

**TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN UC**

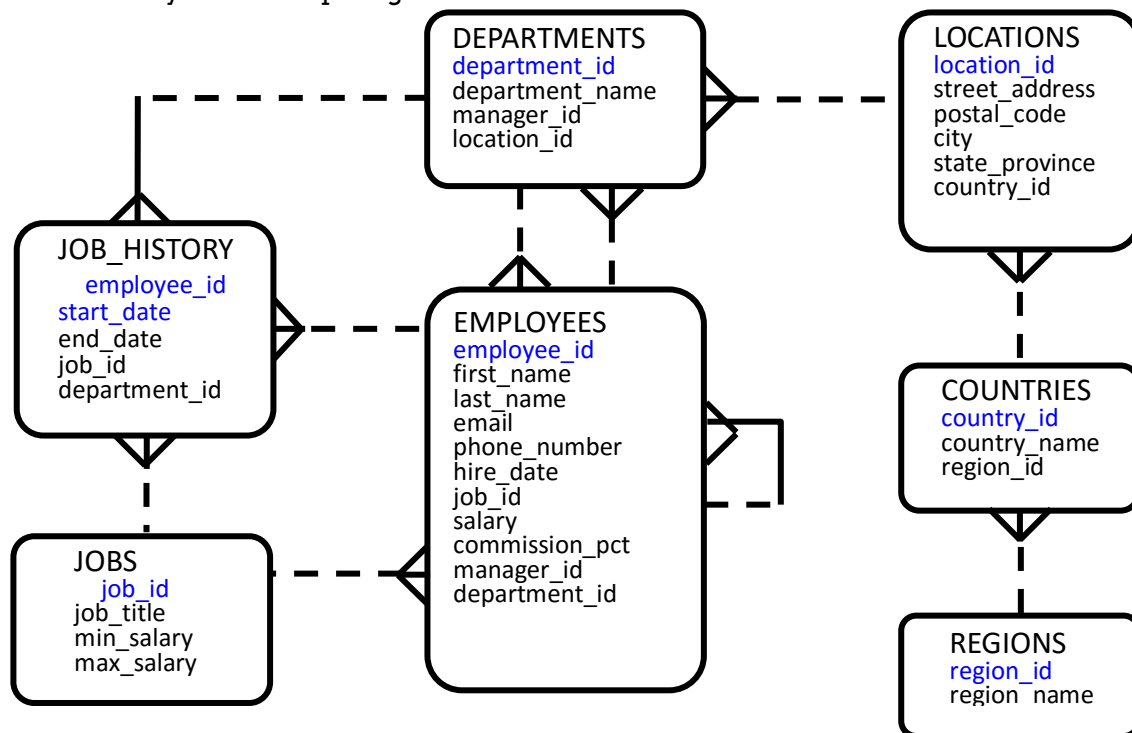
Name :

Class :

Matric No :

**OBJECTIVES**

To provide students with understanding of normalization process and see the effect on database design

**PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**The **HR** Entity Relationship Diagram

## QUESTION 1

Write SQL queries to do the following:

1. Create a view that show only the employee id, first name, last name and email for employees earning more than 10,000 per month.
2. Create a view that show relevant details for employees earning more than 100,000 a year.
3. Create a view that will display the following output when queried.

LOCATION	COUNTRY	REGION
1200 Tokyo Prefecture	Japan	Asia
1400 Texas	United States of America	Americas
1500 California	United States of America	Americas
1600 New Jersey	United States of America	Americas
1700 Washington	United States of America	Americas
1800 Ontario	Canada	Americas
1900 Yukon	Canada	Americas
2100 Maharashtra	India	Asia
2200 New South Wales	Australia	Asia
2500 Oxford	United Kingdom	Europe
2600 Manchester	United Kingdom	Europe

where the 'LOCATION' column is location\_id and state\_province combined;  
'COUNTRY' column is the name of a country and  
'REGION' column is the name of a region

Another requirement is do not include records that do not have state\_province name.

## QUESTION 2

Multiple table queries (from tutorial 3-5)

Use the 'Joins with the ON Clause' to answer the following.

4. List employees working in the state province of California.
5. List employees working in countries beginning with the letter A.
6. List all employees that had worked as a "SALES REPRESENTATIVE" previously (not including the current job).
7. Show the salary details for the IT department.
8. List all employees and their manager (must show manager's name)
9. List all employees that work in the same country.

## QUESTION 3

### OUTER JOINS

In Tutorial 3-5 previously,

Q15. How many employees had been a Stock Clerk previously?

And the solution is:

```
Select COUNT(*) as No_Of_Stock_Clerk_Previously
from Jobs J, Job_History JH
where (J.job_id = JH.job_id) AND
      (J.job_title = 'Stock Clerk');
```

Q.16.How many current Stock Clerks are there?

And the solution is:

```
Select COUNT(*) as No_Of_Stock_Clerk_Currently
from Jobs J, Employees E
where (J.job_id = E.job_id)    AND
      (J.job_title = 'Stock Clerk');
```

With a slight modification to the above answers you could show previous and current number of staff in every job title like this:

(to show previous no. of staff in every job title)

```
Select J.job_id, J.job_title, COUNT(*) as No_Of_Staff
from Jobs J, Job_History JH
where (J.job_id = JH.job_id)
group by J.job_id, J.job_title
order by 1;
```

(to show current no. of staff in every job title)

```
Select J.job_id, , J.job_title, COUNT(*) as No_Of_Staff
from Jobs J, Employees E
where (J.job_id = E.job_id)
group by J.job_id, J.job_title
order by 1;
```

However, these solutions uses TWO separate queries to provide TWO separate output.

10. Write a query using OUTER JOIN to produce the following result that show the **previous** and **current** number of staff in each job title:  
(Hint: you need to create TWO views)

PREVIOUS_NO	CURRENT_NO	JOB_ID	JOB_TITLE
2	2	AC_ACCOUNT	Public Accountant
1	1	AC_MGR	Accounting Manager
1	1	AD_ASST	Administration Assistant
1	5	IT_PROG	Programmer
1	1	MK_REP	Marketing Representative
1	5	SA_MAN	Sales Manager
1	28	SA_REP	Sales Representative
2	20	ST_CLERK	Stock Clerk
	1	AD_PRES	President
	1	MK_MAN	Marketing Manager
	2	AD_VP	Administration Vice President
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PREVIOUS_NO	CURRENT_NO	JOB_ID	JOB_TITLE
		1 HR_REP	Human Resources Representative
		5 PU_CLERK	Purchasing Clerk
		1 PR_REP	Public Relations Representative
		20 SH_CLERK	Shipping Clerk
		5 FI_ACCOUNT	Accountant
		1 PU_MAN	Purchasing Manager
		5 ST_MAN	Stock Manager
		1 FI_MGR	Finance Manager

19 rows selected.