Practice 4-1: Using Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions

Create a report that produces the following for each employee:
<employee last name> earms <salary> monthly but wants <3 times salary.>. Label the column Dream Salaries.

	2 Dream Salaries
1	Whalen earns \$4,400.00 monthly but wants \$13,200.00.
2	Hartstein earns \$13,000.00 monthly but wants \$39,000.00.
3	Fay earns \$6,000.00 monthly but wants \$18,000.00.
4	Higgins earns \$12,000.00 monthly but wants \$36,000.00.
5	Gietz earns \$8,300.00 monthly but wants \$24,900.00.

...

- 19 Taylor earns \$8,600.00 monthly but wants \$25,800.00.
- 20 Grant earns \$7,000.00 monthly but wants \$21,000.00.
- 2) Display each employee's last name, hire date, and salary review date, which is the first Monday after six months of service. Label the column REVIEW. Format the dates to appear in the format similar to "Monday, the Thirty-First of July, 2000."

	LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	2 REVIEW
1	Whalen	17-SEP-87	Monday, the Twenty-First of March, 1988
2	Hartstein	17-FEB-96	Monday, the Nineteenth of August, 1996
3	Fay	17-AUG-97	Monday, the Twenty-Third of February, 1998
4	Higgins	07-JUN-94	Monday, the Twelfth of December, 1994
5	Gietz	07-JUN-94	Monday, the Twelfth of December, 1994

	19 Taylor	24-MAR-98	Monday, the Twenty-Eighth of September, 1998
1	20 Grant	24-MAY-99	Monday, the Twenty-Ninth of November, 1999

3) Display the last name, hire date, and day of the week on which the employee started. Label the column DAY. Order the results by the day of the week, starting with Monday.

1112	LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	DAY
1	Grant	24-MAY-99	MONDAY
2 1	Ernst	21-MAY-91	TUESDAY
3 7	Taylor	24-MAR-98	TUESDAY
4 1	Rajs	17-OCT-95	TUESDAY
5 1	Mourgos	16-NOV-99	TUESDAY

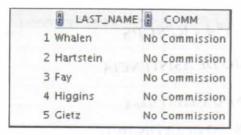
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19 Matos	15-MAR-98	SUNDAY
20 Fay	17-AUG-97	SUNDAY



Practice 4-1: Using Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions (continued)

 Create a query that displays the employees' last names and commission amounts. If an employee does not earn commission, show "No Commission." Label the column COMM.



...

16 Vargas	No Commission
17 Zlotkey	.2
18 Abel	.3
19 Taylor	.2
20 Grant	.15

If you have time, complete the following exercises:

5) Using the DECODE function, write a query that displays the grade of all employees based on the value of the column JOB_ID, using the following data:

Job	Grade
AD_PRES	A
ST_MAN	В
IT_PROG	C
SA_REP	D
ST_CLERK	E
None of the	above 0

	JOB_ID	974	GRADE
1	AC_ACCOUNT	0	
2	AC_MGR	0	
3	AD_ASST	0	
4	AD_PRES	A	
5	AD_VP	0	
6	AD_VP	0	
7	IT_PROG	C	

14 SA_REP	D
15 SA_REP	D

19 ST_CLERK	E
O ST_MAN	В

Practice 5-1: Reporting Aggregated Data Using the Group Functions (continued)

If you want an extra challenge, complete the following exercises:

10) Create a query to display the total number of employees and, of that total, the number of employees hired in 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. Create appropriate column headings.

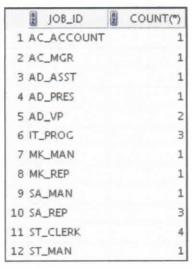
R	TOTAL 20	878	1995	R	1996	R N	1997	R	1998
1	20		1		2		2		3

11) Create a matrix query to display the job, the salary for that job based on department number, and the total salary for that job, for departments 20, 50, 80, and 90, giving each column an appropriate heading.

1 AC_MGR	(null)	(null)	(null)	Dept 90 (null)	Total 12000
2 AC_ACCOUNT	(null)	(null)	(null)	(null)	8300
3 IT_PROG	(null)	(null)	(null)	(null)	
4 ST_MAN	(null)	5800	(null)	(null)	5800
5 AD_ASST	(null)	(null)	(null)	(null)	19200 5800 4400
6 AD_VP	(null)	(null)	(null)	34000	34000
7 MK_MAN	13000	(null)	(null)	(null)	13000
8 SA_MAN	(null)	(null)	10500	(null)	10500
9 MK_REP	6000	(null)	(null)	(null)	6000
10 AD_PRES	(null)	(null)	(null)	24000	24000
11 SA_REP	(null)	(null)	19600	(null)	26600
12 ST_CLERK	(null)	11700	(null)	(null)	11700

Practice 5-1: Reporting Aggregated Data Using the Group Functions (continued)

6) Write a query to display the number of people with the same job.

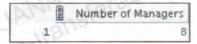


Generalize the query so that the user in the HR department is prompted for a job title. Save the script to a file named lab_05_06.sql. Run the query. Enter IT_PROG when prompted.



 Determine the number of managers without listing them. Label the column Number of Managers.

Hint: Use the MANAGER ID column to determine the number of managers.



8) Find the difference between the highest and lowest salaries. Label the column DIFFERENCE.



If you have time, complete the following exercises:

9) Create a report to display the manager number and the salary of the lowest-paid employee for that manager. Exclude anyone whose manager is not known. Exclude any groups where the minimum salary is \$6,000 or less. Sort the output in descending order of salary.

