1) Because of budget issues, the HR department needs a report that displays the last

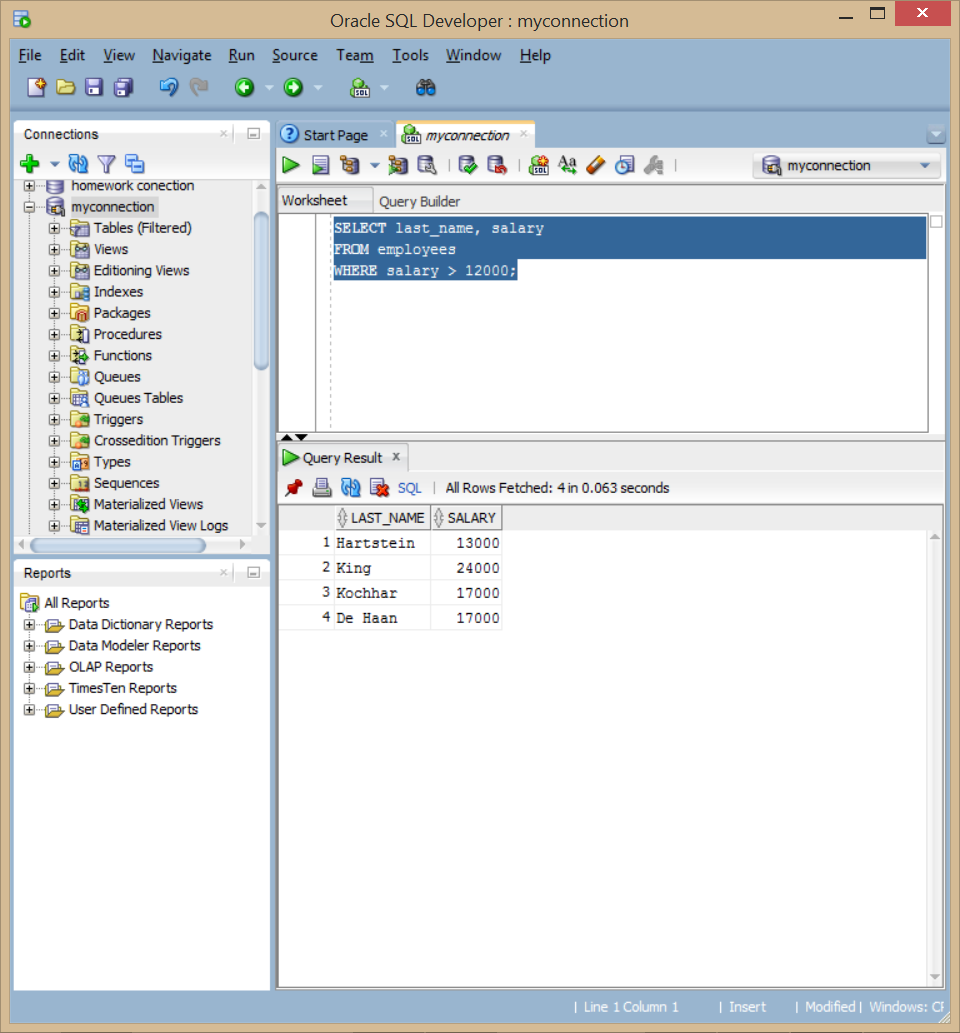
name and salary of employees who earn more than $12,000. Save your SQL

statement as a file named lab\_02\_01.sql . Run your query.

SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 12000;



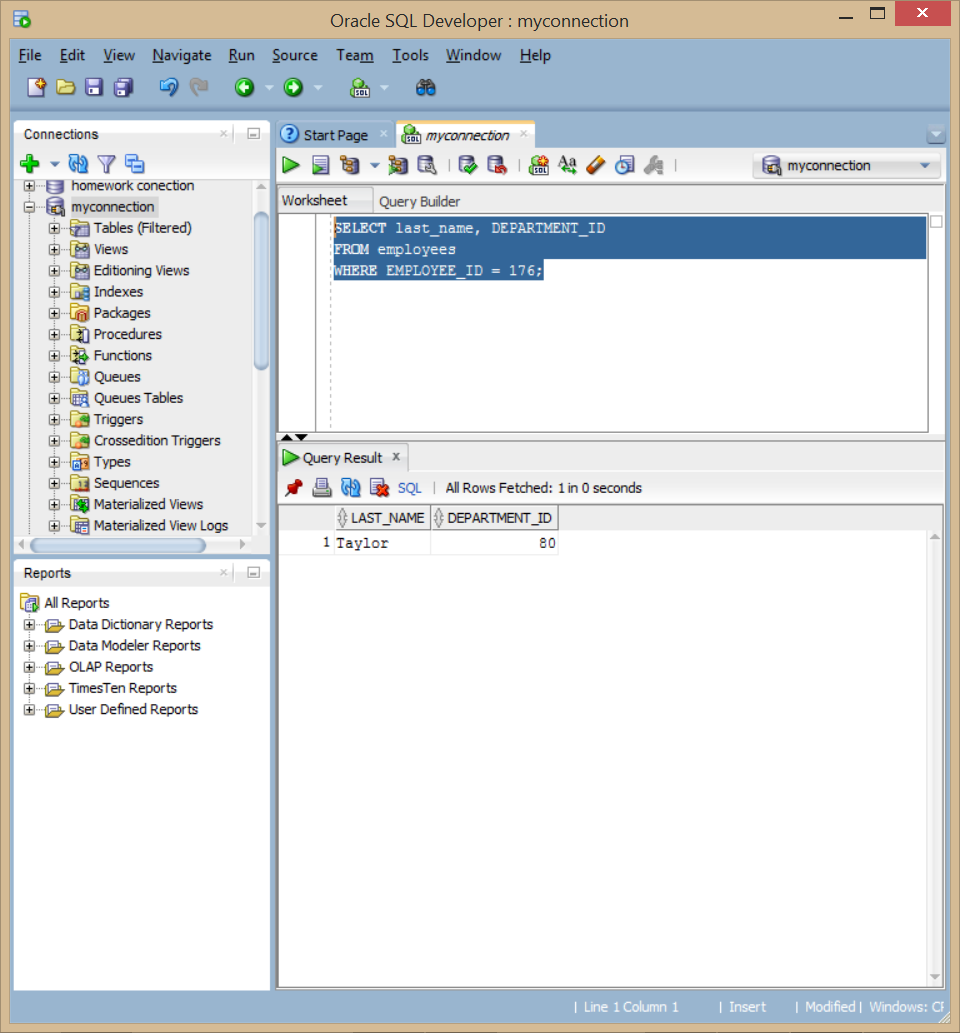
2) Open a new SQL Worksheet. Create a report that displays the last name and

department number for employee number 176. Run the query.

SELECT last\_name, DEPARTMENT\_ID

FROM employees

WHERE EMPLOYEE\_ID = 176;



3) The HR department needs to find high-salary and low-salary employees. Modify

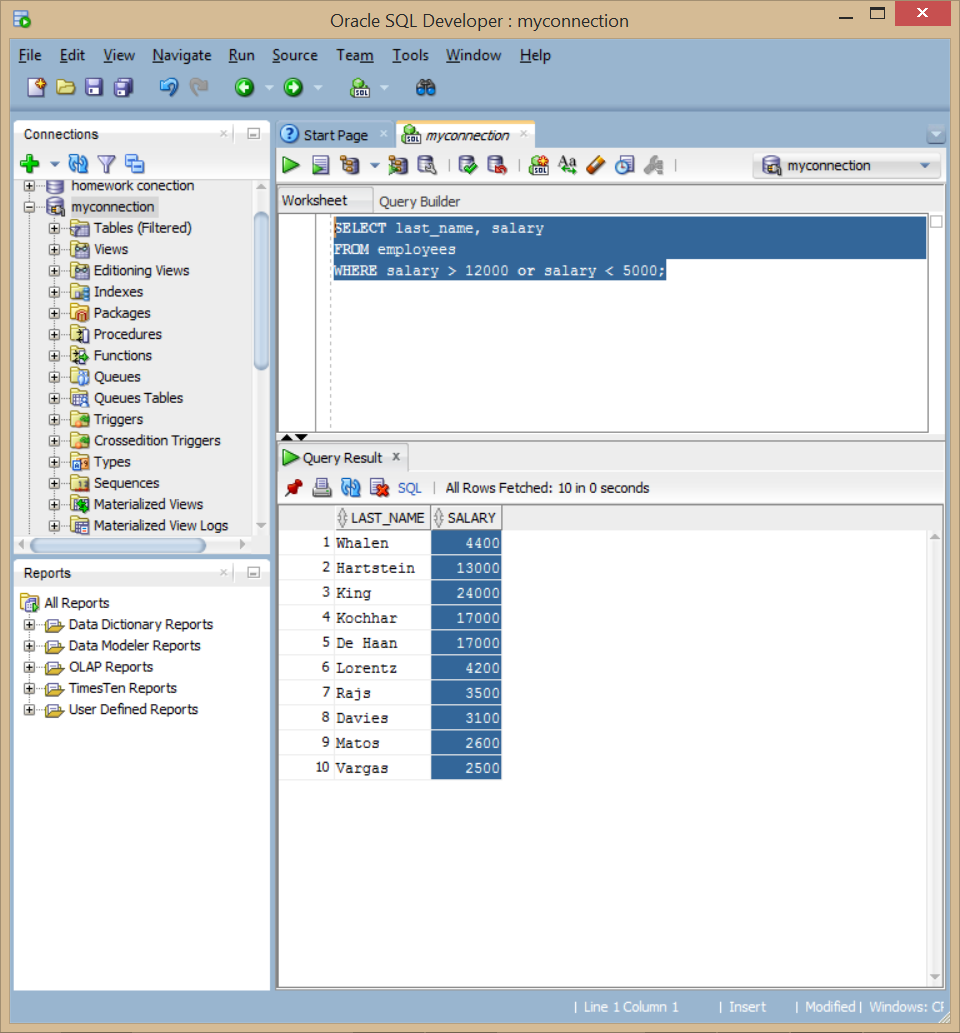
lab\_02\_01.sql to display the last name and salary for any employee whose salary is not

in the range of $5,000 to $12,000. Save your SQL statement as lab\_02\_03.sql .

SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 12000 or salary < 5000;



4) Create a report to display the last name, job ID, and hire date for employees with the

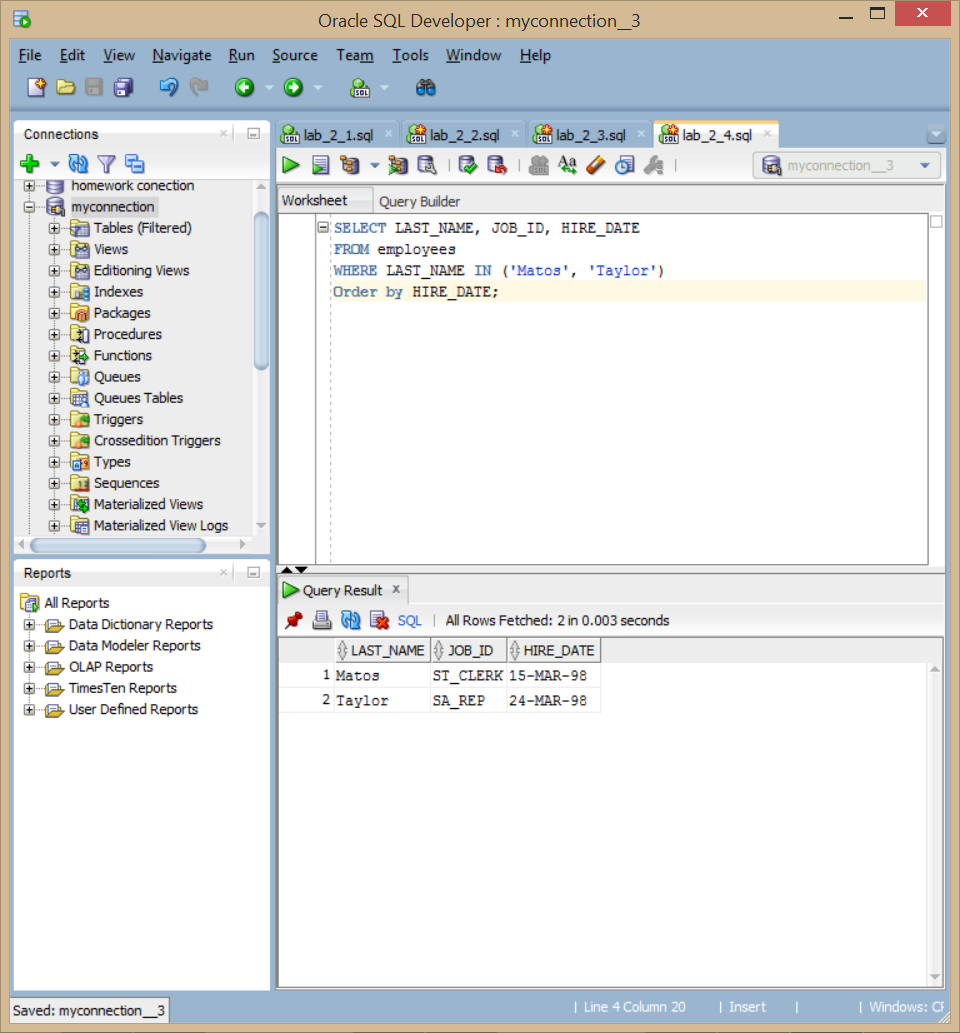
last names of Matos and Taylor. Order the query in ascending order by the hire date.

SELECT LAST\_NAME, JOB\_ID, HIRE\_DATE

FROM employees

WHERE LAST\_NAME IN ('Matos', 'Taylor')

Order by HIRE\_DATE;



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

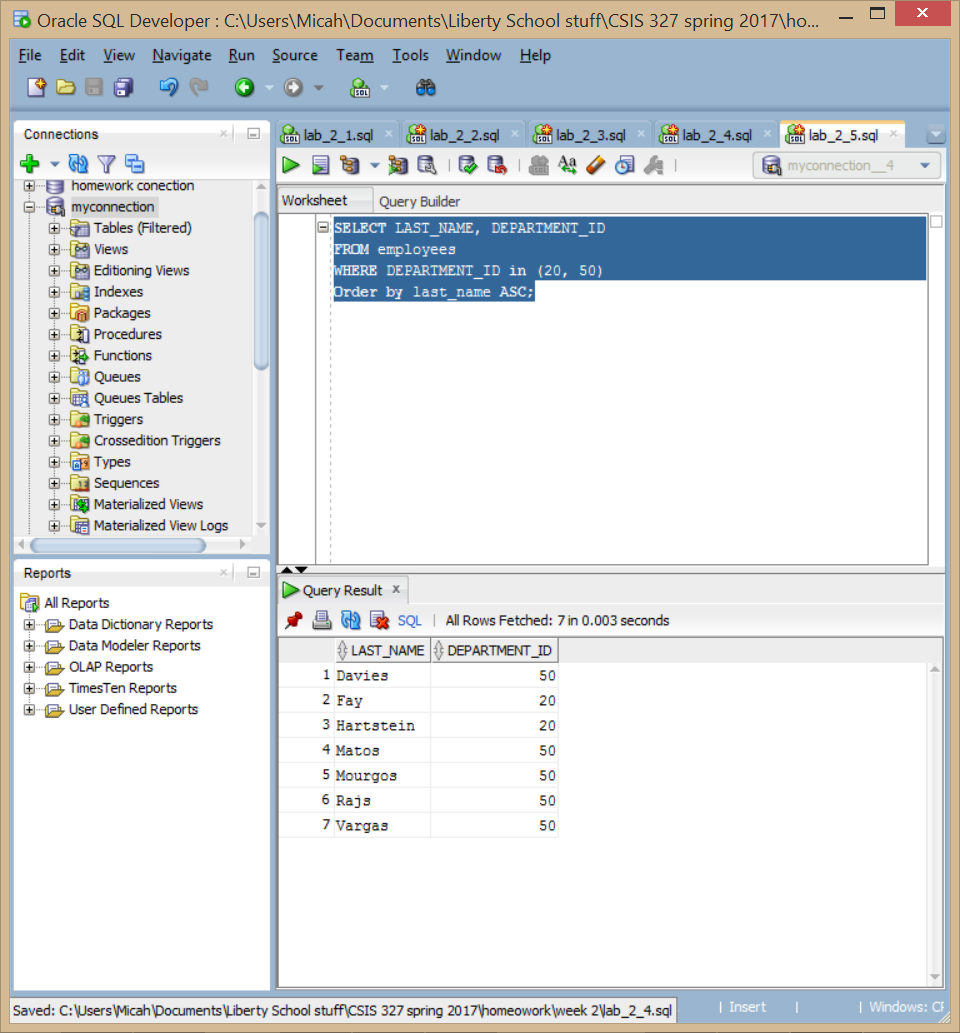
ascending alphabetical order by name.

SELECT LAST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID

FROM employees

WHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID in (20, 50)

Order by last\_name ASC;



6) Modify lab\_02\_03.sql to 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. Save lab\_02\_03.sql as lab\_02\_06.sql again.

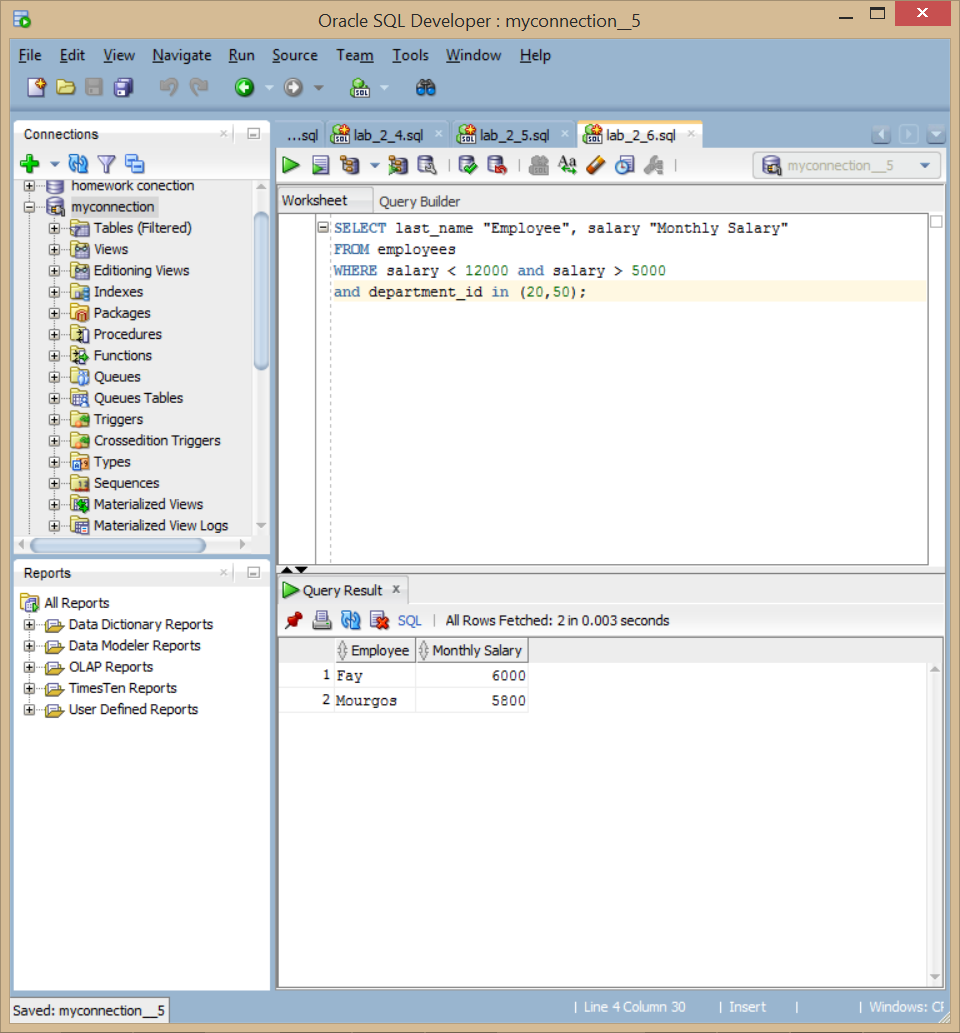
Run the statement in lab\_02\_06.sql .

SELECT last\_name "Employee", salary "Monthly Salary"

FROM employees

WHERE salary < 12000 and salary > 5000

and department\_id in (20,50);



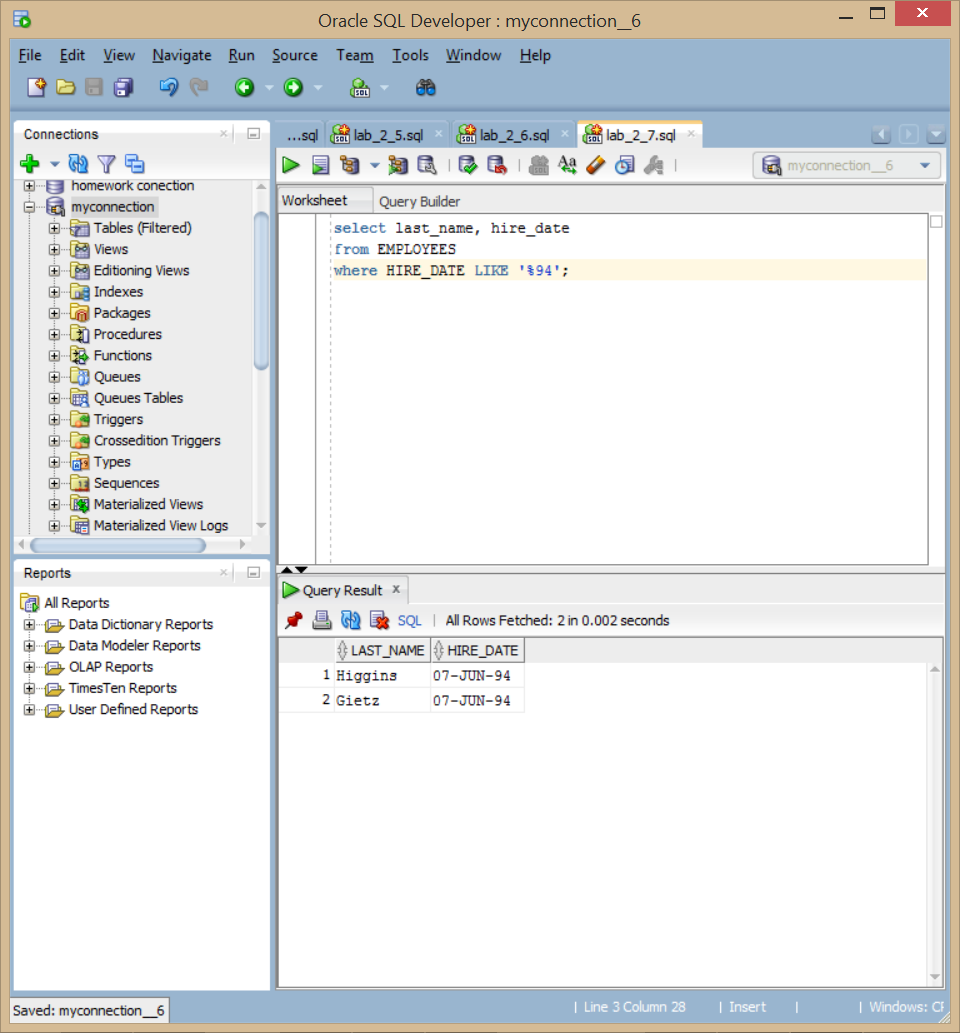
7) The HR department needs a report that displays the last name and hire date for all

employees who were hired in 1994.

select last\_name, hire\_date

from EMPLOYEES

where HIRE\_DATE LIKE '%94';



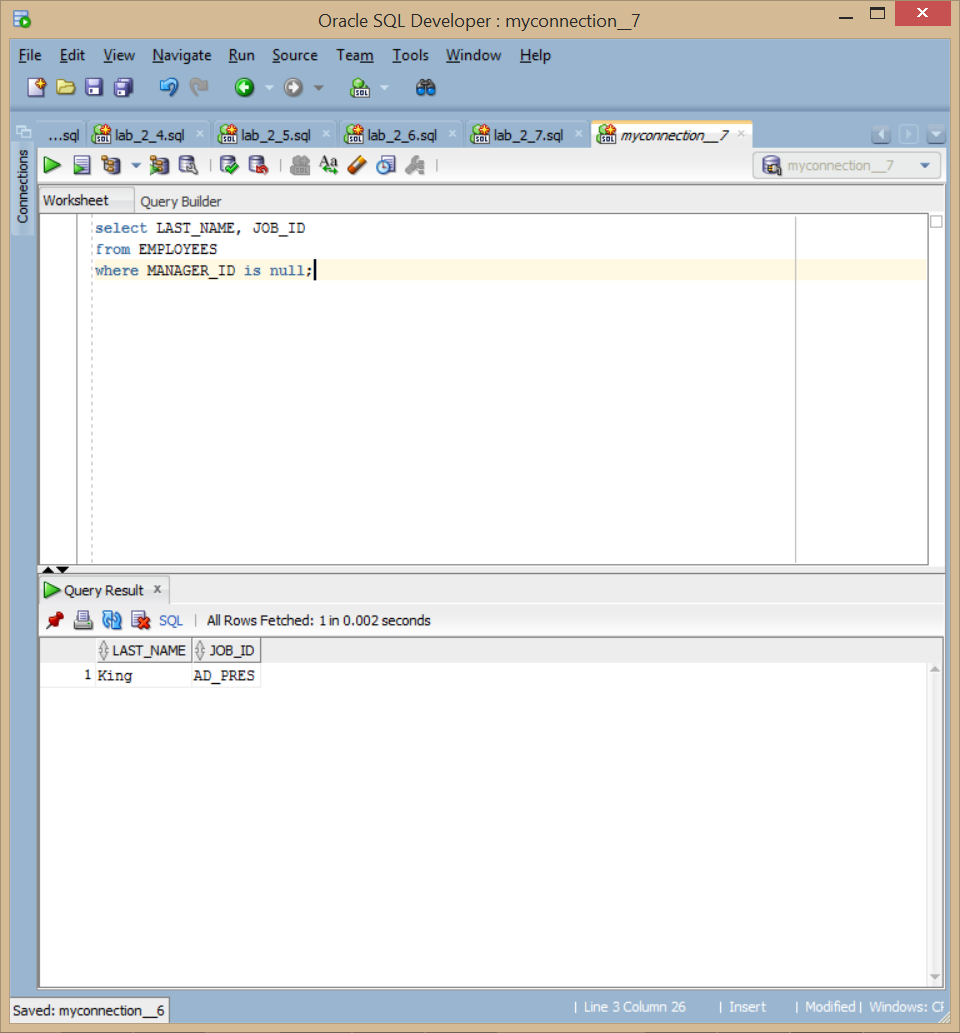
8) Create a report to display the last name and job title of all employees who do not

have a manager.

select LAST\_NAME, JOB\_ID

from EMPLOYEES

where MANAGER\_ID is null;



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.

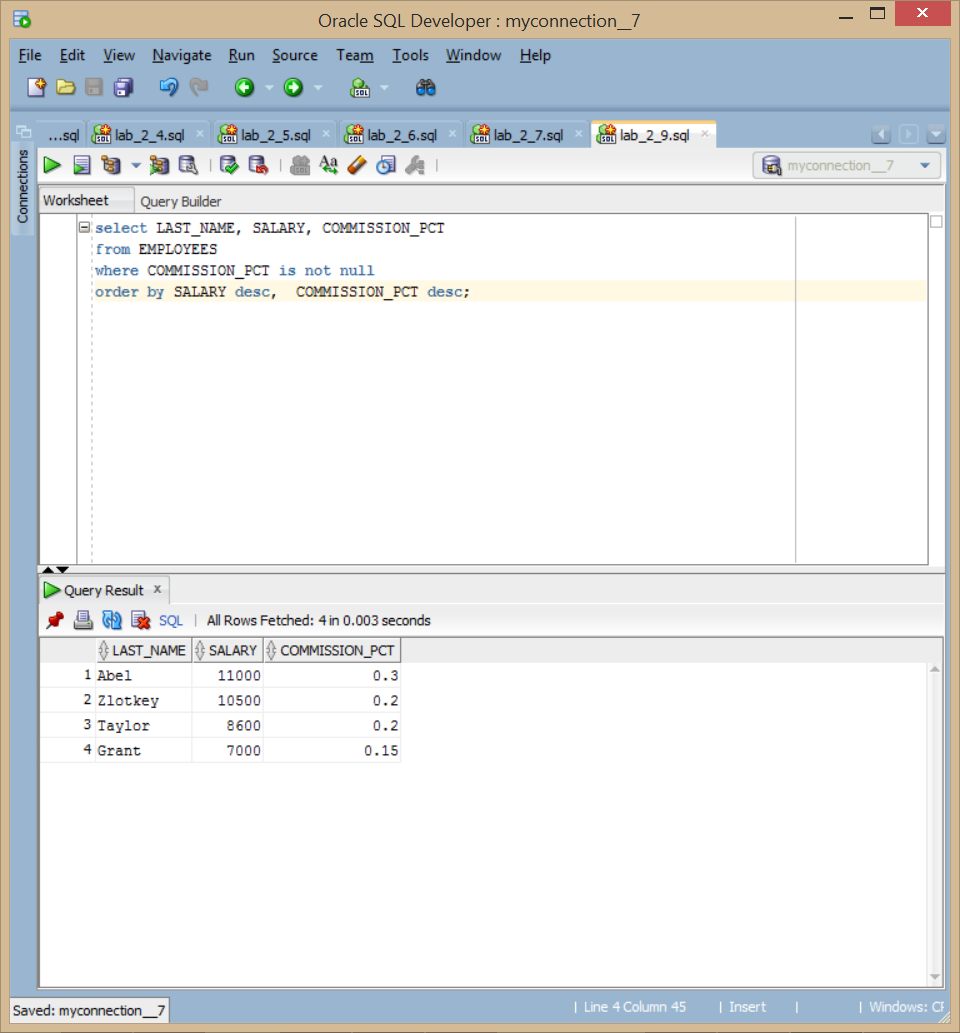
Use the column’s numeric position in the ORDER BY clause.

select LAST\_NAME, SALARY, COMMISSION\_PCT

from EMPLOYEES

where COMMISSION\_PCT is not null

order by SALARY desc, COMMISSION\_PCT desc;



10) Members of the HR department want to have more flexibility with the queries that

you are writing. 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. Save

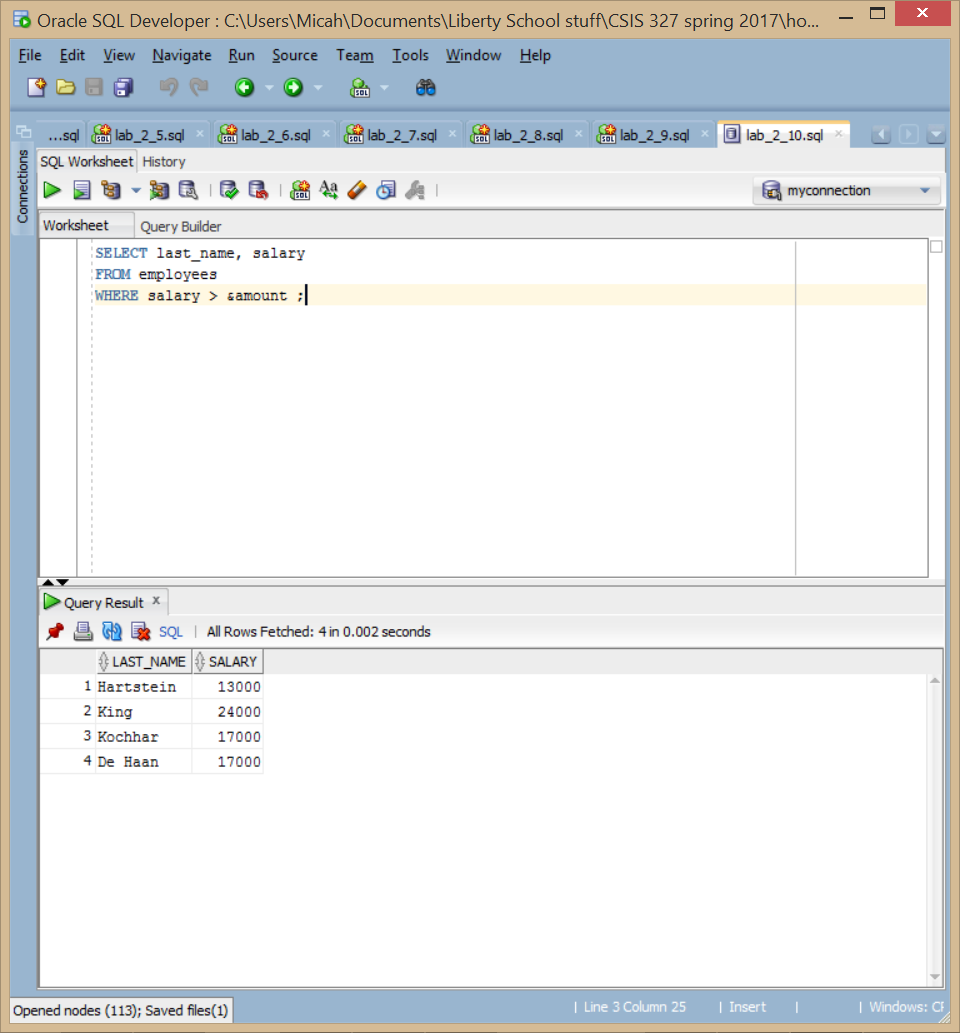
this query to a file named lab\_02\_10.sql . If you enter 12000 when prompted, the report

displays the following results:

SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary > &amount ;



11) The HR department wants to run reports based on a manager. Create a query that

prompts the user for a manager ID and generates the employee ID, last name, salary,

and department for that manager’s employees. The HR department wants the ability

to sort the report on a selected column. You can test the data with the following

values: manager\_id = 103, sorted by last\_name:

manager\_id = 201, sorted by salary:

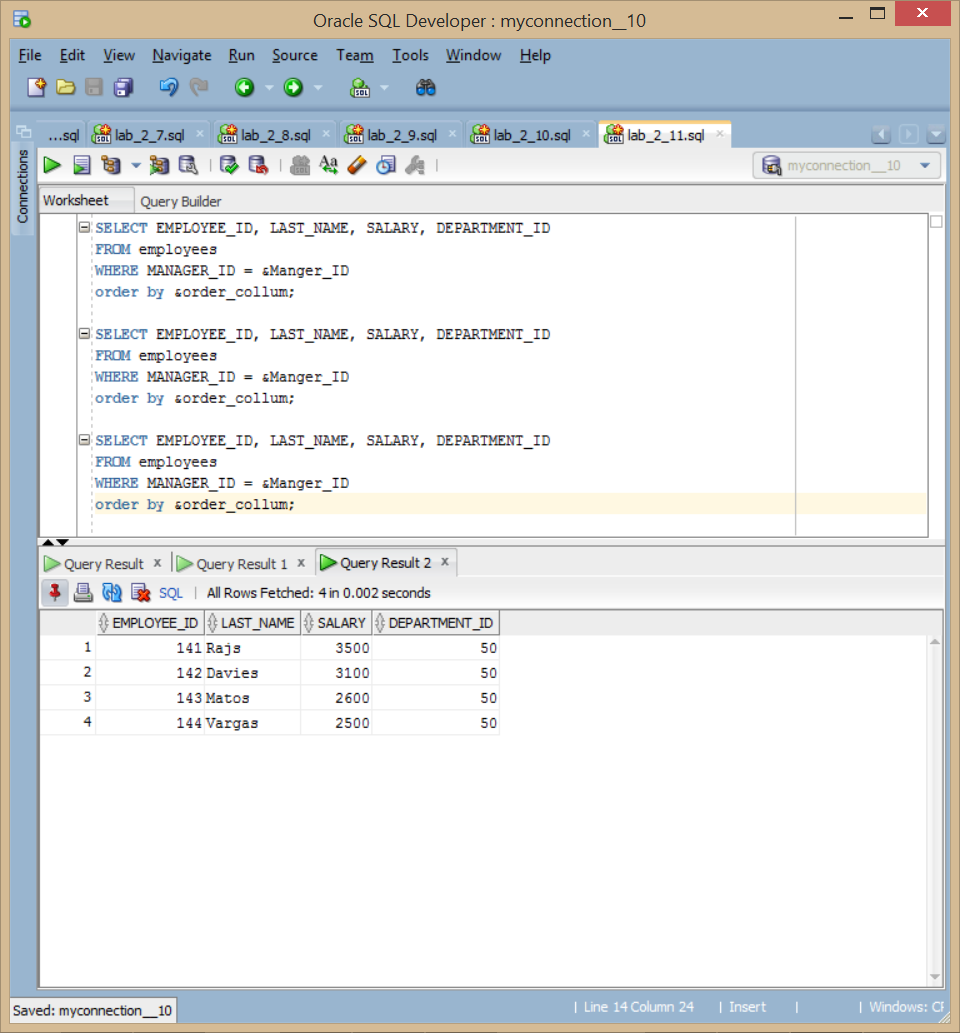
manager\_id = 124, sorted by employee\_id:

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, LAST\_NAME, SALARY, DEPARTMENT\_ID

FROM employees

WHERE MANAGER\_ID = &Manger\_ID

order by &order\_collum;

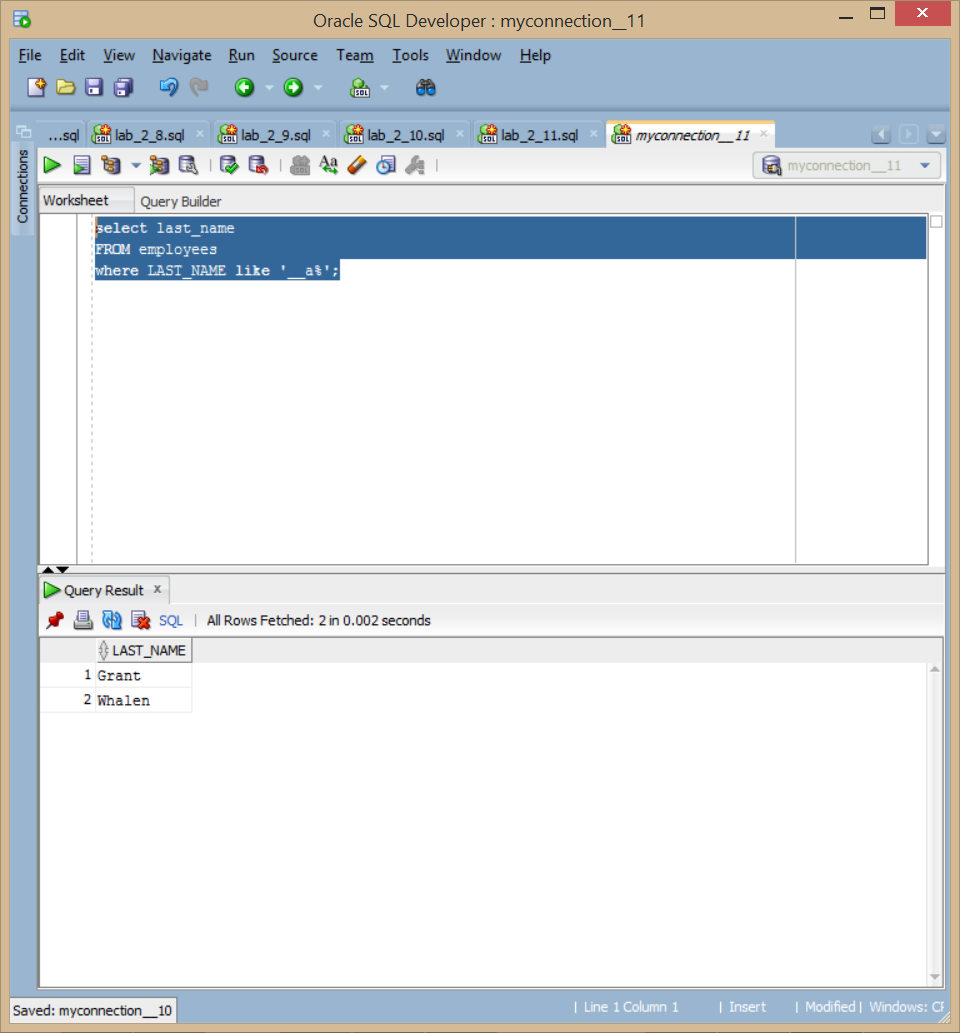


12) Display all employee last names in which the third letter of the name is “a.”

select last\_name

FROM employees

where LAST\_NAME like '\_\_a%';



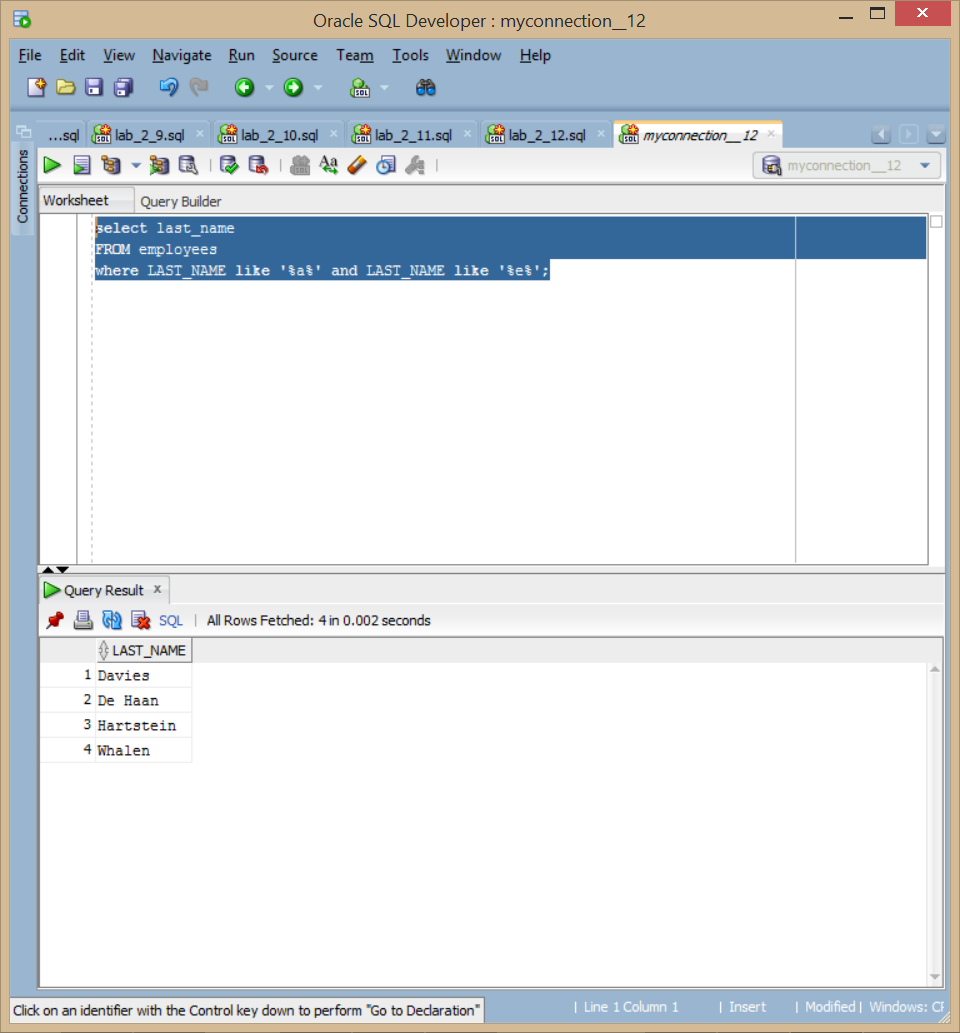
13) Display the last names of all employees who have both an “a” and an “e” in their last

name.

select last\_name

FROM employees

where LAST\_NAME like '%a%' and LAST\_NAME like '%e%';



14) Display the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose jobs are either those of

a sales representative or of a stock clerk, and whose salaries are not equal to $2,500,

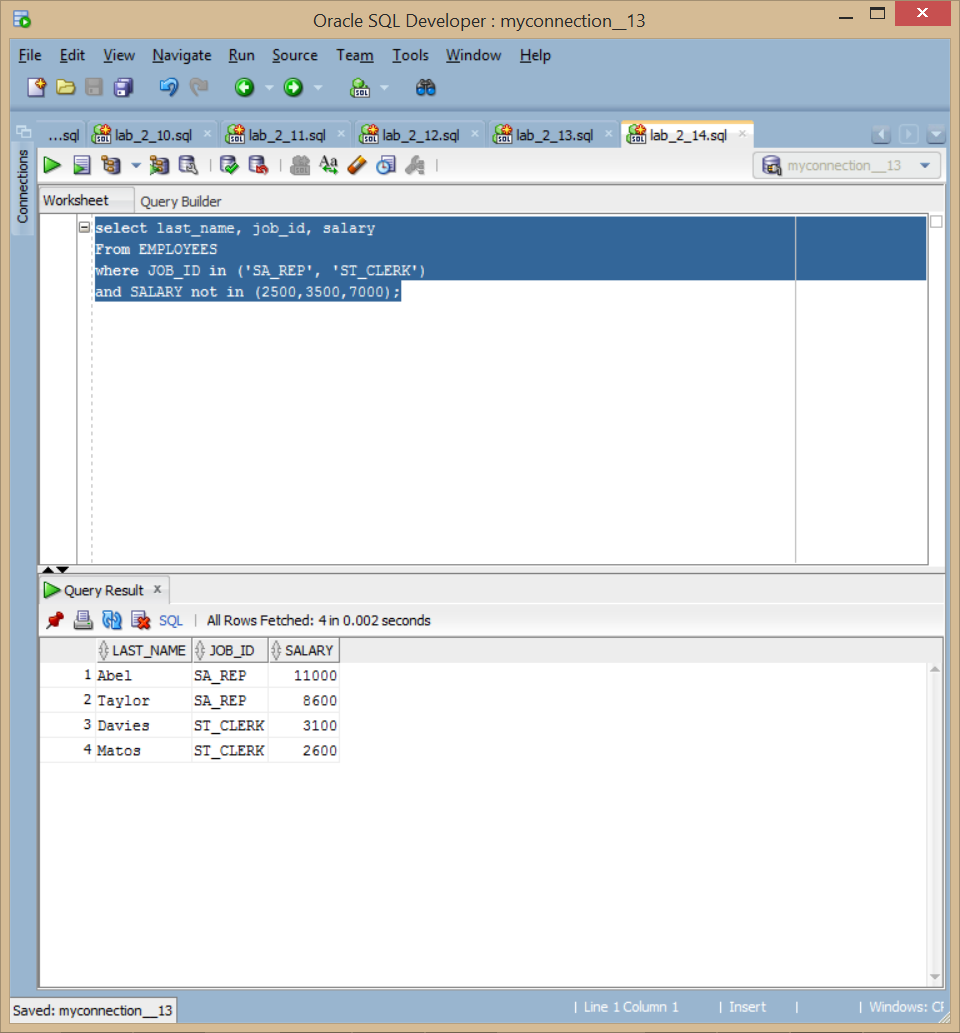
$3,500, or $7,000.

select last\_name, job\_id, salary

From EMPLOYEES

where JOB\_ID in ('SA\_REP', 'ST\_CLERK')

and SALARY not in (2500,3500,7000);



15) Modify lab\_02\_06.sql to display the last name, salary, and commission for all

employees whose commission is 20%. Save lab\_02\_06.sql as lab\_02\_15.sql again.

Rerun the statement in lab\_02\_15.sql

SELECT last\_name "Employee", salary "Monthly Salary", COMMISSION\_PCT "Commission"

FROM employees

WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT = .2;

