NAME like '%n'

order by salary desc;

1. Write a query in SQL to display the full name (first name and last name), hire date, commission percentage, email and telephone separated by '-', and salary for those employees who earn the salary above 11000 or the seventh digit in their phone number equals 3 and make the result set in a descending order by the first name.

SELECT first\_name || ' ' || last\_name AS "Full Name", hire\_date, commission\_pct, email || '-' || phone\_number, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 11000 OR SUBSTR(REPLACE(phone\_number,'.',''),7,1) = 3

ORDER BY first\_name DESC;

1. Write a query in SQL to display the first and last name, and department number for those employees who holds a letter s as a 3rd character in their first name.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, department\_id FROM employees WHERE LOWER(SUBSTR(first\_name,3,1)) = 's';

1. Write a query in SQL to display the employee ID, first name, job id, and department number for those employees who is working except the departments 50,30 and 80.

select employee\_id,first\_name,job\_id,department\_id from EMPLOYEES

where DEPARTMENT\_ID not in 50 or DEPARTMENT\_ID not in 30 or DEPARTMENT\_ID not in 80;

1. Write a query in SQL to display the employee Id, first name, job id, and department number for those employees whose department number equals 30, 40 or 90.

select employee\_id,first\_name,job\_id,department\_id from EMPLOYEES

where DEPARTMENT\_ID like 50 or DEPARTMENT\_ID like 30 or DEPARTMENT\_ID like 80;