

## Create a new user and grant privileges in Oracle Database

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.3775]
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C:\Windows\System32>sqlplus / as sysdba;

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.2.0 Production on Thu Apr 24 10:17:28 2025

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Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Express Edition Release 11.2.0.2.0 - 64bit Production

SQL> CREATE USER university_93902064 IDENTIFIED BY university_93902064 ACCOUNT UNLOCK;

User created.

SQL> Connect university_93902064@xe;
Enter password:
ERROR:
ORA-01045: user UNIVERSITY_93902064 lacks CREATE SESSION privilege; logon
denied

Warning: You are no longer connected to ORACLE.
SQL> GRANT CONNECT, RESOURCE TO university_93902064;
SP2-0640: Not connected
SQL> CONNECT SYS AS SYSDBA;
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> GRANT CONNECT, RESOURCE, DBA TO university_93902064;

Grant succeeded.

SQL> Connect university_93902064@xe
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> show user;
USER is "UNIVERSITY_93902064"
SQL>
```

## Create a Table named Students

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane shows the 'university\_93902064' connection selected. The main workspace is divided into two panes: 'Worksheet' and 'Query Builder'. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE Students(
  student_id NUMBER(8) PRIMARY KEY,
  full_name NVARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
  email NVARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
  phone NUMBER(10) NOT NULL,
  gender CHAR(1)
);
```

Below the main workspace, the 'Script Output' pane shows the message: 'Table STUDENTS created.' The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Task completed in 6.057 seconds'.

## View the list of Tables

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane displays a tree structure with 'university\_93902064' selected, showing 'Tables (Filtered)' and 'STUDENTS'. The 'STUDENTS' table is expanded, showing columns: STUDENT\_ID, FULL\_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE, and GENDER. The main window shows the 'Query Builder' tab with the SQL query: `-- to view the list of tables--`  
`SELECT table_name from TABS;` The 'Script Output' and 'Query Result' tabs are visible. The 'Query Result' tab shows the output of the query: 

TABLE_NAME
1 STUDENTS

## View the structure of the table and create a child table

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the 'Query Builder' tab. The SQL script is as follows:

```
--to view the structure of the table students--
DESCRIBE Students;

--To create a child table [Referenced table]
CREATE TABLE Payments
(
  payment_id NUMBER(8) PRIMARY KEY,
  amount NUMERIC(10,2) NOT NULL,
  paidDate DATE NOT NULL,
  student_id NUMBER(8) NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY(student_id) REFERENCES Students(student_id)
);

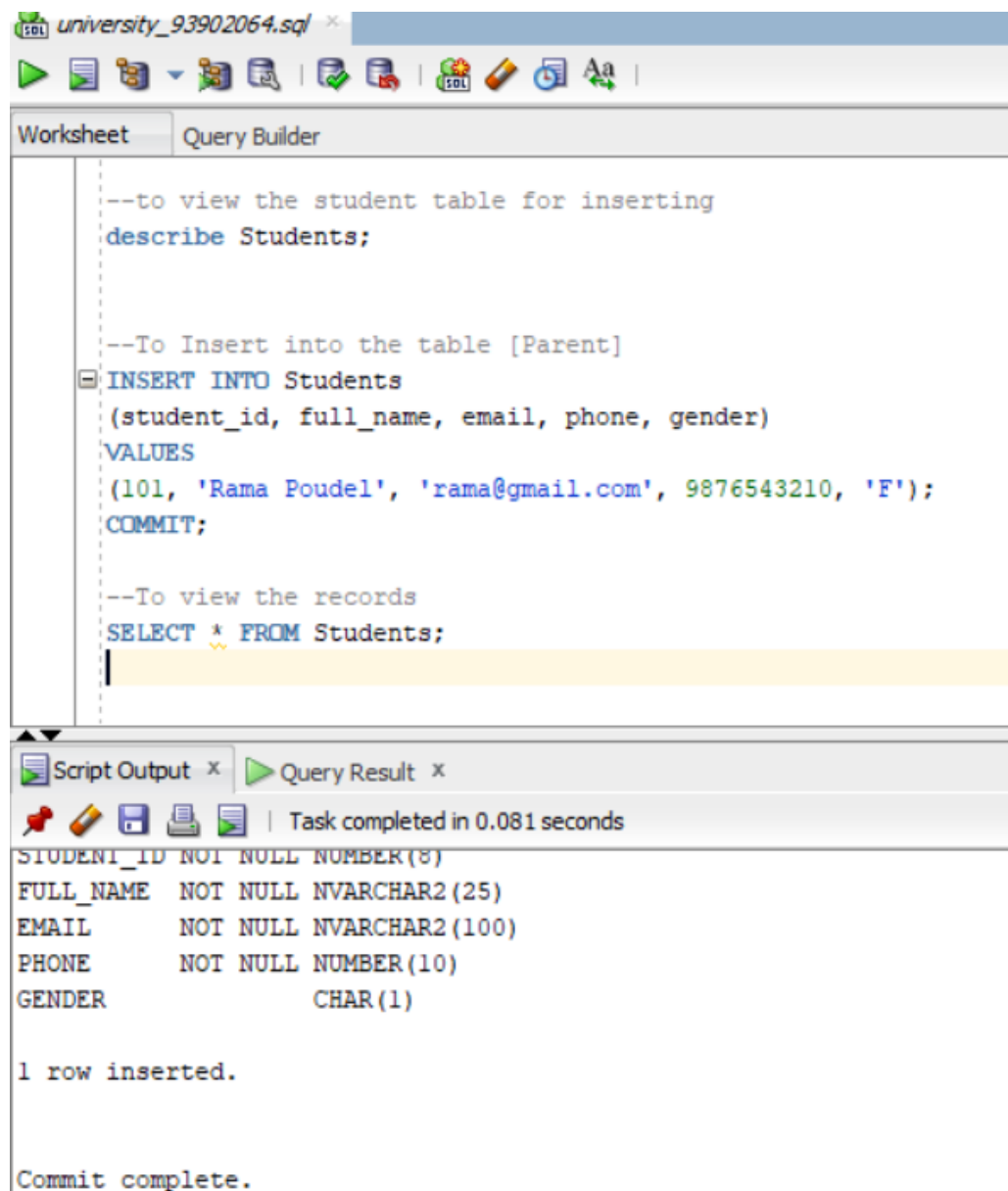
--to view the structure of the table payments--
DESCRIBE Payments;
```

The 'Script Output' and 'Query Result' tabs are visible. The 'Query Result' tab shows the output of the script:

```
Table PAYMENTS created.

Name          Null?     Type
-----
PAYMENT_ID    NOT NULL NUMBER(8)
AMOUNT        NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2)
PAIDDATE      NOT NULL DATE
STUDENT_ID    NOT NULL NUMBER(8)
```

## View the table information and inserting into the table



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a script editor containing the following SQL commands:

```
--to view the student table for inserting
describe Students;

--To Insert into the table [Parent]
INSERT INTO Students
(student_id, full_name, email, phone, gender)
VALUES
(101, 'Rama Poudel', 'rama@gmail.com', 9876543210, 'F');
COMMIT;

--To view the records
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

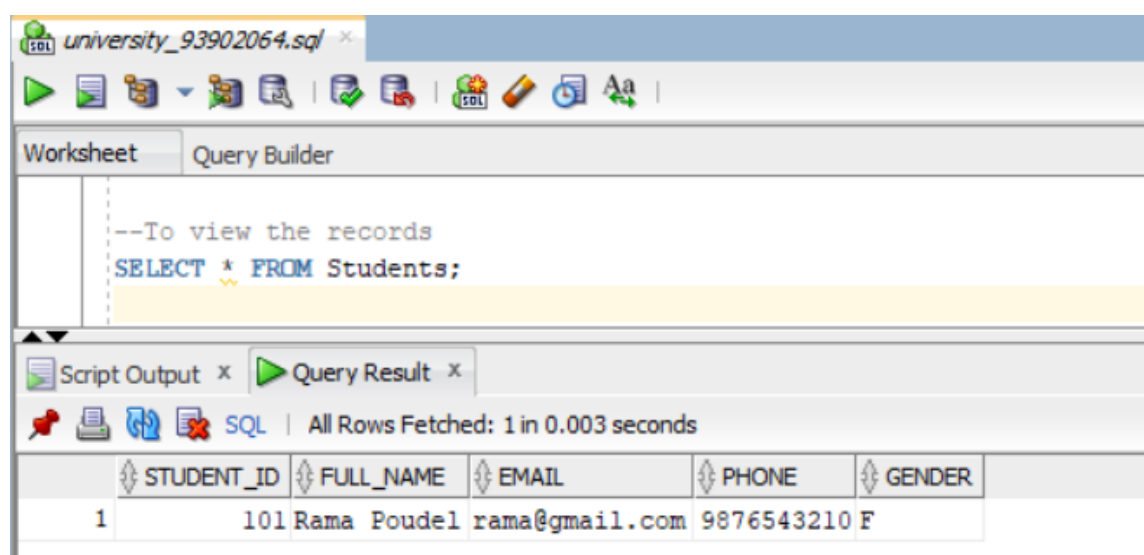
The Script Output pane shows the results of the execution:

```
STUDENT_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(8)
FULL_NAME  NOT NULL NVARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL      NOT NULL NVARCHAR2(100)
PHONE      NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
GENDER     CHAR(1)

1 row inserted.

Commit complete.
```

## View the records in the table



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a script editor containing the following SQL command:

```
--To view the records
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

The Query Result pane shows the results of the execution:

	STUDENT_ID	FULL_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE	GENDER
1	101	Rama Poudel	rama@gmail.com	9876543210	F

## View the structure of the table and insert into the table

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a worksheet titled 'university\_93902064.sql'. The 'Query Builder' tab is active. The SQL script in the worksheet is as follows:

```
--to view the structure of the table payments--  
DESCRIBE Payments;  
  
INSERT INTO Payments  
(payment_id, amount, paidDate, student_id)  
VALUES  
(1105, 25000, to_date('2025-04-27', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 101);  
COMMIT;
```

The 'Script Output' and 'Query Result' tabs are visible. The 'Query Result' tab shows the output of the DESCRIBE statement:

Name	Null?	Type
PAYMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
AMOUNT	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PAIDDATE	NOT NULL	DATE
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)

Below the table structure, the output indicates: '1 row inserted.' and 'Commit complete.'

## View the records in the table

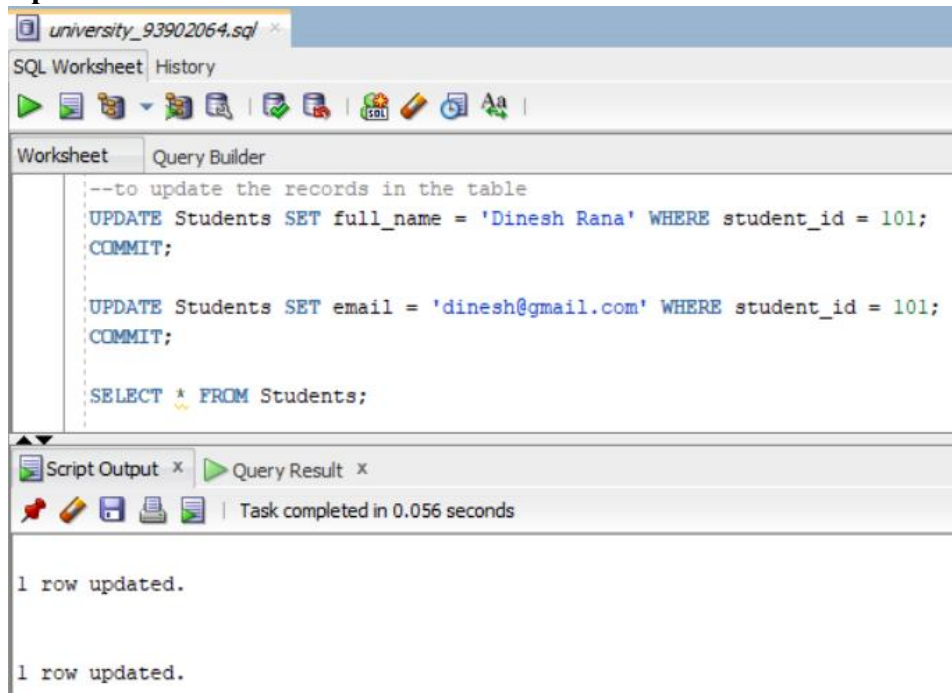
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a worksheet titled 'university\_93902064.sql'. The 'Query Builder' tab is active. The SQL script in the worksheet is:

```
--to view the records of payment table  
SELECT * FROM Payments;
```

The 'Script Output' and 'Query Result' tabs are visible. The 'Query Result' tab shows the output of the SELECT statement:

	PAYMENT_ID	AMOUNT	PAIDDATE	STUDENT_ID
1	1105	25000	27-APR-25	101

## Update the records



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a worksheet titled 'university\_93902064.sql'. The 'Worksheet' tab is active, displaying the following SQL script:

```
--to update the records in the table
UPDATE Students SET full_name = 'Dinesh Rana' WHERE student_id = 101;
COMMIT;

UPDATE Students SET email = 'dinesh@gmail.com' WHERE student_id = 101;
COMMIT;

SELECT * FROM Students;
```

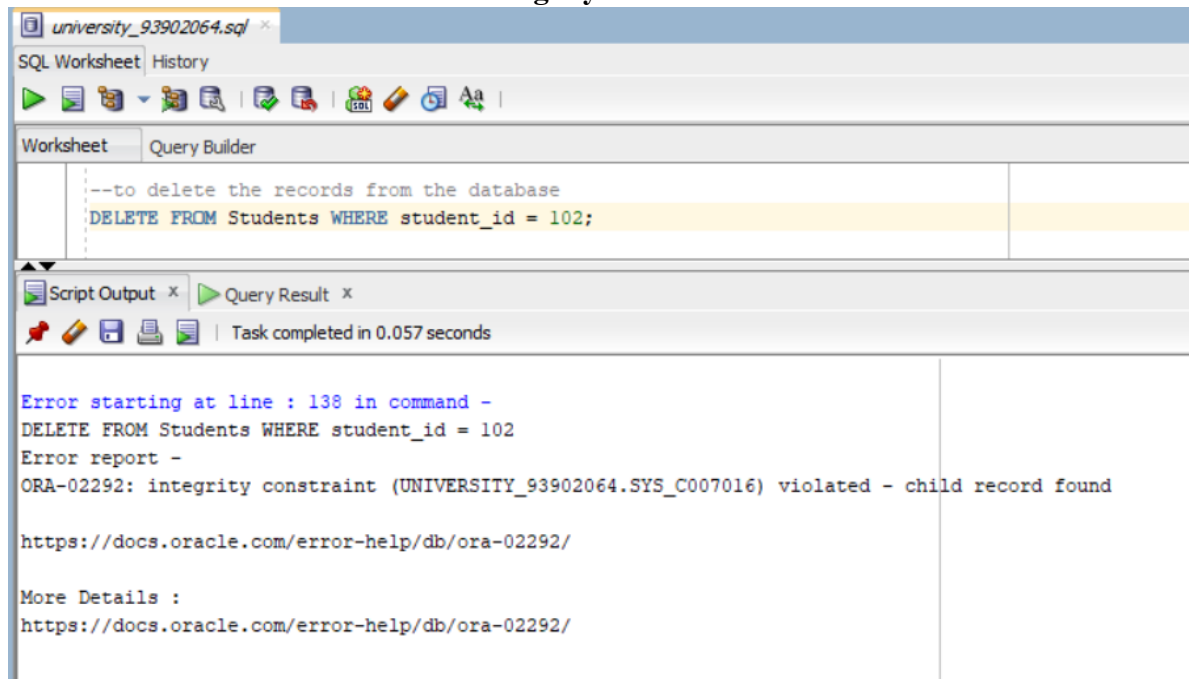
The 'Script Output' tab is active, showing the results of the script execution:

```
1 row updated.

1 row updated.
```

The 'Task completed in 0.056 seconds' is displayed at the bottom of the script output.

## Delete the records with referential integrity constraint



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a worksheet titled 'university\_93902064.sql'. The 'Worksheet' tab is active, displaying the following SQL script:

```
--to delete the records from the database
DELETE FROM Students WHERE student_id = 102;
```

The 'Script Output' tab is active, showing an error message:

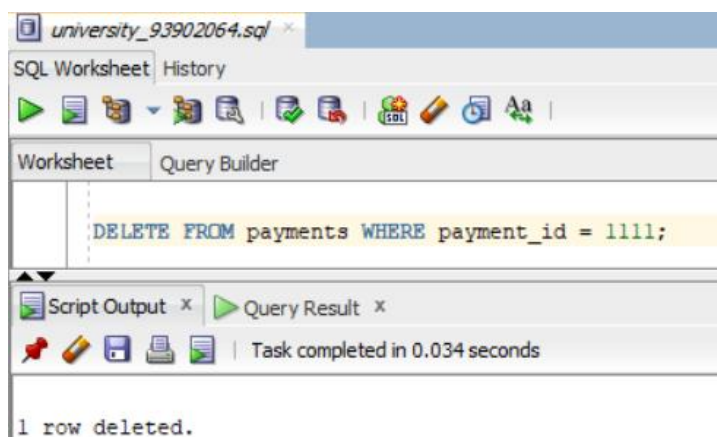
```
Error starting at line : 138 in command -
DELETE FROM Students WHERE student_id = 102
Error report -
ORA-02292: integrity constraint (UNIVERSITY_93902064.SYS_C007016) violated - child record found

https://docs.oracle.com/error-help/db/ora-02292/

More Details :
https://docs.oracle.com/error-help/db/ora-02292/
```

The 'Task completed in 0.057 seconds' is displayed at the bottom of the script output.

## Delete the record without referential integrity



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a worksheet titled 'university\_93902064.sql'. The 'Worksheet' tab is active, displaying the following SQL script:

```
DELETE FROM payments WHERE payment_id = 1111;
```

The 'Script Output' tab is active, showing the results of the script execution:

```
1 row deleted.
```

The 'Task completed in 0.034 seconds' is displayed at the bottom of the script output.

## Alter table to add new column

SQL Worksheet History

Worksheet Query Builder

```
--to add new column in the table  
ALTER TABLE Students ADD guardian_phone NUMBER(10)  
  
DESCRIBE Students;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

Task completed in 0.384 seconds

1 row deleted.

Table STUDENTS altered.

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
FULL_NAME	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(100)
PHONE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
GENDER		CHAR(1)
GUARDIAN_PHONE		NUMBER(10)

## Alter table to drop the column

SQL Worksheet History

Worksheet Query Builder

```
ALTER TABLE Students DROP COLUMN guardian_phone;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

Task completed in 0.061 seconds

1 row deleted.

Table STUDENTS altered.

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
FULL_NAME	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(100)
PHONE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
GENDER		CHAR(1)
GUARDIAN_PHONE		NUMBER(10)

Table STUDENTS altered.

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
FULL_NAME	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(100)
PHONE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
GENDER		CHAR(1)

## Change the datatype and column name

SQL Worksheet History

Worksheet Query Builder

```
--to change the datatype of the column  
ALTER TABLE Students MODIFY gender char(1);  
  
--to change the col_name;  
ALTER TABLE Students RENAME COLUMN full_name TO student_name;
```

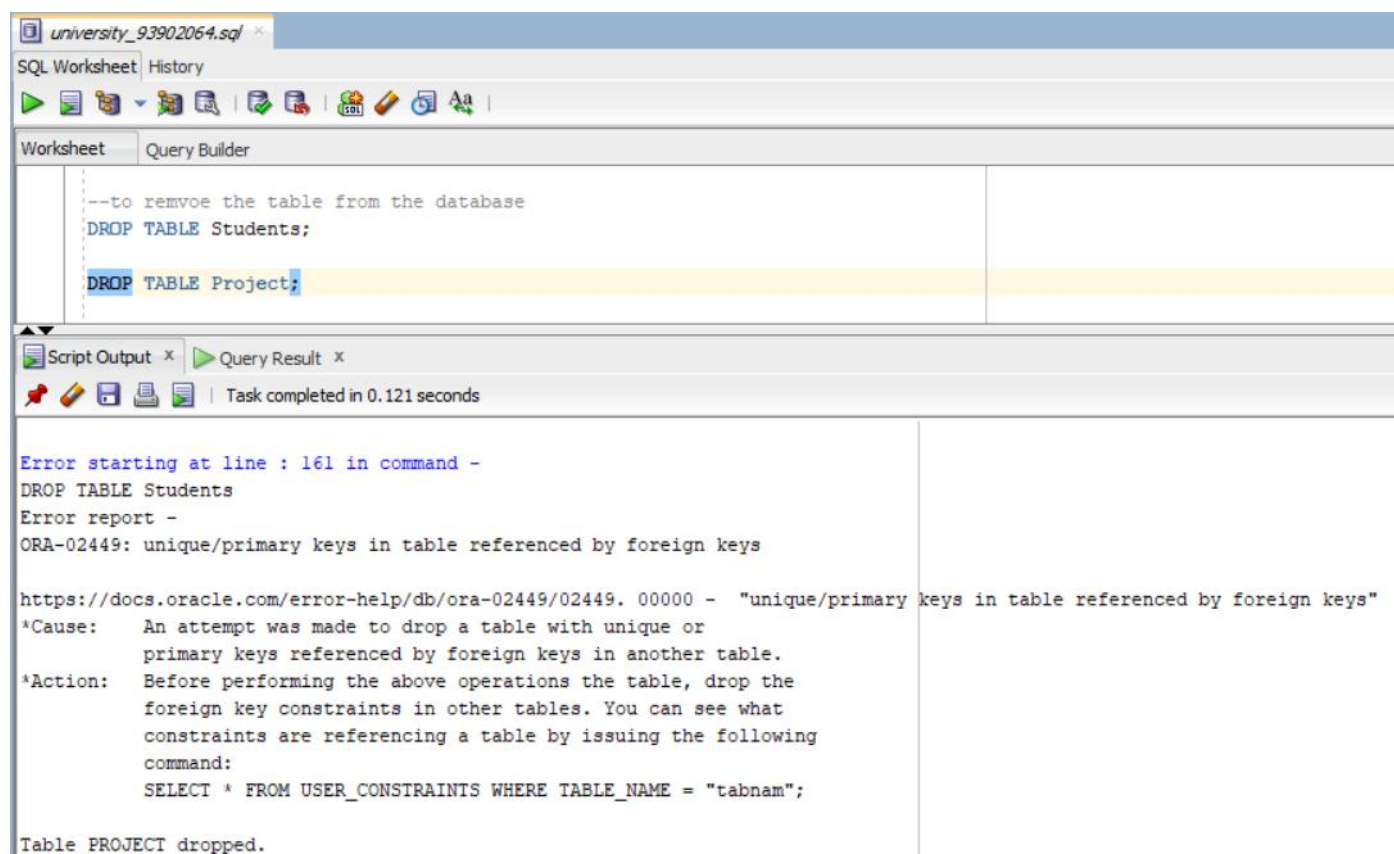
Script Output x Query Result x

Task completed in 0.055 seconds

Table STUDENTS altered.



## Remove a table from the database



The screenshot shows an SQL Worksheet interface with a file named 'university\_93902064.sql'. The 'Worksheet' tab is active, displaying the following SQL commands:

```
--to remove the table from the database  
DROP TABLE Students;  
  
DROP TABLE Project;
```

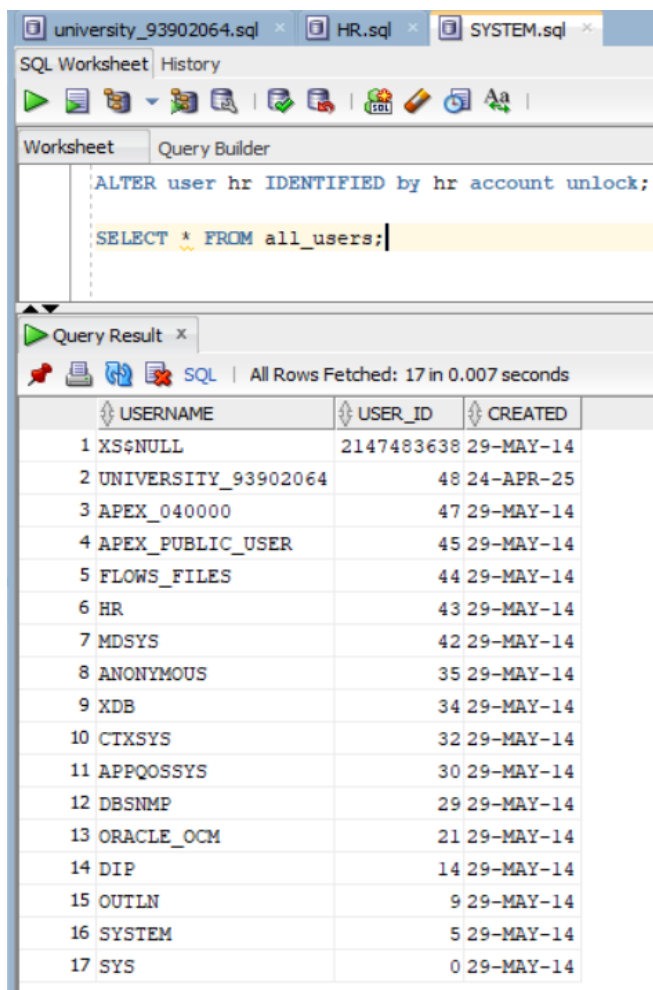
The 'Script Output' tab is also visible, showing the execution results. The first command, 'DROP TABLE Students;', failed with the following error:

```
Error starting at line : 161 in command -  
DROP TABLE Students  
Error report -  
ORA-02449: unique/primary keys in table referenced by foreign keys
```

The error message includes a link to the Oracle documentation: [https://docs.oracle.com/error-help/db/ora-02449/02449.000000 - "unique/primary keys in table referenced by foreign keys"](https://docs.oracle.com/error-help/db/ora-02449/02449.000000 - \). The cause of the error is: 'An attempt was made to drop a table with unique or primary keys referenced by foreign keys in another table.' The action suggested is: 'Before performing the above operations the table, drop the foreign key constraints in other tables. You can see what constraints are referencing a table by issuing the following command: SELECT \* FROM USER\_CONSTRAINTS WHERE TABLE\_NAME = "tabnam";'.

The second command, 'DROP TABLE Project;', was successful, and the output shows: 'Table PROJECT dropped.'

## Install and create the HR Schema

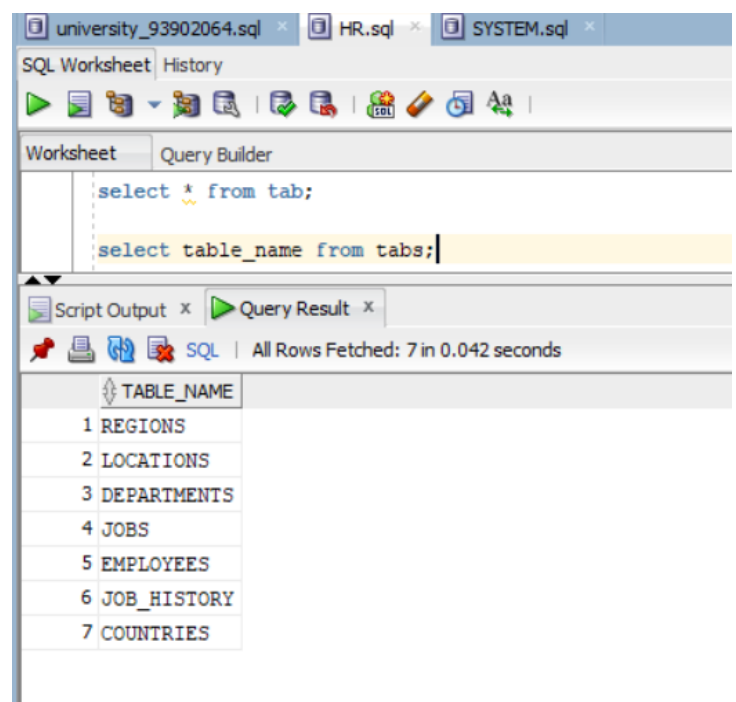


The screenshot shows a SQL Worksheet with two tabs: 'university\_93902064.sql' and 'HR.sql'. The 'HR.sql' tab is active, displaying the following SQL commands:

```
ALTER user hr IDENTIFIED by hr account unlock;  
  
SELECT * FROM all_users;
```

The 'Query Result' pane shows the output of the second command, listing all users in the database. The results are as follows:

USERNAME	USER_ID	CREATED
XS\$NULL	2147483638	29-MAY-14
UNIVERSITY_93902064	48	24-APR-25
APEX_040000	47	29-MAY-14
APEX_PUBLIC_USER	45	29-MAY-14
FLows_FILES	44	29-MAY-14
HR	43	29-MAY-14
MDSYS	42	29-MAY-14
ANONYMOUS	35	29-MAY-14
XDB	34	29-MAY-14
CTXSYS	32	29-MAY-14
APPQOSSYS	30	29-MAY-14
DBSNMP	29	29-MAY-14
ORACLE_OCM	21	29-MAY-14
DIP	14	29-MAY-14
OUTLN	9	29-MAY-14
SYSTEM	5	29-MAY-14
SYS	0	29-MAY-14



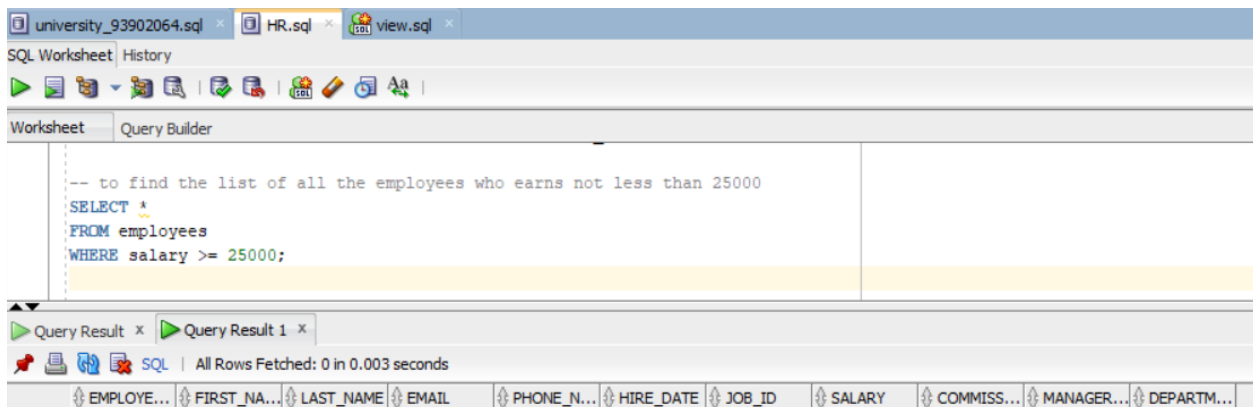
The screenshot shows a SQL Worksheet with two tabs: 'university\_93902064.sql' and 'HR.sql'. The 'HR.sql' tab is active, displaying the following SQL commands:

```
select * from tab;  
  
select table_name from tabs;
```

The 'Query Result' pane shows the output of the second command, listing all tables in the HR schema. The results are as follows:

TABLE_NAME
1 REGIONS
2 LOCATIONS
3 DEPARTMENTS
4 JOBS
5 EMPLOYEES
6 JOB_HISTORY
7 COUNTRIES

## Find the list of all the employees who earns not less than 25000



The screenshot shows a SQL Worksheet with three tabs: 'university\_93902064.sql', 'HR.sql', and 'view.sql'. The 'view.sql' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
-- to find the list of all the employees who earns not less than 25000  
SELECT *  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary >= 25000;
```

The 'Query Result' pane shows the output of the query, listing all employees who earn not less than 25000. The results are as follows:

EMPLOYEE...	FIRST_NA...	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_N...	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISS...	MANAGER...	DEPARTM...
-------------	-------------	-----------	-------	------------	-----------	--------	--------	------------	------------	------------



## Find all the regions

SQL Worksheet | History

Worksheet | Query Builder

```
--find all the regions
SELECT * FROM regions;
```

Query Result x | Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0.004 seconds

REGION_ID	REGION_NAME
1	1 Europe
2	2 Americas
3	3 Asia
4	4 Middle East and Africa

## Find the list of total salary paid each month

SQL Worksheet | History

Worksheet | Query Builder

```
--find the list of total salary paid each month
SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'Month') AS salary_month,
SUM(salary) AS total_salary_paid
FROM employees;
```

Query Result x | Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.002 seconds

SALARY_MONTH	TOTAL_SALARY_PAID
1 April	691416

## Find the list of total salary paid each month in each department

SQL Worksheet | History

Worksheet | Query Builder

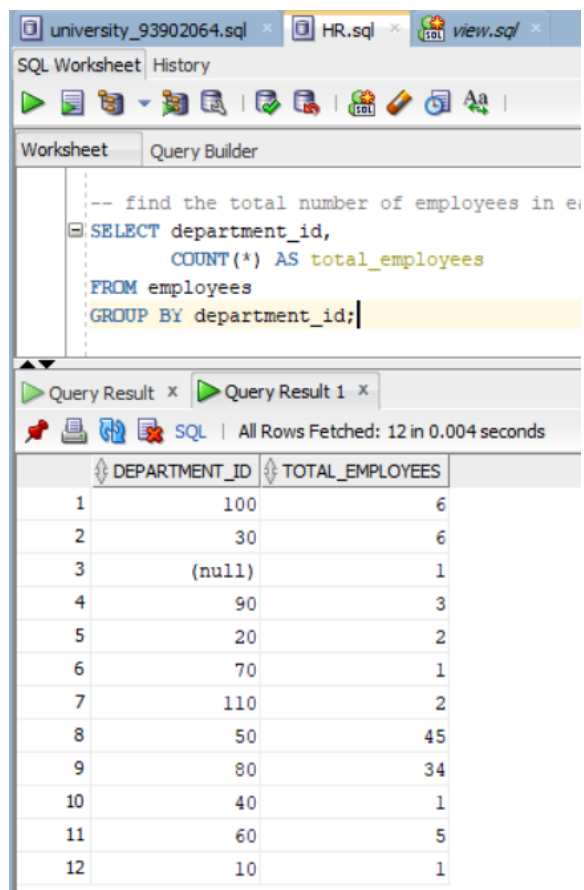
```
--find the list of total salary paid each month in each department
SELECT d.department_id,
d.department_name,
TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'Month') AS salary_month,
SUM(e.salary) AS total_salary_paid
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_id, d.department_name;
```

Query Result x | Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 11 in 0.005 seconds

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	SALARY_MONTH	TOTAL_SALARY_PAID
1	100 Finance	April	51608
2	50 Shipping	April	156400
3	70 Public Relations	April	10000
4	30 Purchasing	April	24900
5	90 Executive	April	58000
6	10 Administration	April	4400
7	110 Accounting	April	20308
8	40 Human Resources	April	6500
9	20 Marketing	April	19000
10	60 IT	April	28800
11	80 Sales	April	304500

## Find the total number of employees in each department



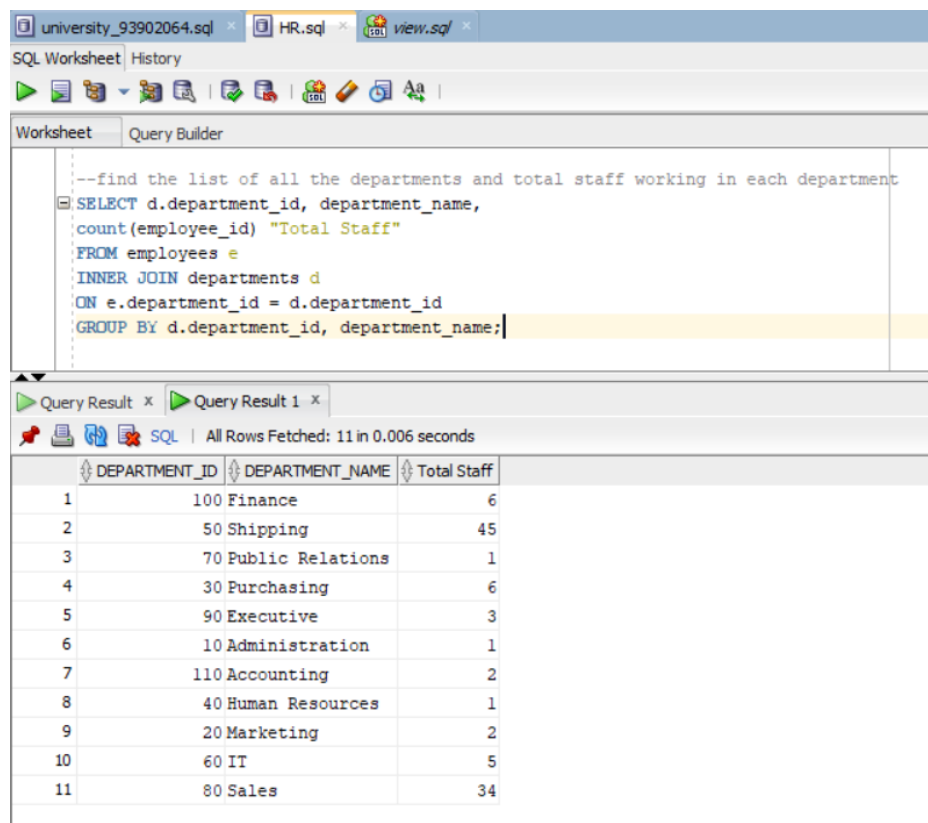
The screenshot shows an SQL Worksheet with a query to find the total number of employees in each department. The query is as follows:

```
-- find the total number of employees in each department
SELECT department_id,
       COUNT(*) AS total_employees
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```

The query result is displayed in a table with 12 rows and 2 columns: DEPARTMENT\_ID and TOTAL\_EMPLOYEES.

DEPARTMENT_ID	TOTAL_EMPLOYEES
1	100
2	30
3	(null)
4	90
5	20
6	70
7	110
8	50
9	80
10	40
11	60
12	10

## Find the list of all the departments and total staff working in each department



The screenshot shows an SQL Worksheet with a query to find the list of all departments and total staff working in each department. The query is as follows:

```
--find the list of all the departments and total staff working in each department
SELECT d.department_id, department_name,
       count(employee_id) "Total Staff"
FROM employees e
INNER JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_id, department_name;
```

The query result is displayed in a table with 11 rows and 3 columns: DEPARTMENT\_ID, DEPARTMENT\_NAME, and Total Staff.

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	Total Staff
1	100 Finance	6
2	50 Shipping	45
3	70 Public Relations	1
4	30 Purchasing	6
5	90 Executive	3
6	10 Administration	1
7	110 Accounting	2
8	40 Human Resources	1
9	20 Marketing	2
10	60 IT	5
11	80 Sales	34

## Find the list of all the employees who earns more than the average salary [sub-query]

university_93902064.sql   HR.sql   view.sql										
SQL Worksheet   History										
Worksheet   Query Builder										
<pre>--find the list of all the employees who earns more than the average salary [sub-query] SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary &gt; (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);</pre>										
Query Result   Query Result 1   SQL   Fetched 50 rows in 0.012 seconds										
EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	100 Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-03	AD_PRES	24000	(null)	(null)	90
2	101 Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-05	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
3	102 Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-01	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
4	103 Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
5	108 Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-02	FI_MGR	12008	(null)	101	100
6	109 Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	16-AUG-02	FI_ACCOUNT	9000	(null)	108	100
7	110 John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	8200	(null)	108	100
8	111 Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	30-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	7700	(null)	108	100
9	112 Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4469	07-MAR-06	FI_ACCOUNT	7800	(null)	108	100

## Find the list of all the employees who is from department\_id 10, 30, 50 [OR operator, IN Operator]

university_93902064.sql   HR.sql   view.sql										
SQL Worksheet   History										
Worksheet   Query Builder										
<pre>-- find the list of all the employees who is from department_id 10, 30, 50 [OR operator, IN Operator] --using or operator SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id = 10    OR department_id = 30    OR department_id = 50;  --using in operator SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department_id IN (10, 30, 50);</pre>										
Query Result   Query Result 1   SQL   Fetched 50 rows in 0.006 seconds										
EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NU...	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	114 Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEAL	515.127.4561	07-DEC-02	PU_MAN	11000	(null)	100	30
2	115 Alexander	Khoo	AKHOO	515.127.4562	18-MAY-03	PU_CLERK	3100	(null)	114	30
3	116 Shelli	Baida	SBAIDA	515.127.4563	24-DEC-05	PU_CLERK	2900	(null)	114	30
4	117 Sigal	Tobias	STOBIAS	515.127.4564	24-JUL-05	PU_CLERK	2800	(null)	114	30
5	118 Guy	Himuro	GHIMURO	515.127.4565	15-NOV-06	PU_CLERK	2600	(null)	114	30
6	119 Karen	Colmenares	KCOLMENA	515.127.4566	10-AUG-07	PU_CLERK	2500	(null)	114	30
7	120 Matthew	Weiss	MWEISS	650.123.1234	18-JUL-04	ST_MAN	8000	(null)	100	50
8	121 Adam	Fripp	AFRIPP	650.123.2234	10-APR-05	ST_MAN	8200	(null)	100	50
9	122 Payam	Kaufling	PKAUFLIN	650.123.3234	01-MAY-03	ST_MAN	7900	(null)	100	50
10	123 Shanta	Vollman	SVOLLMAN	650.123.4234	10-OCT-05	ST_MAN	6500	(null)	100	50

## Find the list of all employees who earns between 2500 & 5000 [Between operator]

SQL Worksheet | History

Worksheet | Query Builder

```
--find the list of all employees who earns between 2500 & 5000 [Between operator]
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 5000;
```

Query Result x | Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 44 in 0.004 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-05	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
2	106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-06	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
3	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-07	IT_PROG	4200	(null)	103	60
4	115	Alexander	Khoo	AKHOO	515.127.4562	18-MAY-03	PU_CLERK	3100	(null)	114	30
5	116	Shelli	Baida	SBAIDA	515.127.4563	24-DEC-05	PU_CLERK	2900	(null)	114	30
6	117	Sigal	Tobias	STOBIAS	515.127.4564	24-JUL-05	PU_CLERK	2800	(null)	114	30
7	118	Guy	Himuro	GHIMURO	515.127.4565	15-NOV-06	PU_CLERK	2600	(null)	114	30
8	119	Karen	Colmenares	KCOLMENA	515.127.4566	10-AUG-07	PU_CLERK	2500	(null)	114	30
9	125	Julia	Mayer	JNAYER	650.124.1214	16-JUL-05	ST_CLERK	3200	(null)	120	50
10	126	Irene	Mikkilineni	IMIKKILI	650.124.1224	28-SEP-06	ST_CLERK	2700	(null)	120	50

## Find the list of all the regions and total staff in that region

SQL Worksheet | History

Worksheet | Query Builder

```
--find the list of all the regions and total staff in that region
--Step-1:
SELECT *
FROM regions R
INNER JOIN countries C ON R.region_id = C.region_id
INNER JOIN locations L ON C.country_id = L.country_id
INNER JOIN departments D ON L.location_id = D.location_id
INNER JOIN employees E ON D.department_id = E.department_id;
```

Query Result x | Query Result 1 x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.006 seconds

	REGION_ID	REGION_NAME	COUNTRY_ID	COUNTRY_NAME	REGION_ID_1	LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE
1	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1700 2004	Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washin
2	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1700 2004	Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washin
3	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1700 2004	Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washin
4	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1400 2014	Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas
5	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1400 2014	Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas
6	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1400 2014	Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas
7	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1400 2014	Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas
8	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1400 2014	Jabberwocky Rd	26192	Southlake	Texas
9	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1700 2004	Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washin
10	2	Americas	US	United States of America	2	1700 2004	Charade Rd	98199	Seattle	Washin

SQL Worksheet | History

Worksheet | Query Builder

```
--Step-2:
SELECT
    R.region_id,
    R.region_name,
    COUNT(E.employee_id) AS "Total Staff"
FROM regions R
INNER JOIN countries C ON R.region_id = C.region_id
INNER JOIN locations L ON C.country_id = L.country_id
INNER JOIN departments D ON L.location_id = D.location_id
INNER JOIN employees E ON D.department_id = E.department_id
GROUP BY R.region_id, R.region_name;
```

Query Result x | Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.003 seconds

	REGION_ID	REGION_NAME	Total Staff
1	1	Europe	36
2	2	Americas	70