





IM101 – Advanced Database Systems Week-5-6 Lab Activity – SQL Review

NAME: Jose, Rommel O.

STUDENT NO: 23-2300

YEAR/SECTION: 2nd Yr. SBIT-2A

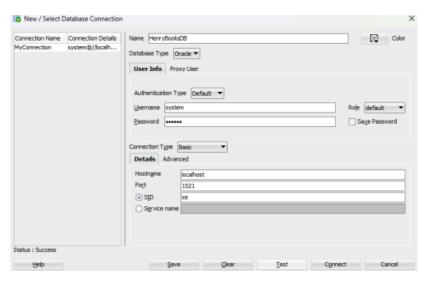
DATE: February 16, 2025

SCORE PERCENTAGE

Instruction.

- Provide screenshots that shows your Oracle account, code, and output.
- Screenshots must not be whole screen.
- Text must be readable.

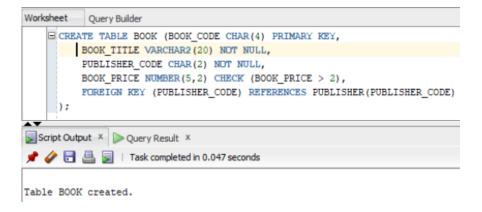
Part-1. Henry Books Database.



1. Create the following tables and all its constraints.

воок

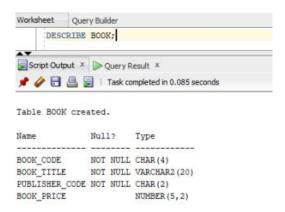
Column	Туре	Length	Decimal	Nulls	Description
			Places	Allowed?	
BOOK_CODE	CHAR	4		NO	Primary key
BOOK_TITLE	VARCHAR	20		NO	Book title
PUBLISHER_CODE	CHAR	2		NO	Foreign key to Publisher table
BOOK_PRICE	NUMBER	5	2	NO	Value must be greater than 2.





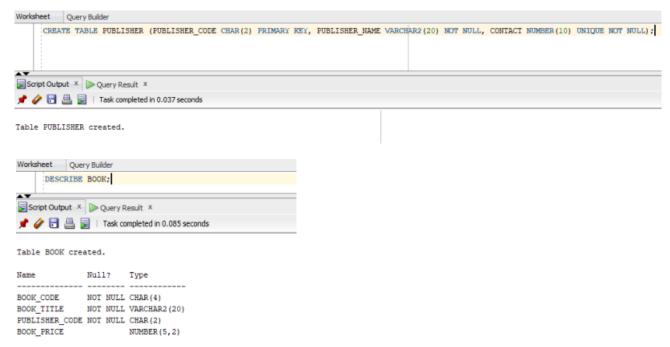






PUBLISHER

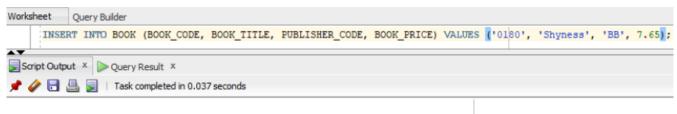
Column	Туре	Length	Decimal Places	Nulls Allowed?	Description
PUBLISHER_CODE	CHAR	2		NO	Primary key
PUBLISHER_NAME	VARCHAR	20		NO	Publisher name
CONTACT	NUMERIC	10		NO	Must be unique



2. Insert the following records.

воок

воок_с	BOOK_TITLE	PUBLISHER_CODE	BOOK_P
ODE			RICE
0180	Shyness	BB	7.65
0189	Kane and Abel	PB	5.55
0378	Dunwich Horror and Others	PB	19.75
0808	Knockdown	PB	6.50

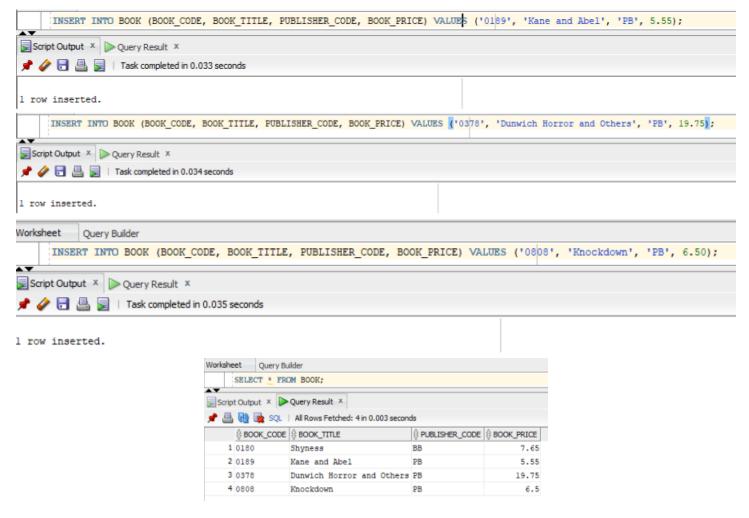


1 row inserted.



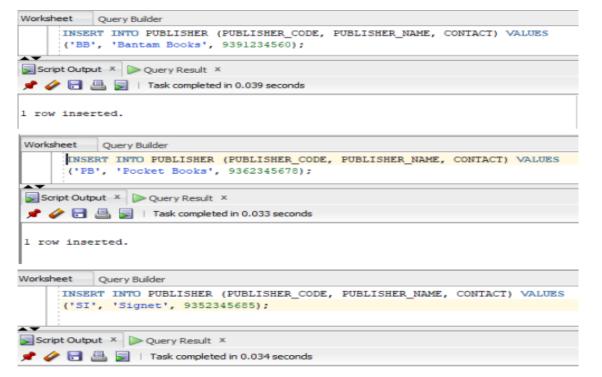






PUBLISHER

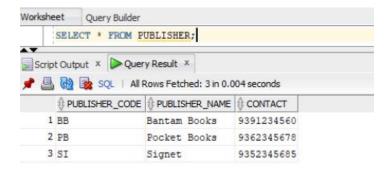
OBLISTICI					
PUBLISHER_CODE	DESCRIPTION	CONTACT			
BB	Bantam Books	9391234560			
PB	Pocket Books	9362345678			
SI	Signet	9352345685			





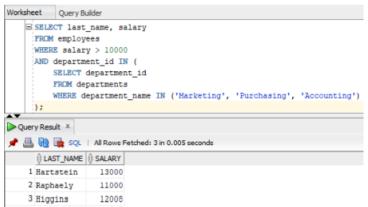


COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

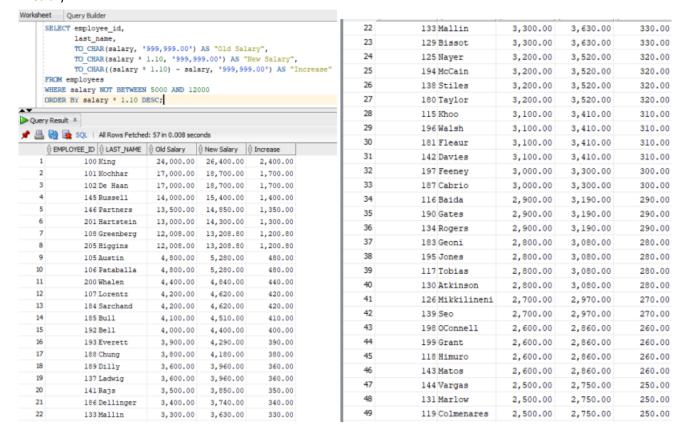


Part-2. Use the HR Schema and create the appropriate SQL statement for the following queries.

 The HR department needs a report that displays the last name and salary of employees who earn more than 10,000 from the Marketing, Purchasing, and Accounting Department.



2. Display the employee id, last name, salary as 'Old Salary', salary increased by 10% as 'New Salary', another column that displays the new salary less the old salary as 'Increase'. Include in the list only those employees whose salary is not in the range of \$5,000 to \$12,000. Display all numeric values with two decimal places. Sort the list in descending order of New Salary.







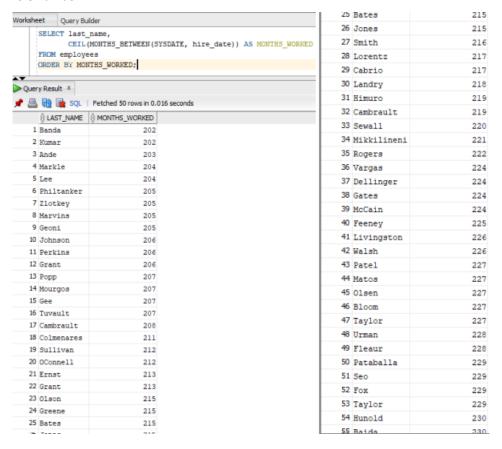
COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

49	119	Colmenares	2,500.00	2,750.00	250.00
50	182	Sullivan	2,500.00	2,750.00	250.00
51	140	Patel	2,500.00	2,750.00	250.00
52	191	Perkins	2,500.00	2,750.00	250.00
53	135	Gee	2,400.00	2,640.00	240.00
54	127	Landry	2,400.00	2,640.00	240.00
55	136	Philtanker	2,200.00	2,420.00	220.00
56	128	Markle	2,200.00	2,420.00	220.00
57	132	Olson	2,100.00	2,310.00	210.00

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.



4. The HR department wants to find the duration of employment for each employee. For each employee, display the last name and calculate the number of months between today and the date on which the employees was hired. Label the column s MONTHS_WORKED. Order your results by the number of months employed. Round the number of months up to the closest whole number.



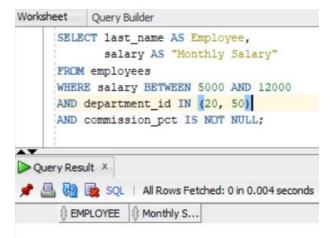




COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

55 Datus	230	85 Weiss	247
56 Doran	230	86 McEwen	247
57 Atkinson	232		2.700b
58 Stiles	232	87 Mallin	249
59 Vishney	232	88 Abel	250
60 Kochhar 61 Chen	233	89 Sully	252
62 Sciarra	233	90 Hartstein	252
63 Vollman	233		
64 Bissot	234	91 King	253
65 Hall	234	92 Sarchand	253
66 Fay	234	93 Bell	253
67 Tobias	235	94 Rajs	256
68 Nayer	235		17.10
69 Dilly	235	95 Whalen	257
70 Austin	236	96 King	260
71 Chung	237	97 Ladwig	260
72 Fripp	239	98 Khoo	261
73 Bernstein	239		
74 Hutton	239	99 Kaufling	262
75 Marlow	240	100 Raphaely	267
76 Errazuriz	240	101 Faviet	270
77 Smith	240		740
78 Ozer	240	102 Greenberg	270
79 Bull	240	103 Gietz	273
80 Everett	240	104 Mayris	273
81 Davies	241	105 Baer	273
82 Tucker	241		
83 Partners	242	106 Higgins	273
84 Russell	245	107 De Haan	290

5. 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. Include only those employees with commission.



6. Create a query to display the last name and the number of weeks employed for all employees in department 90. Label the number of weeks column as TENURE. Truncate the number of weeks value to 0 decimal places. Show the records in descending order of the employees' tenure.

```
Worksheet Query Builder

SELECT last_name,
TRUNC (MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, hire_date) * 4.33, 0) AS TENURE
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 90
ORDER BY TENURE DESC;

Query Result ×

Query Result ×

All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.005 seconds

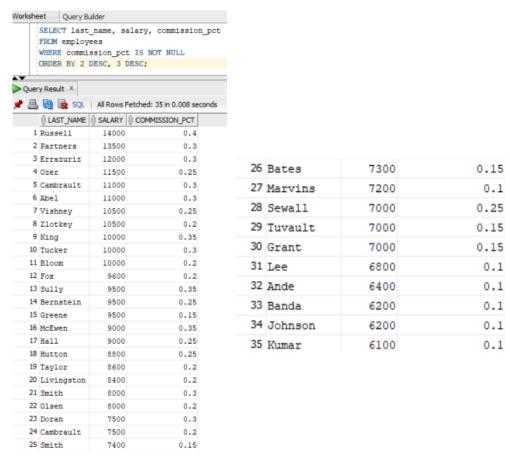
$\frac{1}{2} \text{LAST_NAME} \frac{1}{2} \text{TENURE} \frac{1}{2} \text{King} \frac{1125}{125} \frac{125}{3} \text{Kochhar} \frac{1008}{1008}
```



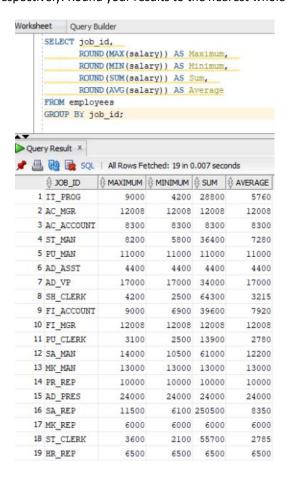




7. Create a report to display the last name, salary, and commission of all employees who earn commissions. Sort data in descending order of salary and commissions. Use the column's numeric position in the ORDER BY clause.



8. Find the highest, lowest, sum, and average salary of all employees for each job type. Label the columns as Maximum, Minimum, Sum, and Average, respectively. Round your results to the nearest whole number.

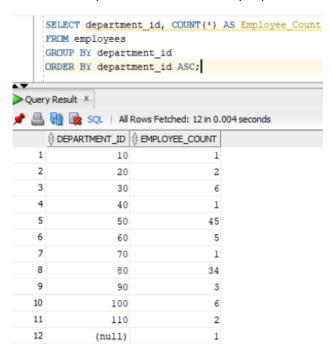




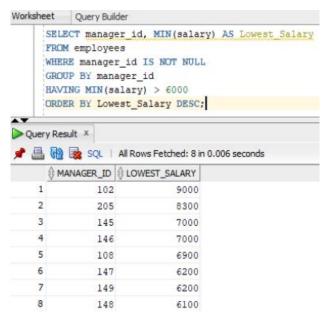


COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

9. How many employees are there for each department? Order the list by department id in ascending order.



10. Create a report to display the manager number and salary of the lowest-paid employee for the manager. Exclude anyone whose manager is not known. Exclude any groups where the minimum salary is \$6,000 or less. Sort the output in descending order of salary.



Part-3. Use the HR Schema and create the appropriate SQL statement for the following queries.

11. Create a query to display the total number of employees and, of that total, the number of employees hired in 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. Create appropriate headings.

```
Worksheet Query Builder

SELECT COUNT(*) AS "Total Employees",

SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1995 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Bired in 1995",

SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1996 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Bired in 1996",

SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1997 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Bired in 1997",

SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1998 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Bired in 1997",

SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1998 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Bired in 1998"

FROM employees;

Query Result ×

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.007 seconds

Total Employees  Hired in 1995  Hired in 1996  Hired in 1997  Hired in 1998

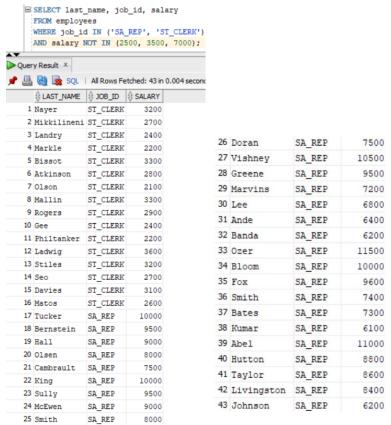
1 107 0 0 0 0 0
```



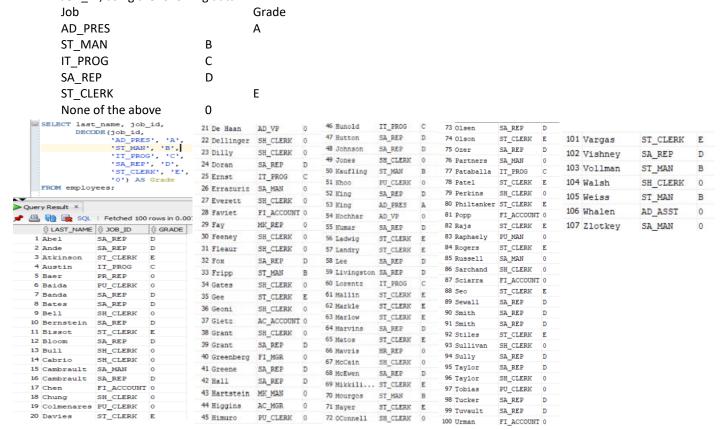




12. Display the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose jobs are either those of a sales representative or of a stock clerk, and whose salaries are not equal to \$2,500, \$3,500, or \$7,000.



13. Using the DECODE function, write a query that displays the grade of all employees based on the value of the column JOB_ID, using the following data:





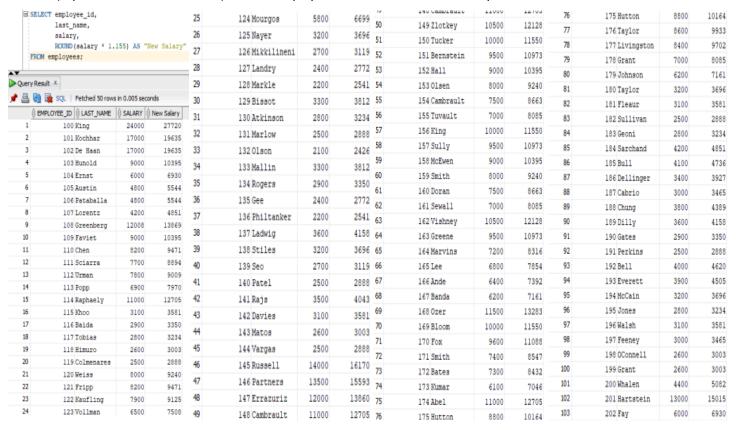
COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



14. Display the last name, hire date, and day of the week on which the employee started. Label the column DAY. Order the results by the day of the week, starting with Monday.



15. The HR department needs a report to display the employee number, last name, salary, and salary increased by 15.5% (expressed as a whole number) for each employee. Label the column New Salary.



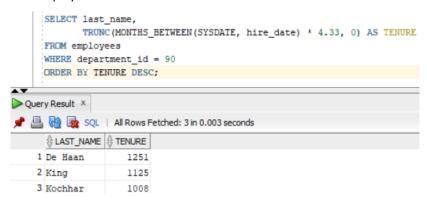
103	202	Fay	6000	6930
104	203	Mavris	6500	7508
105	204	Baer	10000	11550
106	205	Higgins	12008	13869
107	206	Gietz	8300	9587



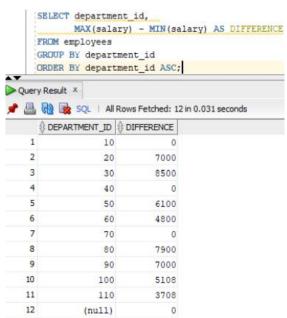


COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

16. Create a query to display the last name and the number of weeks employed for all employees in department 90. Label the number of weeks column as TENURE. Truncate the number of weeks value to 0 decimal places. Show the records in descending order of the employees' tenure.



17. For every department, find the differences between the highest and lowest salaries. Label the column DIFFERENCE. Order by department id in ascending order.



18. The HR department needs a report of employees in Toronto. Display the last name, job title, department number, and the department name for all employees who work in Toronto. Use WHERE clause to join the tables.

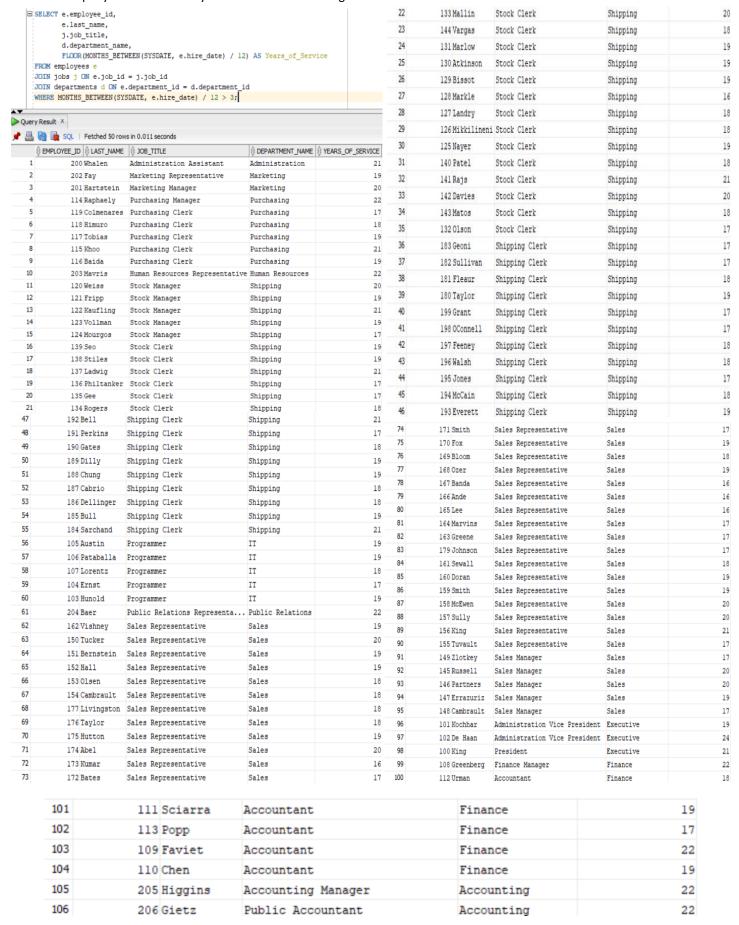
```
SELECT e.last_name,
             j.job_title,
             e.department_id,
             d.department_name
     FROM employees e, jobs j, departments d, locations 1
     WHERE e.job_id = j.job_id
     AND e.department_id = d.department_id
     AND d.location_id = 1.location_id
     AND 1.city = 'Toronto';
Query Result X
 🏲 📇 🙀 🗽 SQL | All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.007 seconds
      $ LAST_NAME | $ JOB_TITLE
                                            ♦ DEPARTMENT_ID ♦ DEPARTMENT_NAME
    1 Hartstein Marketing Manager
                                                        20 Marketing
    2 Fay
                 Marketing Representative
                                                        20 Marketing
```





COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

19. Display the employee id, last name, job title, department name, and years of service of all employees who worked in the company for more than 3 years. Join the tables using WHERE or JOIN.ON.









20. Display the employee id, last name, job title, city, country name of employees not from Europe or Americas. Use JOIN..ON to join the tables.

```
SELECT
        e.employee_id,
         e.last_name,
        j.job_title,
        1.city,
        c.country_name
     FROM HR.employees e
     JOIN HR.jobs j ON e.job_id = j.job_id
     JOIN HR.departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
     JOIN HR.locations 1 ON d.location_id = 1.location_id
    JOIN HR.countries c ON 1.country_id = c.country_id
     JOIN HR.regions CON c.region_id = r.region_id
     WHERE r.region_name NOT IN ('Europe', 'Americas');
Query Result X
📌 볼 🙀 🔯 SQL | All Rows Fetched: 0 in 0.004 seconds
     ⊕ COUNTRY...
```