Question 1

Write/execute a SQL statement that lists the Job\_Ids and Job\_Titles in the *Jobs* table that have the word “Programmer” or “Manager” in their job titles, and, which have a maximum salary greater than or equal to $10,000

SELECT job\_id, job\_title

FROM jobs

WHERE job\_title = 'Programmer'

OR job\_title LIKE '%Manager%'

AND MAX\_SALARY >= 10000;

Question 2

Write/execute a SQL statement that lists the employee ids, names, telephone numbers and hire dates of all employees who were hired between January 1, 1990 and December 31, 1995. The employee names must be shown in a single column, with the first name first, followed by a single space, followed by last name.

SELECT employee\_id, first\_name || ' ' || last\_name AS full\_name, phone\_number, hire\_date

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN TO\_DATE('01-JAN-90') AND TO\_DATE('31-DEC-95')

ORDER BY hire\_date;

Question 3

Write/execute a SQL statement that lists all the data in each column in the *Departments* table. If a column might contain NULL values, the phrase “-NONE-“ must print in that column for that row. For this last request use one or more SQL single-row functions to accomplish this. Do not convert columns that could never contain NULL values

SELECT DEPARTMENT\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, NVL(TO\_CHAR(MANAGER\_ID), '-NONE-')

AS "Manager\_ID", LOCATION\_ID

FROM Departments;

Question 4

Write/execute a SQL statement that lists all twenty employee Ids, salaries, department ID in which they work, and their department’s name. If an employee is not currently assigned to a department, he/she must still be on the list, with their department name just left blank.

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.salary, NVL(TO\_CHAR(e.department\_id), ' '),

NVL(TO\_CHAR(d.department\_name), ' ')

FROM EMPLOYEES e LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d

ON(e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

Question 5

Based on just the *Employees* table, write/execute a SQL statement that lists the highest salary and the lowest salary for employees in each of the following (and only these four) departments: 50, 60, 80 and 90. Note: the Result Set on this will have exactly four rows on it. The four rows must be listed in descending order by department.

SELECT MAX(Salary) AS "Highest Salary", MIN(Salary) AS "Lowest Salary",

department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 50

OR department\_id = 60

OR department\_id = 80

OR department\_id = 90

GROUP BY department\_id

ORDER BY department\_id DESC;

Question 6

Write/execute a SQL statement that lists the employee Ids, Last Names, phone numbers and dates hired of all employees in department 50. The phone numbers must be printed without the first three digits and the dot which appear on the left for the values of that column, and the hire dates must be printed in any format you like, as long as the name of the month is spelled out in full.

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, REPLACE(SUBSTR (phone\_number, 5, 8), '.','-')

AS "Phone Number", TO\_CHAR(hire\_date,'fmDD Month YYYY') AS "Hire Date"

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 50;