SQL 2 SELECT In-class Exercise

Answers (ALL)

**Use SQL Select statement to answer the following queries. Unless state otherwise, the case of strings is important, i.e. if I ask you to retrieve employee with name 'Peter’, you only retrieve employees with name ‘Peter’, but not 'peter', 'pEter', 'PETER', etc.**

**The ordering of the rows is not important, unless I ask you to sort the output.**

1. Suppose the clients are charged for $5 per hour for all employees working in a task; list the employee number of the employee who have earn less than $160 in a task for the company. Remove any duplicated employee number from the answer. The output should look like the following:

Employee Number

999

987

SELECT DISTINCT Empno AS "Employee Number"

FROM TaskAssignment

WHERE Hours\*5 < 160;

2. List the name of the employee who has a name in which the third letter is an 'e'.

This is Two underscore

SELECT Name

FROM Employee

WHERE Name LIKE '\_\_e%';

3. List the employee's number, name, and salary for the employees having name ends with a lower case 'n' or a lower case 'y'. Moreover, the salary of the employee should not fall within the range of 2000 to 4000. Sort the result in descending order of name. The output should look like the following:

empno name salary

222 Sheron 5000

444 Cindy 5000

SELECT EmpNo, Name, Salary

FROM Employee

WHERE (name LIKE '%n' OR name LIKE '%y') AND

Salary NOT BETWEEN 2000 AND 4000

ORDER BY Name DESC;

Note that we need to use the brackets to enclose the

"(name LIKE '%n' OR name LIKE '%y')" to change the precedence of the operator because AND has a higher precedence than OR.

Without the brackets, the answers is not correct.

Use the following sets to think about the solutions.

Not Salary 2k-4k Name ends with n Name ends with y

4. List the department name, the established date, and the day of the week that the department was established for the department which was established on Monday.

dname estdate to\_char

RnD 2005-06-20 Mon

SELECT DName, EstDate, TO\_CHAR(EstDate, 'Dy')

FROM Department

WHERE TO\_CHAR(EstDate, 'Dy') = 'Mon';

5. For each employee, list the employee number and the number of tasks assigned to him or her.

empno No. of Assigned Tasks

999 3

987 2

666 1

SELECT Empno, COUNT(\*) AS "No. of Assigned Tasks"

FROM TaskAssignment

GROUP BY EmpNo;

6. For each employee who has more than 2 assigned tasks, list the employee number and the number of tasks assigned to him or her.

empno No. of Assigned Tasks

999 3

SELECT Empno, COUNT(\*) AS "No. of Assigned Tasks"

FROM TaskAssignment

GROUP BY EmpNo

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 2;