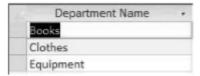
Jake Magri

Problem 1

Find all department names (no duplicates) that have ever sold any item, excluding items of type N, R, or E. Make sure the output uses "Department Name" as the header for the output column.



SELECT

DISTINCT DEP.DEPTNAME AS [Department Name]

FROM

DEPARTMENT AS DEP, SALE AS S, ITEM AS I

WHERE

DEP.DEPTNO = S.DEPTNO

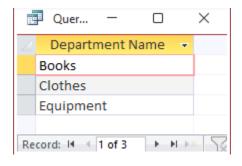
AND

S.ITEMNO = I.ITEMNO

AND

I.ITEMTYPE NOT IN ('N', 'R', 'E')

.



Problem 2

Find all employees whose boss is either 'Alice' or 'Ned'. List their names, salaries, bosses' names and salaries, and the difference between the salaries (for each row). Use the column headers shown below.

Employee •	Employee Salary •	Boss •	Boss Salary •	Difference in salary •
Ned	\$45,000.00	Alice	\$75,000.00	\$30,000.00
Andrew	\$25,000.00	Ned	\$45,000.00	\$20,000.00
Clare	\$22,000.00	Ned	\$45,000.00	\$23,000.00
Todd	\$38,000.00	Alice	\$75,000.00	\$37,000.00
Brier	\$43,000.00	Alice	\$75,000.00	\$32,000.00
Sophie	\$35,000.00	Alice	\$75,000.00	\$40,000.00

SELECT

E.EMPNAME AS Employee, E.EMPSALARY AS [Employee Salary],

B.EMPNAME AS Boss, B.EMPSALARY AS [Boss Salary],

B.EMPSALARY - E.EMPSALARY AS [Difference in salary]

FROM

EMPLOYEE AS E, EMPLOYEE AS B

WHERE

E.BOSSNO = B.EMPNO AND B.EMPNAME IN ('Alice', 'Ned')

:

ı	□ Query1 – □								
	Employee *	Employee Salar *	Boss	Boss Salary	Difference in salary				
	Ned	\$45,000.00	Alice	\$75,000.00	\$30,000.00				
	Andrew	\$25,000.00	Ned	\$45,000.00	\$20,000.00				
	Clare	\$22,000.00	Ned	\$45,000.00	\$23,000.00				
	Todd	\$38,000.00	Alice	\$75,000.00	\$37,000.00				
	Brier	\$43,000.00	Alice	\$75,000.00	\$32,000.00				
	Sophie	\$35,000.00	Alice	\$75,000.00	\$40,000.00				

Problem 3

With a single query, create a new table named NEWEMPLOYEE containing the Number, Name, and Salary of every employee in the EMPLOYEE table whose name ends with "e". (Assume there can be many different names that can end with "e").



SELECT

EMPNO, EMPNAME, EMPSALARY

INTO

NEWEMPLOYEE

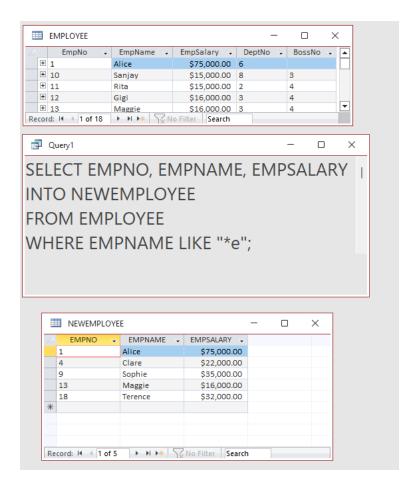
FROM

EMPLOYEE

WHERE

EMPNAME LIKE "*e"

;



Problem 4

Return the aggregate (total) delivered quantity for all departments with total number of received deliveries (not delivered quantity!) greater than 7. Show the department name and the aggregate delivered quantity in your output. Use appropriate names for the columns. Order the results in descending by the number of received deliveries.

Department Name	Number of deliveries Total quantity delivered			
Navigation	16	207		
Equipment	11	87		
Recreation	10	65		
Clothes	9	40		

SELECT

D.DEPTNAME AS [Department Name], COUNT(DEL.DELNO) AS [Number of deliveries], SUM(DEL.DELQTY) AS [Total quantity delivered]

FROM

DEPARTMENT AS D, DELIVERY AS DEL

WHERE

D.DEPTNO = DEL.DEPTNO

GROUP BY

D.DEPTNAME

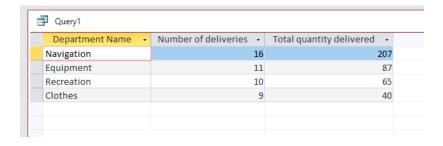
HAVING

COUNT(DEL.DELNO) > 7

ORDER BY

COUNT(DEL.DELNO) DESC

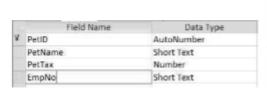
,

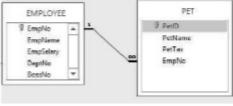


Problem 5

Create a new table named PET with the following structure :

PETID AutoNumber Must have a unique value; Primary Key
PETNAME Text Size 15; Must have a value
PETTAX Number Must allow decimal places
EMPNO Text Must have a value; Foreign key, linking to EMPLOYEE table





CREATE TABLE PET (PETID AUTOINCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, PETNAME VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL, PETTAX DOUBLE, EMPNO VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL UNIQUE, FOREIGN KEY (EMPNO) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(EMPNO));

