Practice week 2:

Retrieving Data Using the SQL SELECT Statement

1) The HR department wants a query to display all unique job IDs from the EMPLOYEES table.

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3	

2) To familiarize yourself with the data in the EMPLOYEES table, create a query to display all the data from that table. Separate each column output by a comma. Name the column title THE_OUTPUT.

THE_OUTPUT
1 100,Steven,King,SKING,515.123.4567,17-JUN-87,AD_PRES,24000,,,90
2 101,Neena,Kochhar,NKOCHHAR,515.123.4568,21-SEP-89,AD_VP,17000,,100,90
3 102,Lex,De Haan,LDEHAAN,515.123.4569,13-JAN-93,AD_VP,17000,,100,90
4 103,Alexander,Hunold,AHUNOLD,590.423.4567,03-JAN-90,IT_PROG,9000,,102,60

Display 107 rows.

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3) The HR department needs to find high-salary and low-salary employees. To display the last name and salary for any employee whose salary is not in the range of $5,000 to $12,000.

	LAST_NAME	SALARY
1	King	24000
2	Kochhar	17000
3	De Haan	17000
4	Austin	4800
5	Pataballa	4800

Display 55 rows.

1	
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4) Create a report to display the last name, job ID, and hire date for employees with the last names of Matos and Taylor.

	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	HIRE_DATE
1	Matos	ST_CLERK	15-MAR-98
2	Taylor	SA_REP	24-MAR-98
3	Taylor	SH_CLERK	24-JAN-98

1	
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5) Display the last name and department ID of all employees in departments 20 or 50.

	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	Atkinson	50
2	Bell	50
3	Bissot	50
4	Bull	50

Display 47 rows.

1	
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6) Display the last names of all employees who have both an "a" and an "e" in their last name.

	LAST_NAME
1	Baer
2	Bates
3	Colmenares
4	Davies
5	De Haan

Display 17 rows.

1	
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