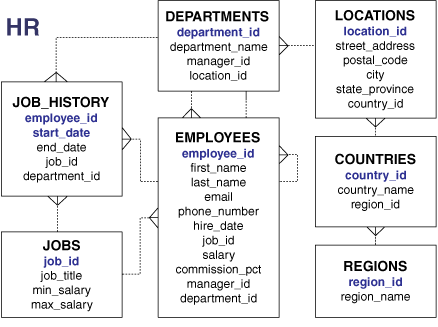
## **Objectives:**

The aim of this lab is exercise the variations of the select statement.

All the queries are referring to the HR database. To connect to this database: connect hr/hr;

The schema of this database is given below:



## **Lab Work:**

**To retrieve the first name, last name, job id and department number from employee relation belonging to department 90:**

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 90;

**To retrieve the last name, job id, department number of the employee whose first name is Whalen:**

SELECT last\_name, job\_id, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Whalen’;

**To get a list of the employees who earn less than or equal to 3000:**

SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary <= 3000;

**To display the names and salaries of employees who earn between 2500 and 3500:**

SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500;

**To display all the names between “king” and “smith”:**

SELECT last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name BETWEEN 'King' AND 'Smith';

**Display the employees whose manager id is either 100,101,201:**

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, salary, manager\_id

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id IN (100, 101, 201);

**To retrieve the names of employees who start with letter S:**

SELECT first\_name

FROM employees

WHERE first\_name LIKE 'S%';

**To retrieve the names of employees who were hired in 1995:**

SELECT last\_name, hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date LIKE '%95';

**To retrieve the names of employees who has letter ‘o’ as a second letter:**

SELECT last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name LIKE '\_o%';

**Display the names of employees who have no manager:**

SELECT last\_name, manager\_id

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id IS NULL;

**Display info about the employee who has salary above 10000 and has a last name ending with “MAN”:**

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary >=10000

AND job\_id LIKE '%MAN%';

**Display the employees who do not work as “IT\_prog”, “ST\_clerk”, “Sa\_rep”**

SELECT last\_name, job\_id

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id

NOT IN ('IT\_PROG', 'ST\_CLERK', 'SA\_REP');

**To retrieve info about employees ordered by hire date**

SELECT last\_name, job\_id, department\_id, hire\_date

FROM employees

ORDER BY hire\_date;

**The same as 13, but in descending order**

SELECT last\_name, job\_id, department\_id, hire\_date

FROM employees

ORDER BY hire\_date DESC;

**To retrieve info about a particular employee whose id entered from keyboard**

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = &employee\_num;

**To reteive info about employee whose job id is entered from KB**

SELECT last\_name, department\_id, salary\*12

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id = '&job\_title';

**To enter from keyboard a column name, and a condition and an attribute for ordering:**

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id, &column\_name

FROM employees

WHERE &condition

ORDER BY &order\_column;

**We can use the define command of the SQL plus to give a value to a variable:**

DEFINE employee\_num = 200

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = &employee\_num;

UNDEFINE employee\_num

## **Class Exercise:**

1. Due to budget issues, the HR department needs a report that displays the last name and salary of employees who earn more than $12,000.
2. Create a report that displays the last name and department number for employee number176.
3. The HR departments needs to find high-salary and low-salary employees. display the last name and salary for any employee whose salary is not in the range of $5,000 to $12,000.
4. Create a report to display the last name, job ID, and start date for the employees with the last names of Matos and Taylor. Order the query in ascending order by start date.
5. Display the last name and department number of all employees in departments 20 or 50 in ascending alphabetical order by name.
6. display the last name and salary of employees who earn between $5,000 and $12,000 and are in department 20 or 50. Label the columns Employee and Monthly Salary, respectively.
7. The HR department needs a report that displays the last name and hire date for all employees who were hired in 1994.
8. Create a report to display the last name and job title of all employees who do not have a manager.
9. Create a report to display the last name, salary, and commission of all employees who earn commissions. Sort data in descending order of salary and commissions.
10. Members of the HR department want to have more flexibility with the queries that you are writing.
11. They would like a report that displays the last name and salary of employees who earn more than an amount that the user specifies after a prompt.
12. The HR department wants to run reports based on a manager. Create a query that
13. prompts the user for a manager ID and generates the employee ID, last name, salary,
14. and department for that manager’s employees. The HR department wants the ability to
15. sort the report on a selected column. You can test the data with the following values:
16. manager ID = 103, sorted by employee last name.
17. Display all employee last names in which the third letter of the name is a.
18. Display the last name of all employees who have both an a and an e in their last name.
19. Display the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose job is sales representative or stock clerk and whose salary is not equal to $2,500, $3,500, or $7,000.
20. Display the last name, salary, and commission for all employees whose commission amount is 20%.