1)(2p) Sa se afiseze numele, salariul, titlul jobului, codul si numele departamentului, id-ul locatiei, orasul si tara in care lucreaza angajatii condusi direct de "hunoldalexander" si care au fost angajati intre 01-07-1991 si 28-02-1999. Pe ultima coloana se va afisa numele managerului (Hunold), concatenat cu spatiu, concatenat cu prenumele sau (Alexander). Coloana o sa se numeasca Nume si Prenume Manager. \*/

SELECT E.first\_name, E.last\_name, E.salary, J.job\_title, D.department\_id, D.department\_name, L.location\_id, L.city, C.country\_name, M.first\_name || ' ' || M.last\_name AS "Nume si Prenume Manager" FROM locations L

JOIN countries C ON C.country\_id = L.country\_id

JOIN departments D ON D.location\_id = L.location\_id

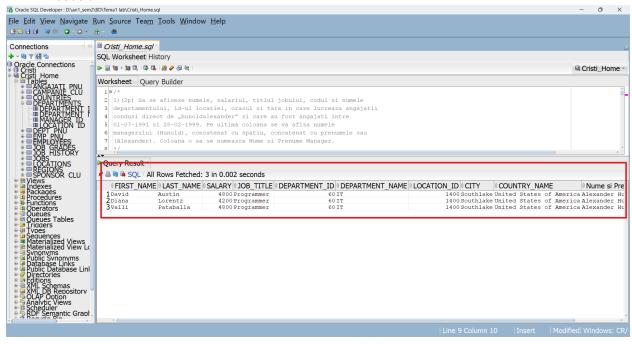
JOIN employees M ON M.employee\_id = D.manager\_id

JOIN employees E ON E.department id = D.department id

JOIN jobs J ON E.job\_id = J.job\_id WHERE E.manager\_id =

(SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE first\_name = 'Alexander' AND last\_name = 'Hunold')

AND E.hire\_date BETWEEN to\_date('01-07-1991', 'dd-mm-yyyy') AND to\_date('28-02-1999', 'dd-mm-yyyy');



/\*

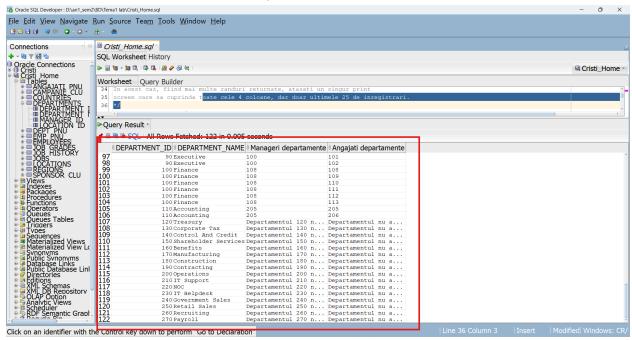
2. (3p) Sa se listeze codul departamentului, numele departamentului si codul managerului de departament. In cazul in care un departament nu are manager se va afisa pe coloana respectiva, in output, mesajul:

"Departamentul <department\_id> nu are manager" (ex: Departamentul 120 nu are manager). Coloana se va numi "Manageri departamente". De asemenea, in cadrul aceleiasi cereri, sa se afiseze atat departamentele care au angajati, cat si cele fara angajati. In cazul in care un departament are angajati, se va afisa si codul acestor angajati (o coloana unde se vor afisa codurile de angajati pentru fiecare departament in parte). Daca un departament nu are angajati, se va afisa pe coloana respectiva, in output, mesajul: "Departamentul nu are angajati". Coloana se va numi "Angajati departamente". In final se vor afisa 4 coloane: department\_id, department\_name, Angajati departamente, Manageri departamente. In acest caz, fiind mai multe randuri returnate, atasati un singur print screen care sa cuprinda toate cele 4 coloane, dar doar ultimele 25 de inregistrari.

SELECT d.department id, d.department name,

nvl(to\_char(d.manager\_id), 'Departamentul' || to\_char(d.department\_id)|| ' nu are manager') AS "Manageri departamente",

nvl(to\_char(e.employee\_id), 'Departamentul nu are angajati') AS "Angajati departamente" FROM departments d LEFT JOIN employees e ON d.department\_id = e.department\_id;



/\*

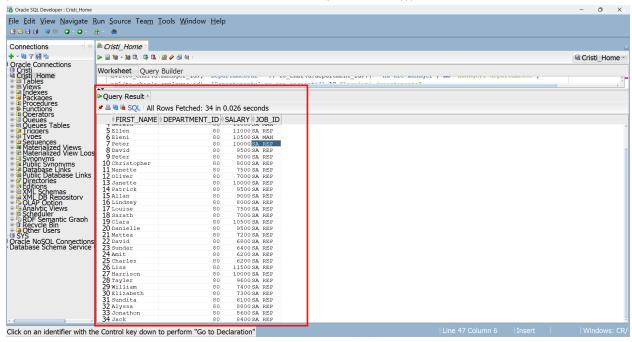
\*/

3. (3p) Sa se afiseze codul si numele angajatilor, codul departamentului, salariul si codul job-ului tuturor angaja?ilor care lucreaza in departamente si al caror salariu si comision coincid cu salariul si comisionul unui angajat din Oxford (scris exact asa).

\*/

SELECT first\_name, department\_id, salary, job\_id FROM employees WHERE department\_id is not NULL AND (salary, commission\_pct) IN

(SELECT salary, commission\_pct FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT department\_id FROM departments WHERE location\_id = (SELECT location\_id FROM locations WHERE city = 'Oxford')));



4. (4p) Sa se creeze tabelele urmatoare CAMPANIE\_PNU si SPONSOR PNU

Unde PNU se formeaza astfel:

- P -> prima litera din prenume
- NU -> primele doua litere din nume

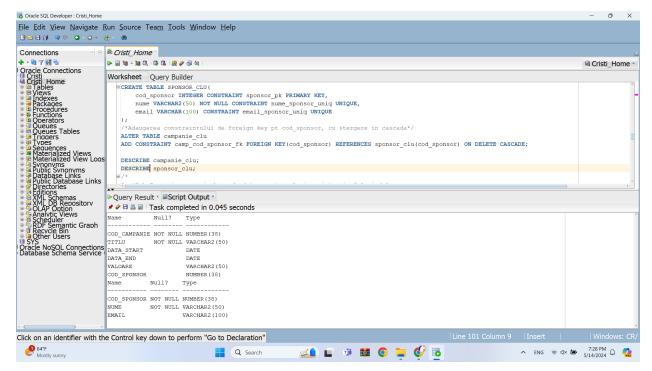
```
CAMPANIE_PNU
```

```
(cod_campanie – cheie primara,

titlu -> titlul campaniei – nu poate fi null,
data_start -> data la care incepe campania – are implicit
valoarea sysdate,
data_end -> data la care se incheie campania – este o data
inserata in momentul inserarii inregistrarii in baza de date; aceasta data trebuie
sa fie mai mare decat data_start,
valoare -> pretul campaniei – poate fi null,
cod_sponsor – cheie externa
)
```

SPONSOR PNU

```
(cod sponsor – cheie primara,
nume -> denumirea sponsorului - nu poate fi null si trebuie sa
aiba o valoare unica,
email -> poate fi null si are o valoare unica
)
CREATE TABLE CAMPANIE CLU(
  cod campanie INTEGER CONSTRAINT campanie pk PRIMARY KEY,
  titlu VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
  data start DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
  data end DATE,
  valoare VARCHAR2(50),
  cod sponsor INTEGER,
  CONSTRAINT date ck CHECK(data start < data end)
);
CREATE TABLE SPONSOR CLU(
  cod sponsor INTEGER CONSTRAINT sponsor pk PRIMARY KEY,
  nume VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT nume sponsor uniq UNIQUE,
  email VARCHAR(100) CONSTRAINT email sponsor uniq UNIQUE
);
/*Adaugarea constraintului de foreign key pt cod sponsor, cu stergere in cascada*/
ALTER TABLE campanie clu
ADD CONSTRAINT camp cod sponsor fk FOREIGN KEY(cod sponsor) REFERENCES
sponsor clu(cod sponsor) ON DELETE CASCADE;
DESCRIBE campanie clu;
DESCRIBE sponsor clu;
```



5. (3p) Sa se insereze in baza de date urmatoarele inregistrari, folosind la alegere metoda implicita sau explicita, precizand varianta aleasa.

\*/

## **INSERT ALL**

INTO sponsor\_clu(cod\_sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(10, 'CISCO', 'cisco@gmail.com')

INTO sponsor clu(cod sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(20, 'KFC', NULL)

INTO sponsor clu(cod sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(30, 'ADOBE', 'adobe@adobe.com')

INTO sponsor clu(cod sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(40, 'BRD', NULL)

INTO sponsor clu(cod sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(50, 'VODAFONE', 'vdf@gmail.com')

INTO sponsor clu(cod sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(60, 'BCR', NULL)

INTO sponsor clu(cod sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(70, 'SAMSUNG', NULL)

INTO sponsor clu(cod sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(80, 'IBM', 'ibm@ibm.com')

INTO sponsor clu(cod sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(90, 'OMV', NULL)

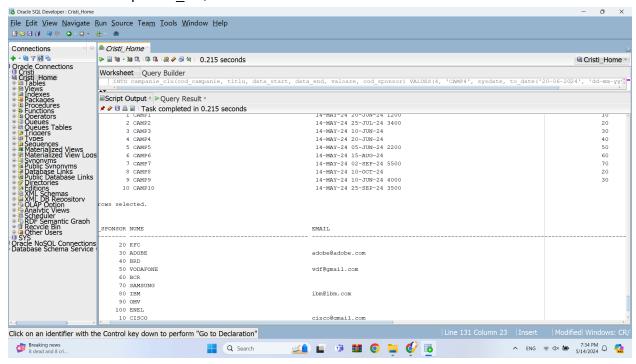
INTO sponsor clu(cod sponsor, nume, email) VALUES(100, 'ENEL', NULL)

INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)
VALUES(1, 'CAMP1', sysdate, to\_date('20-06-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), 1200, 10)
INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)
VALUES(2, 'CAMP2', sysdate, to\_date('25-07-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), 3400, 20)
INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)
VALUES(3, 'CAMP3', sysdate, to\_date('10-06-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), NULL, 30)
INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)
VALUES(4, 'CAMP4', sysdate, to\_date('20-06-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), NULL, 40)
INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)

VALUES(5, 'CAMP5', sysdate, to\_date('05-06-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), 2200, 50)
INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)
VALUES(6, 'CAMP6', sysdate, to\_date('15-08-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), NULL, 60)
INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)
VALUES(7, 'CAMP7', sysdate, to\_date('02-09-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), 5500, 70)
INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)
VALUES(8, 'CAMP8', sysdate, to\_date('10-10-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), NULL, 20)
INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)
VALUES(9, 'CAMP9', sysdate, to\_date('10-06-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), 4000, 30)
INTO campanie\_clu(cod\_campanie, titlu, data\_start, data\_end, valoare, cod\_sponsor)
VALUES(10, 'CAMP10', sysdate, to\_date('25-09-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'), 3500, NULL)
SELECT 1 FROM dual;

SELECT \* FROM campanie\_clu;

SELECT \* FROM sponsor clu;

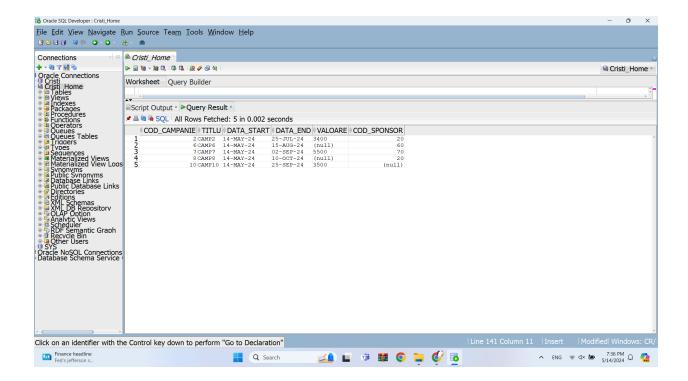


/\*

6. (2p) Sa se stearga campaniile care vor expira inainte de data 01-07-2024. Se va adauga un print screen cu rezultatele ramase in urma stergerii, dupa care se vor anula modificarile.

\*/

DELETE FROM campanie\_clu WHERE data\_end < to\_date('01-07-2024', 'dd-mm-yyyy'); SELECT \* FROM campanie\_clu; ROLLBACK;



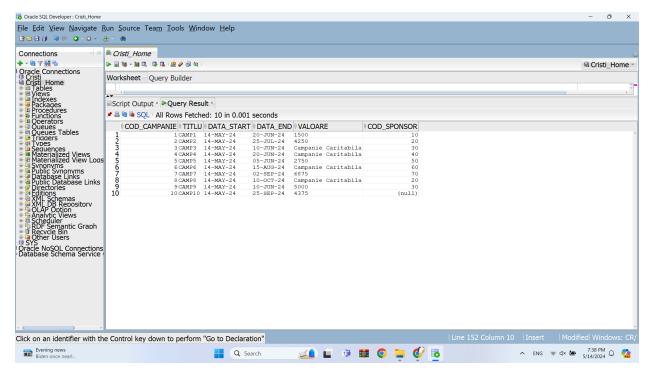
7. (3p) Sa se modifice valoarea tuturor campaniilor, aplicandu-se o majorare cu 25%. Daca o campanie nu are valoare, atunci ea este o campanie caritabila si se va completa cu textul "Campanie Caritabila". Se va atasa in document un print cu valorile modificate (output-ul dupa rulare) dupa care se vor anula modificarile.

\*/

UPDATE campanie\_clu SET valoare = nvl(to\_char(valoare + 0.25 \* valoare), 'Campanie Caritabila');

SELECT \* FROM campanie\_clu;

ROLLBACK;



8. (3p) Sa se stearga sponsorul 20 din baza de date. Explicati in cuvinte pasii necesari rezolvarii cu succes a cerintei. Dupa stergere anulati modificarile.

\*/

/\*EXPLICATIE: campanie referentiaza sponsor prin cod\_sponsor deci ne vom folosi de on delete cascade

pentru a sterge din ambele tabele in care apare sponsoru respectiv(fara on delete cascade ar fii trebuit

sa stergem mai intai din tabelul copil(campanie) apoi tabelul tata(sponsor)

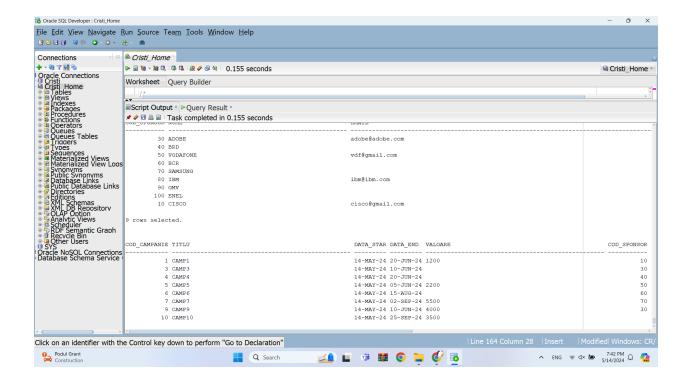
\*/

DELETE FROM sponsor clu WHERE cod sponsor = 20;

SELECT \* FROM sponsor clu;

SELECT \* FROM companie\_clu;

**ROLLBACK** 



9. (2p) Stergeti sponsorii care nu sponsorizeaza nicio campanie. Dupa stergere realizati un print screen output-ului (SELECT \* FROM sponsor), dupa care salvati modificarile.

\*/

DELETE FROM sponsor\_clu WHERE cod\_sponsor NOT IN (SELECT cod\_sponsor FROM campanie\_clu WHERE cod\_sponsor IS NOT NULL);

SELECT \* FROM sponsor clu;

SELECT \* FROM companie clu;

**COMMIT** 

