This query retrieves all rows in the EMPLOYEES table, even if there is no match in the DEPARTMENTS table. It alsho retrieves all rows in the DEPARTMENTS table, even if there is no match in the EMPLOYEES table.

Find the Solution for the following:

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

SELECT last_name, department_number, department_name
FROM employees e JOIN departments ON e.department_id = d.department_id;

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

SELECT DISTINCT e.job_id, l.location, l.city FROM employee JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.department_id, JOIN location l on d.location_id = l.location_id WHERE e.commission_pct;

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

SELECT DISTINCT e.job_id, l.location, l.city FROM employee e JOIN department d ON e.depart_id = d.department_id JOIN locations d. ON WHERE department_id = 80;

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

SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name FROM employee e JOIN department d ON e.department WHERE e.last_name like '%a%';

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

SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id, e.department, d.department_name
FROM employees e JOIN depts d ON e.depart_id = d.departs
JOIN location ON;

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

SELECT e.last_name AS employee, e.employee_id AS emp#,
M.last_nam AS 'Manager', m.employee_id AS 'Mgr#', employee
LEFT JOIN employees M.on

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

```
SELECT e.last_name AS employee, e.employee_id AS "Emp#",
m.last_name AS "manager", m.employee_id AS "Mgr#"
FROM employees M ON e.manager_id;
```

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

```
SELECT e.last_name AS employee, e1.depart_id AS DEPT_ID,
e2 last_name AS colleague FROM employee.e1 JOIN
employee e2 ON e1 department_id, e2.department_id;
```

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

```
DESCRIBE job_grades, SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id,
d.depart_names, e.salary, j.grade level FROM employees
e. JOIN departs d ON e.depart BETWEEN j.lowest;
```

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

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date FROM employees
e WHERE e.hire_date > (select hire_date FROM
employees WHERE last_name = "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.

```
SELECT e.last_name AS employee, e.hire_date AS
emp_hired m.last_name AS manager, m.hire_date
Mgr_hired FROM employees M, ON e. manager_id=
m.employee_id WHERE e.hire_date < m. hire_date;
```

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	