EXERCISE-7

Displaying data from multiple tables

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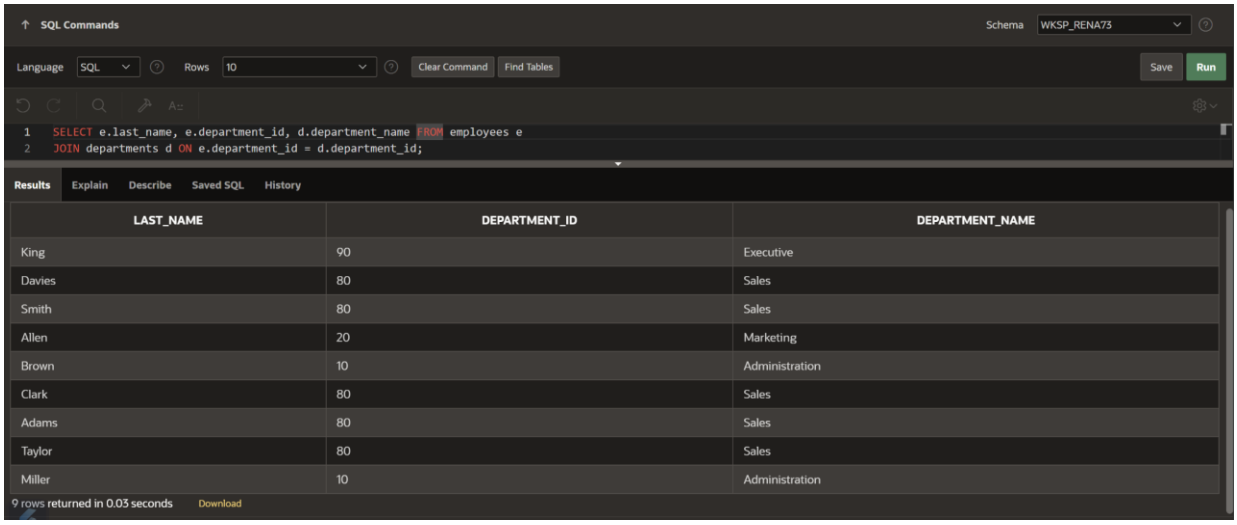
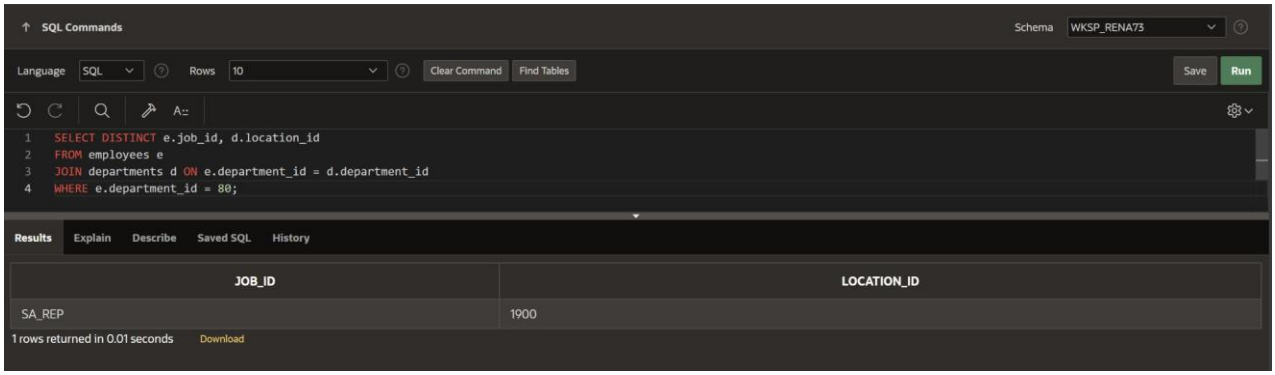
DEPARTMENT	AI&DS

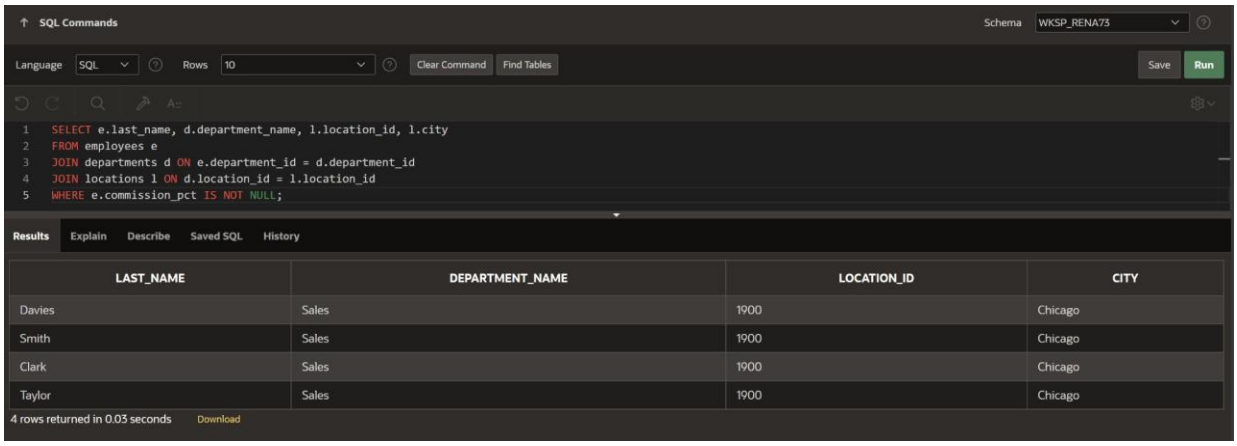
1 .Write a query to display the last name, department number, and department name for all employees.



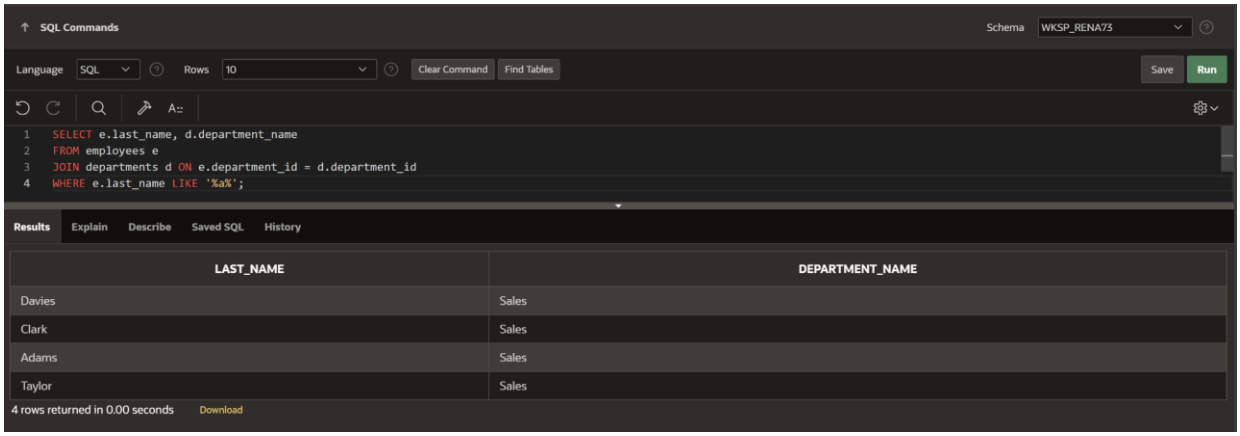
2. Create a unique listing of all jobs that are in department 80. Include the location of the department in the output.



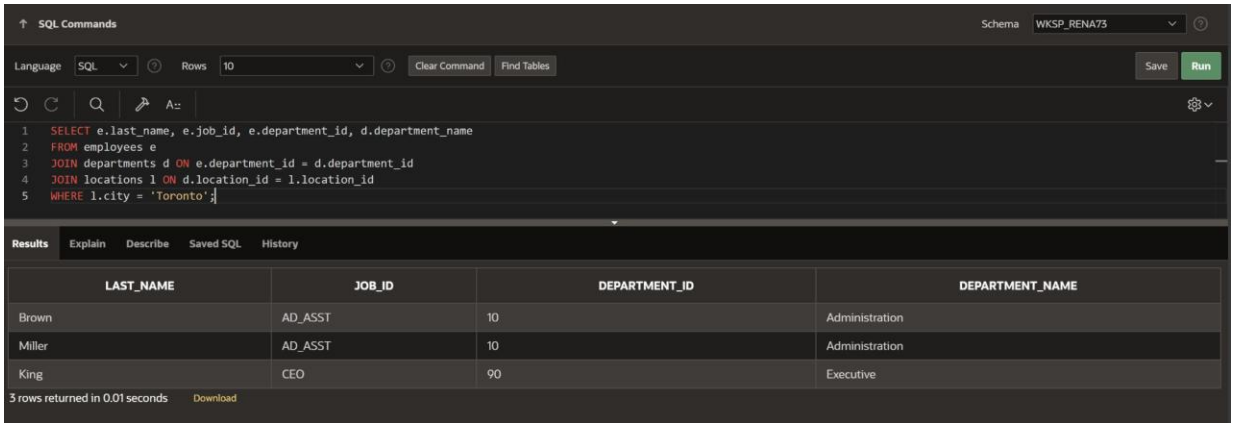
3. Write a query to display the employee last name, department name, location ID, and city of all employees who earn a commission.



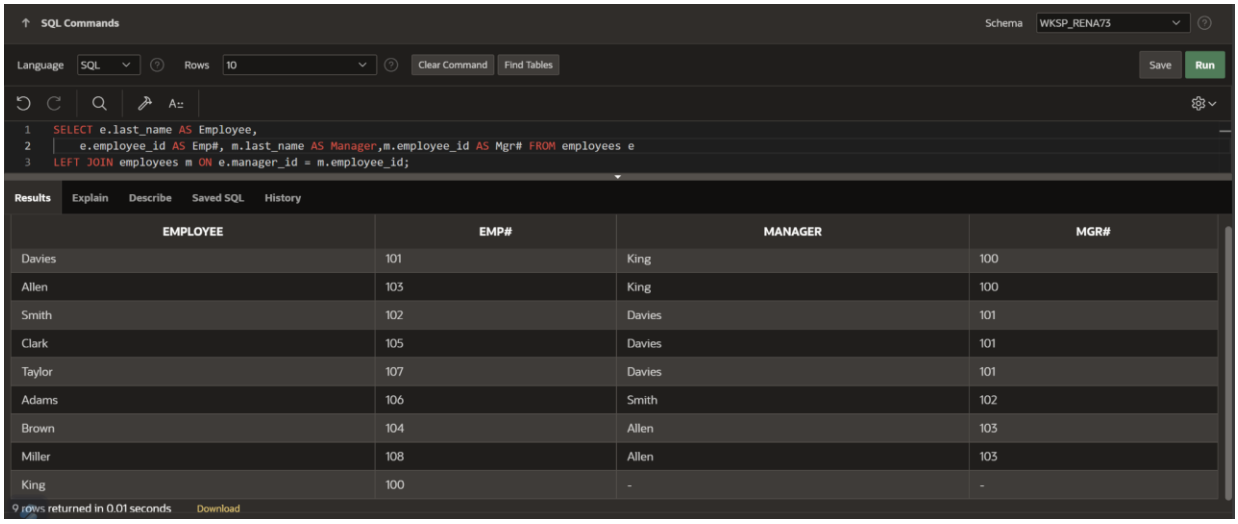
4. Display the employee last name and department name for all employees who have an a(lowercase) in their last names.



5. Write a query to display the last name, job, department number, and department name for all employees who work in Toronto.



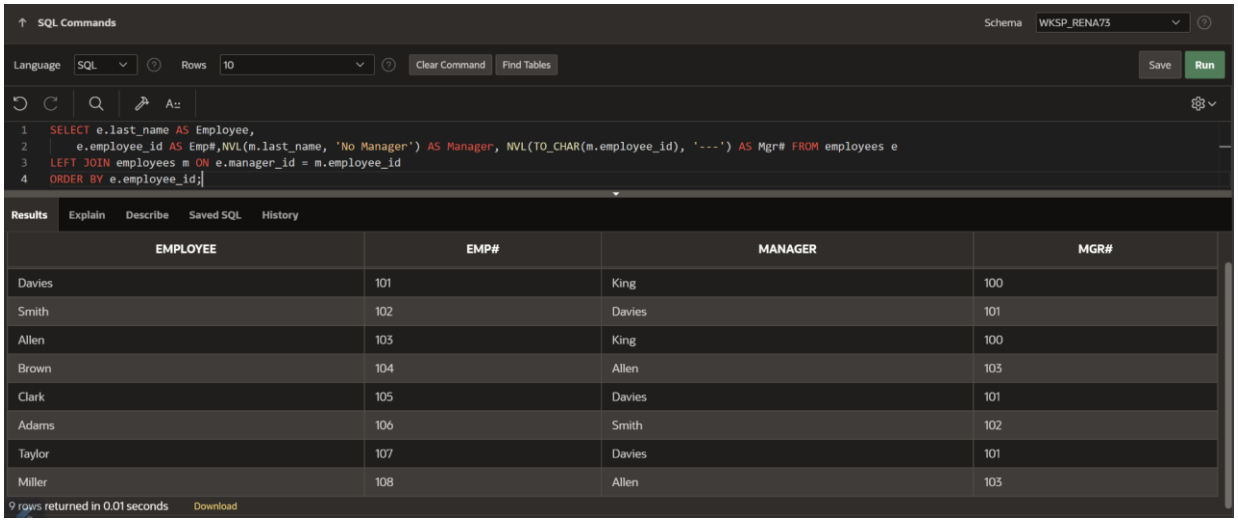
6. Display the employee last name and employee number along with their manager's last name and manager number. Label the columns Employee, Emp#, Manager, and Mgr#, Respectively



EMPLOYEE	EMP#	MANAGER	MGR#
Davies	101	King	100
Allen	103	King	100
Smith	102	Davies	101
Clark	105	Davies	101
Taylor	107	Davies	101
Adams	106	Smith	102
Brown	104	Allen	103
Miller	108	Allen	103
King	100	-	-

9 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

7. Modify lab4_6.sql to display all employees including King, who has no manager. Order the results by the employee number.



EMPLOYEE	EMP#	MANAGER	MGR#
Davies	101	King	100
Smith	102	Davies	101
Allen	103	King	100
Brown	104	Allen	103
Clark	105	Davies	101
Adams	106	Smith	102
Taylor	107	Davies	101
Miller	108	Allen	103

9 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

8. Create a query that displays employee last names, department numbers, and all the employees who work in the same department as a given employee. Give each column an appropriate label.

SQL Commands

Schema: WKSP_RENA73

Language: SQL | Rows: 10 | Clear Command | Find Tables | Save | Run

```
1  SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.department_id AS Dept_No, e2.last_name AS Colleague FROM employees e
2  JOIN employees e2
3      ON e.department_id = e2.department_id
4  WHERE e.employee_id <> e2.employee_id
5  ORDER BY e.department_id;
```

Results | Explain | Describe | Saved SQL | History

EMPLOYEE	DEPT_NO	COLLEAGUE
Miller	10	Brown
Brown	10	Miller
Taylor	80	Davies
Davies	80	Smith
Clark	80	Smith
Adams	80	Smith
Taylor	80	Smith
Davies	80	Clark

9. Show the structure of the JOB_GRADES table. Create a query that displays the name, job, department name, salary, and grade for all employees

SQL Commands

Schema: WKSP_RENA73

Language: SQL | Rows: 10 | Clear Command | Find Tables | Save | Run

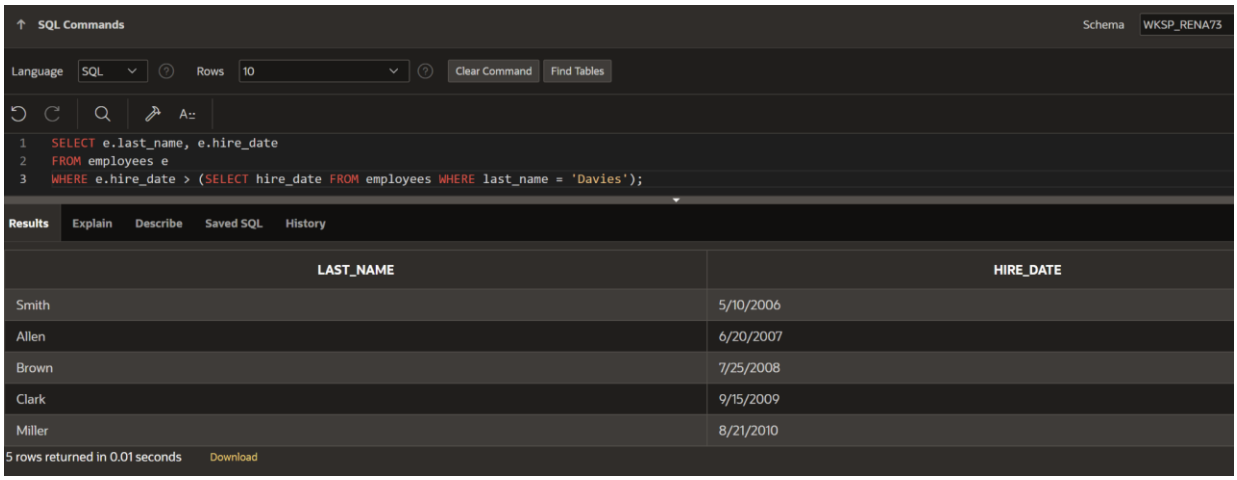
```
1  SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id, d.department_name, e.salary, g.grade_level FROM employees e
2  JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
3  JOIN job_grades g ON e.salary BETWEEN g.lowest_sal AND g.highest_sal;
```

Results | Explain | Describe | Saved SQL | History

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	SALARY	GRADE_LEVEL
Miller	AD_ASST	Administration	3500	A
Brown	AD_ASST	Administration	4000	A
Allen	MK_MAN	Marketing	9000	B
Clark	SA_REP	Sales	4500	A
Davies	SA_REP	Sales	5000	B
Taylor	SA_REP	Sales	5500	B
Smith	SA_REP	Sales	6000	B
Adams	SA_REP	Sales	7000	B
King	CEO	Executive	20000	C

9 rows returned in 0.04 seconds | Download

10. Create a query to display the name and hire date of any employee hired after employee Davies.



11. Display the names and hire dates for all employees who were hired before their managers, along with their manager's names and hire dates. Label the columns Employee, Emp Hired, Manager, and Mgr Hired, respectively.