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Authors

Salome Clement Chaitanya Koratamaddi Priya Vennapusa

Technical Contributors and Reviewers

Claire Bennett **Brian Boxx** Zarko Cesljas Laurent Dereac Nancy Greenberg

Yash Jain Angelika Krupp Malika Marghadi Priya Nathan

Narayanan Radhakrishnan

Bryan Roberts Lata Shivaprasad Naoko Susuki

Editors

Nita Pavitran Atanu Raychaudhuri

Graphic Designer

Sanjeev Sharma

Publishers

Jobi Varghese Giri Venugopal

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Contents

Preface

Introduction

Objectives I-2 Course Objectives I-3 Course Overview I-4 Course Application I-5 Summary I-6

1 Controlling User Access

ri@yahoo.co.in) has a non-transferable wy Student Guide Objectives 1-2 Controlling User Access 1-3 Privileges 1-4 System Privileges 1-5 Creating Users 1-6 User System Privileges 1-7 Granting System Privileges 1-8 What Is a Role? 1-9 Creating and Granting Privileges to a Role 1-10 Changing Your Password 1-11 Object Privileges 1-12 Granting Object Privileges 1-14 Passing On Your Privileges 1-15 Confirming Privileges Granted 1-16 Revoking Object Privileges 1-17 Summary 1-19

2 Managing Schema Objects

Practice 1: Overview 1-20

Objectives 2-2 ALTER TABLE Statement 2-3 Adding a Column 2-5 Modifying a Column 2-6 Dropping a Column 2-7 SET UNUSED Option 2-8

Adding a Constraint Syntax 2-10

Adding a Constraint 2-11

ON DELETE CASCADE 2-12

Deferring Constraints 2-13

Dropping a Constraint 2-14

Disabling Constraints 2-15

Enabling Constraints 2-16

Cascading Constraints 2-18

Overview of Indexes 2-20

CREATE INDEX with the CREATE TABLE Statement 2-21

Function-Based Indexes 2-23

Removing an Index 2-24

DROP TABLE ... PURGE 2-25

FLASHBACK TABLE Statement 2-26

External Tables 2-28

Creating a Directory for the External Table 2-30

in) has a non-transferable Creating an External Table by Using ORACLE_LOADER 2-34

Querying External Tables 2-36 ise this Studer

Summary 2-37

Practice 2: Overview 2-38

3 Manipulating Large Data Sets

Using Subqueries to Manipulate Data 3-3
Copying Rows from Apoll

Inserting Using a Subquery as a Target 3-5

Retrieving Data with a Subquery as Source 3-7

Updating Two Columns with a Subquery 3-8

Updating Rows Based on Another Table 3-9

Deleting Rows Based on Another Table 3-10

Using the WITH CHECK OPTION Keyword on DML Statements 3-11

Overview of the Explicit Default Feature 3-12

Using Explicit Default Values 3-13

Overview of Multitable INSERT Statements 3-14

Types of Multitable INSERT Statements 3-16

Multitable INSERT Statements 3-17

Unconditional INSERT ALL 3-19

Conditional INSERT ALL 3-20

Conditional INSERT FIRST 3-22

Pivoting INSERT 3-24

MERGE Statement 3-27

MERGE Statement Syntax 3-28

Merging Rows 3-29

Tracking Changes in Data 3-31

Example of the Flashback Version Query 3-32

VERSIONS BETWEEN Clause 3-34

Summary 3-35

Practice 3: Overview 3-36

Review of the HAVING Clause 4-5 GROUP BY with ROLLUP and CUBE Operators 4-6 ROLLUP Operator 4-7 ROLLUP Operator: Example 4-8 CUBE Operator 4-9 CUBE Operator: Example 4-10 FROUPING Function 4-11 ROUPING Function 5 4 Generating Reports by Grouping Related Data

GROUPING SETS 4-13

GROUPING SETS: Example 4-15

Composite Columns 4-17

Composite Columns: Example 4-19

Concatenated Groupings 4-21

Concatenated Groupings: Example 4-22

Summary 4-23

Practice 4: Overview 4-24

5 Managing Data in Different Time Zones

Objectives 5-2

Time Zones 5-3

TIME ZONE Session Parameter 5-4

CURRENT DATE, CURRENT TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP 5-5

CURRENT DATE 5-6

CURRENT TIMESTAMP 5-7

LOCALTIMESTAMP 5-8

DBTIMEZONE and SESSIONTIMEZONE 5-9 TIMESTAMP Data Type 5-10 TIMESTAMP Data Types 5-11 TIMESTAMP Fields 5-12 Difference Between DATE and TIMESTAMP 5-13 TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE Data Type 5-14 TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE: Example 5-15 TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE 5-16 TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE: Example 5-17 J-24 has a non-transferable occining the Guide.

Me and the same and t INTERVAL Data Types 5-18 INTERVAL Fields 5-20 INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH Data Type 5-21 INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH: Example 5-22 INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND Data Type 5-23 INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND Data Type: Example 5-24 EXTRACT 5-25 TZ OFFSET 5-26 TIMESTAMP Conversion Using FROM TZ 5-28 Converting to TIMESTAMP Using TO TIMESTAMP and TO TIMESTAMP TZ 5-29 Time Interval Conversion with TO YMINTERVAL 5-30 Using TO DSINTERVAL: Example 5-31 Daylight Saving Time 5-32

Practice 5: Overview 5-35 6 Retrieving Data Using Subqueries

Objectives 6-2

Multiple-Column Subqueries 6-3

Column Comparisons 6-4

Pairwise Comparison Subquery 6-5

Nonpairwise Comparison Subquery 6-6

Scalar Subquery Expressions 6-7

Scalar Subqueries: Examples 6-8

Correlated Subqueries 6-10

Using Correlated Subqueries 6-12

Using the EXISTS Operator 6-14

Find Employees Who Have At Least One Person Reporting to Them 6-15

Find All Departments That Do Not Have Any Employees 6-16

Correlated UPDATE 6-17

Using Correlated UPDATE 6-18

Correlated DELETE 6-20

Using Correlated DELETE 6-21

WITH Clause 6-22

WITH Clause: Example 6-23

Summary 6-25

Practice 6: Overview 6-27

7 Hierarchical Retrieval

Objectives 7-2

Sample Data from the EMPLOYEES Table 7-3

Natural Tree Structure 7-4

Hierarchical Queries 7-5

Walking the Tree 7-6

Walking the Tree: From the Bottom Up 7-8 Walking the Tree: From the Top Down 7-9

has a non-transferable Ranking Rows with the LEVEL Pseudocolumn 7-10

Formatting Hierarchical Reports Using LEVEL and LPAD 7-11 this Stud

Pruning Branches 7-13

Summary 7-14

Practice 7: Overview 7-15

Regular Expression Support

Objectives 8-2

Regular Expression: Overview 8-3

Meta Characters 8-4

Using Meta Characters 8-5

Regular Expression Functions 8-7

REGEXP Function Syntax 8-8

Performing Basic Searches 8-9

Checking the Presence of a Pattern 8-10

Example of Extracting Substrings 8-11

Replacing Patterns 8-12

Regular Expressions and Check Constraints 8-13

Summary 8-14

Practice 8: Overview 8-15

Appendix A: Practice Solutions

Appendix B: Table Descriptions and Data

Appendix C: Writing Advanced Scripts

Objectives C-2

Using SQL to Generate SQL C-3

Creating a Basic Script C-4

Controlling the Environment C-5

The Complete Picture C-6

Dumping the Contents of a Table to a File C-7

Generating a Dynamic Predicate C-9

Summary C-11

Oracle Instance Management D-9 Oracle Memory Structures D-10 Oracle Processes D-12 Other Key Physical Structures D-13 Processing a SQL Statement D-1 Connecting to an Instance D-1 **Appendix D: Oracle Architectural Components**

Processing a Query D-17

Shared Pool D-18

Database Buffer Cache D-20

Program Global Area (PGA) D-21

Processing a DML Statement D-22

Redo Log Buffer D-24

Rollback Segment D-25

COMMIT Processing D-26

Summary D-28

Appendix E: Using SQL Developer

Objectives E-2

What Is Oracle SQL Developer? E-3

Key Features E-4

Installing SQL Developer E-5

Menus for SQL Developer E-6

Creating a Database Connection E-7

Browsing Database Objects E-9 Creating a Schema Object E-10 Creating a New Table: Example E-11 Using SQL Worksheet E-12 Executing SQL Statements E-14 Viewing the Execution Plan E-15 Formatting the SQL Code E-16 Using Snippets E-17 Using Snippets: Example E-18 Jutions Jahoo co in) has a non-transferable witions Jahoo co in) has a non-transferable witions of this Student Guide. Using SQL*Plus E-19

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Additional Practices

CONNATH GIRI (somnathgiri@yahoo.co.in) has a non-transferable

Additional Practices

The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) statements in the lessons titled "Managing Schema Objects" and "Manipulating Large Data Sets."

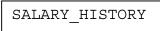
Note: Run the lab ap cre special sal.sql, lab ap cre sal history.sql, and lab ap cre mgr history.sgl scripts in the labs folder to create the SPECIAL SAL, SAL HISTORY, and MGR HISTORY tables.

1. The Human Resources department wants to get a list of underpaid employees, the salary history of employees, and the salary history of managers based on an industry salary survey. So they have asked you to do the following:

Write a statement to do the following:

- Retrieve the employee ID, hire date, salary, and manager ID of those employees whose employee ID is more than or equal to 200 from the more
- If the salary is less than \$5,000, insert the employee ID and salary into the SPECIAL SAL table.
- Insert the employee ID, hire date, and salary into the SAL HISTORY table.
- Insert the employee ID, manager ID, and salary into the MGR HISTORY table.
- 2. Query the SPECIAL SAL, SAL HISTORY and MGR HISTORY tables to view the inserted records.





	A	EMPLOYEE_ID	A	HIRE_DATE	A	SALARY
1		201	17	-FEB-1996		13000
2		202	17	-AUG-1997		6000
3		203	07	-JUN-1994		6500
4		204	07	-JUN-1994		10000
5		205	07	-JUN-1994		12000
6		206	07	-JUN-1994		8300

MGR_HISTORY

A	EMPLOYEE_ID	MANAGER_ID	2 SALARY
1	201	100	13000
2	202	201	6000
3	203	101	6500
4	204	101	10000
5	205	101	12000
6	206	205	8300

3. The DBA wants you to create a table, which has a primary key constraint, but wants the index to have a different name than the constraint. Create the LOCATIONS_NAMED_INDEX table based on the following table instance chart. Name the index for the PRIMARY KEY column as LOCATIONS_PK_IDX.

Column Name	Deptno	Dname		
Primary Key	Yes	in) has		
Data Type	Number	VARCHAR2		
Length	4	30		

4. Query the USER_INDEXES table to display INDEX_NAME for the LOCATIONS_NAMED_INDEX table.



The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed enhancements to the GROUP BY clause.

5. The Human Resources department requires some reports on certain departments. These are its requirements:

Write a query to display the following for those departments whose department ID is greater than 80:

- The total salary for every job within a department
- The total salary
- The total salary for those cities in which the departments are located
- The total salary for every job, irrespective of the department
- The total salary for every department irrespective of the city
- ...es sferable The total salary for the departments, irrespective of the job titles and cities



- 6. The Accounting department requires an analysis on the maximum and minimum salaries by department, job, and manager. They have asked you to do the following:
 - Write a query to display the following groupings:
 - Department ID, Job ID
 - Job ID, Manager ID

The query should calculate the maximum and minimum salaries for each of these groups.

A	DEPARTMENT_ID	∄ JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID	MAX(SALARY)	MIN(SALARY)
1	(null)	AC_MGR	101	12000	12000
2	(null)	SH_CLERK	122	3800	2500
3	(null)	SH_CLERK	124	3100	2600
4	(null)	MK_MAN	100	13000	2600 13000 5800
5	(null)	ST_MAN	100	8200	5800
6	(null)	ST_CLERK	121	3300	2100
7	(null)	SA_REP	148	11500	√O/, 6100
8	(null)	SH_CLERK	120	3200	2500
9	(null)	AD_ASST	101	4400	4400
10	(null)	AD_PRES	(null)	24000	24000
• •			anshoo.	ent	
40		SH_CLERK	(null)	4200	2500
41	20	MK_MAN	(null)	13000	13000
42	(90	AD_PRES	(null)	24000	24000
43	60	IT_PROG	(null)	9000	4200
44	(100	FI_MGR	(null)	12000	12000
45	30	PU_CLERK	(null)	3100	2500
46	100	FI_ACCOUNT	(null)	9000	6900
47	70	PR_REP	(null)	10000	10000
48	(null)	SA_REP	(null)	7000	7000
49	10	AD_ASST	(null)	4400	4400
50	20	MK_REP	(null)	6000	6000
51	40	HR_REP	(null)	6500	6500
52	30	PU_MAN	(null)	11000	11000

The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed the datetime functions.

You work for a global company and the new vice president of operations wants to know the different time zones of all the company branches. He has requested the following information:

- 7. Alter the session to set the NLS DATE FORMAT to DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS.
- 8. a. Write queries to display the time zone offsets (TZ OFFSET) for the following time zones:

Australia/Sydney

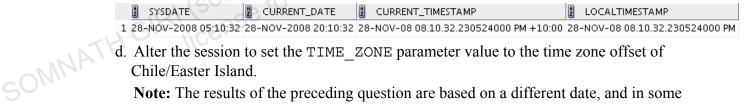


Chile/Easter Island



- in) has a non-transferable b. Alter the session to set the TIME ZONE parameter value to the time zone offset of Australia/Sydney.
- c. Display SYSDATE, CURRENT DATE, CURRENT TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP for this session.

Note: The output may be different based on the date when the command is executed.



Note: The results of the preceding question are based on a different date, and in some cases, they will not match the actual results that the students get. Also, the time zone offset of the various countries may differ based on the daylight saving time.

e. Display SYSDATE, CURRENT DATE, CURRENT TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP for this session.

Note: The output may be different based on the date when the command is executed.

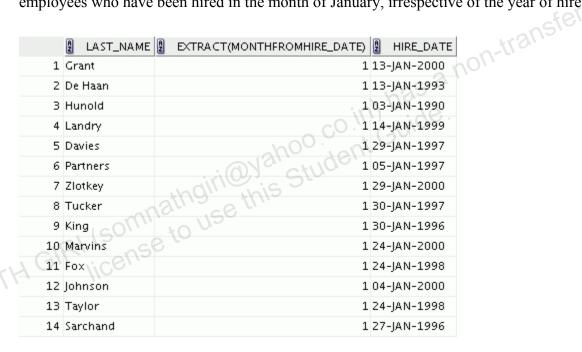


f. Alter the session to set the NLS DATE FORMAT to DD-MON-YYYY.

Note

- Observe in the preceding question that CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP are all sensitive to the session time zone. Observe that SYSDATE is not sensitive to the session time zone.
- The results of the preceding question are based on a different date, and in some cases, they will not match the actual results that the students get. Also the time zone offset of the various countries may differ based on the daylight saving time.
- 9. The Human Resources department wants a list of employees who are up for review in January, so they have requested you to do the following:

Write a query to display the last name, month of the date of hire, and hire date of those employees who have been hired in the month of January, irrespective of the year of hire.



The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed advanced subqueries.

10. The CEO needs a report on the top three earners in the company for profit sharing. He has asked you to provide him with a list.

Write a query to display the top three earners in the EMPLOYEES table. Display their last names and salaries.



11. The benefits for the state of California have been changed based on a local ordinance. So the benefits representative has asked you to compile a list of people who are affected. Write a query to display the employee ID and last name of the employees who work in ahoo co in) has a en guide the state of California.

Hint: Use scalar subqueries.



194 McCain 42 43 195 Jones 44 196 Walsh 45 197 Feeney

12. The DBA wants to remove old information from the database. One of the things that the DBA thinks is unnecessary is the old employment records. She has asked you to do the following:

Write a query to delete the oldest JOB HISTORY row of an employee by looking up the JOB HISTORY table for MIN(START DATE) for the employee. Delete the records of only those employees who have changed at least two jobs.

Hint: Use a correlated DELETE command.

13. The vice president of Human Resources needs the complete employment records for his annual employee recognition banquet speech. He makes a quick phone call to stop you from following the DBA's orders.

Roll back the transaction.

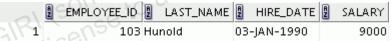
14. The sluggish economy is forcing the management to take cost reduction actions. The CEO wants to review the highest paid jobs in the company. He has requested a list from you based on the following specifications:

Write a query to display the job IDs of those jobs whose maximum salary is above half the maximum salary in the entire company. Use the WITH clause to write this query. Name the guery MAX SAL CALC.

	JOB_TITLE	A	JOB_TOTAL
1	President		24000
2	Administration Vice President		17000
3	Sales Manager		14000
4	Marketing Manager		13000

a non-transferable The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed hierarchical retrieval.

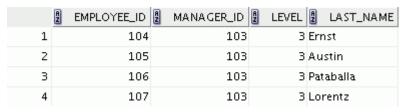
- 15. Lex De Haan is quitting the company. His replacement wants reports of his direct reports. Write a SQL statement to display the employee number, last name, start date, and salary, showing:
 - a. De Haan's direct reports:



SOMNATH. The organization tree under De Haan (employee number 102):

	A	EMPLOYEE_ID	A	LAST_NAME	A	HIRE_DATE	A	SALARY
1		103	Hu	nold	03-	JAN-1990		9000
2		104	Err	nst	21-	MAY-1991		6000
3		105	Au	stin	25-	JUN-1997		4800
4		106	Pat	taballa	05-	FEB-1998		4800
5		107	Lo	rentz	07-	FEB-1999		4200

16. Write a hierarchical query to display the employee number, manager number, and employee last name for all employees who are two levels below employee De Haan (employee number 102). Also, display the level of the employee.



17. The CEO wants a hierarchical report on all employees. He has given you the following requirements:

Produce a hierarchical report to display the employee number, manager number, the LEVEL pseudocolumn, and employee last name. For every row in the EMPLOYEES table, you should print a tree structure that shows the employee, the employee's manager, the manager's manager, and so on. Use indentations for the NAME column.

	EMPLOYEE_ID	MANAGER_ID	2 LEVEL	LAST_NAME
1	100	(null)	1	King
2	101	100	1	Kochhar
3	100	(null)	2	King
4	102	100	1	De Haan
5	100	(null)	2	King
6	103	102	1	Hunold
7	102	100	2	De Haan
8	100	(null)	3	King
• • •				1-0
310	101	100	2	Kochhar
311	100	(null)	3	King
312	206	205	ahoq	Gietz
313	205	101	C12	Higgins
314	101	100	15 3	Kochhar
315	100	(null)	4	King

Note: The output shown is only a sample. All the rows from the actual output are not included here.

Additional Practice Solutions

SOMNATH GIRI (somnathgiri@yahoo.co.in) has a non-transferable

Additional Practices Solutions

The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed the data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) statements in the lessons titled "Managing Schema Objects" and "Manipulating Large Data Sets."

Note: Run the lab ap cre special sal.sql, lab ap cre sal history.sql, and lab ap cre mgr history.sql scripts in the labs folder to create the SPECIAL SAL, SAL HISTORY, and MGR HISTORY tables.

1. The Human Resources department wants a list of underpaid employees, the salary history of employees, and the salary history of managers based on an industry salary survey. So they have asked you to do the following:

Write a statement to do the following:

- Retrieve the employee ID, hire date, salary, and manager ID of those employees whose employees ID is more than or carel to 200 c. whose employee ID is more than or equal to 200 from the EMPLOYEES table.
- If the salary is less than \$5,000, insert the employee ID and salary into the SPECIAL SAL table.
- Insert the employee ID, hire date, and salary into the SAL HISTORY table.
- Insert the employee ID, manager ID, and salary into the MGR HISTORY table.

```
INSERT ALL
                  WHEN SAL < 5000 THEN
                  INTO special sal VALUES (EMPID, SAL)
                  ELSE
                  INTO sal history VALUES (EMPID, HIREDATE, SAL)
SOMNATI
                  INTO mgr history VALUES (EMPID,MGR,SAL)
                  SELECT employee id EMPID, hire date HIREDATE,
                       salary SAL, manager id MGR
                  FROM employees
                  WHERE employee id >=200;
```

2. Query the SPECIAL SAL, SAL HISTORY, and MGR HISTORY tables to view the inserted records.

```
SELECT * FROM special sal;
SELECT * FROM sal history;
SELECT * FROM mgr history;
```

3. The DBA wants you to create a table, which has a primary key constraint, but the DBA wants the index to have a different name than the constraint. Create the LOCATIONS NAMED INDEX table based on the following table instance chart.

Column Name	Deptno	Dname		
Primary Key	Yes			
Data Type	Number	VARCHAR2		
Length	4	30		

Name the index for the PRIMARY KEY column as LOCATIONS_PK_IDX.

```
CREATE TABLE LOCATIONS_NAMED_INDEX
(location_id NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY USING INDEX
(CREATE INDEX locations_pk_idx ON
LOCATIONS_NAMED_INDEX(location_id)),
location_name VARCHAR2(20));
```

4. Query the USER_INDEXES table to display INDEX_NAME for the LOCATIONS NAMED INDEX table.

```
SELECT INDEX_NAME, TABLE_NAME

FROM USER_INDEXES

WHERE TABLE_NAME = `LOCATIONS_NAMED_INDEX';
```

The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed enhancements to the GROUP BY clause.

5. The Human Resources department requires some reports on certain departments. These are its requirements:

Write a query to display the following for those departments whose department ID is greater than 80:

- The total salary for every job within a department
- The total salary
- The total salary for those cities in which the departments are located
- The total salary for every job, irrespective of the department
- The total salary for every department irrespective of the city
- The total salary for the departments, irrespective of the job titles and cities

```
city FORMAT A25 Heading CITY
COLUMN
          department name FORMAT A15 Heading DNAME
COLUMN
          job id FORMAT A10 Heading JOB
COLUMN
          SUM(salary) FORMAT $99,99,999.00 Heading
COLUMN
          SUM (SALARY)
          1.city, d.department name, e.job id,
SELECT
          SUM(e.salary)
          locations 1, employees e, departments d
                                                 ransferable
FROM
          d.location id = 1.location id
WHERE
          e.department id = d.department id
AND
          e.department id > 80
AND
GROUP BY CUBE ( 1.city, d.department name, e.job id);
```

6. The Accounting department requires an analysis on the maximum and minimum salaries by department, job, and manager. They have asked you to do the following:

Write a query to display the following groupings:

- Department ID, Job ID
- Job ID, Manager ID

The query should calculate the maximum and minimum salaries for each of these groups.

```
SELECT

department_id,job_id,manager_id,max(salary),
 min(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS

((department_id,job_id), (job_id,manager_id));
```

The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed the datetime functions.

You work for a global company and the new vice president of operations wants to know the different time zones of all the company branches. He has requested the following information:

7. Alter the session to set the NLS DATE FORMAT to DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS.

```
ALTER SESSION
SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT = `DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS';
```

- 8. a. Write queries to display the time zone offsets (TZ_OFFSET) for the following time zones:
 - Australia/Sydney

```
SELECT TZ OFFSET ('Australia/Sydney') from dual;
```

- Chile/Easter Island

SOMNATH

b. Alter the session to set the TIME_ZONE parameter value to the time zone offset of Australia/Sydney.

ALTER SESSION SET TIME ZONE = '+10:00';

c. Display SYSDATE, CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP for this session.

Note: The output may be different based on the date when the command is executed.

SELECT SYSDATE, CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, LOCALTIMESTAMP FROM DUAL;

d. Alter the session to set the TIME_ZONE parameter value to the time zone offset of Chile/Easter Island.

Note: The results of the preceding question are based on a different date, and in some cases, they will not match the actual results that the students get. Also, the time zone offset of the various countries may differ based on the daylight saving time.

e. Display SYSDATE, CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP for this session.

Note: The output may be different based on the date when the command is executed.

SELECT SYSDATE, CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, LOCALTIMESTAMP FROM DUAL;

f. Alter the session to set NLS DATE FORMAT to DD-MON-YYYY.

ALTER SESSION SET NLS DATE FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYYY';

Note

- Observe in the preceding question that CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP are all sensitive to the session time zone. Observe that SYSDATE is not sensitive to the session time zone.
- The results of the preceding question are based on a different date, and in some cases, they will not match the actual results that the students get. Also, the time zone offset of the various countries may differ based on the daylight saving time.
- 9. The Human Resources department wants a list of employees who are up for review in January, so they have requested you to do the following:
 - Write a query to display the last names, month of the date of hire, and hire date of those employees who have been hired in the month of January, irrespective of the year of hire.

```
SELECT last_name, EXTRACT (MONTH FROM HIRE_DATE),
HIRE_DATE FROM employees
WHERE EXTRACT (MONTH FROM HIRE_DATE) = 1;
```

The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed advanced subqueries.

10. The CEO needs a report on the top three earners in the company for profit sharing. He has asked you to provide him with a list.

Write a query to display the top three earners in the EMPLOYEES table. Display their last names and salaries.

```
SELECT last_name, salary
FROM employees e
WHERE 3 > (SELECT COUNT (*)
FROM employees
WHERE e.salary < salary);</pre>
```

11. The benefits for the state of California have been changed based on a local ordinance. So the benefits representative has asked you to compile a list of people who are affected. Write a query to display the employee ID and last name of the employees who work in the state of California.

Hint: Use scalar subqueries.

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name
   FROM employees e
   WHERE ((SELECT location_id
        FROM departments d
        WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id)
        IN (SELECT location_id
            FROM locations l
            WHERE state_province = 'California'));
```

12. The DBA wants to remove old information from the database. One of the things that the DBA thinks is unnecessary is the old employment records. He or she has asked you to do the following:

Write a query to delete the oldest JOB_HISTORY row of an employee by looking up the JOB_HISTORY table for MIN (START_DATE) for the employee. Delete the records of *only* those employees who have changed at least two jobs.

Hint: Use a correlated DELETE command.

```
DELETE FROM job_history JH

WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id

FROM employees E

WHERE JH.employee_id = E.employee_id

AND START_DATE = (SELECT MIN(start_date)

FROM job_history JH

WHERE JH.employee_id = E.employee_id)

AND 3 > (SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM job_history JH

WHERE JH.employee_id = E.employee_id

GROUP BY EMPLOYEE_ID

HAVING COUNT(*) >= 2));
```

13. The vice president of Human Resources needs the complete employment records for his annual employee recognition banquet speech. He makes a quick phone call to stop you from following the DBA's orders.

Roll back the transaction.

```
ROLLBACK;
```

14. The sluggish economy is forcing the management to take cost reduction actions. The CEO wants to review the highest paid jobs in the company. He has requested a list from you based on the following specifications:

Write a query to display the job IDs of those jobs whose maximum salary is above half the maximum salary in the entire company. Use the WITH clause to write this query. Name the query MAX SAL CALC.

```
WITH

MAX_SAL_CALC AS (SELECT job_title, MAX(salary) AS job_total

FROM employees, jobs

WHERE employees.job_id = jobs.job_id

GROUP BY job_title)

SELECT job_title, job_total

FROM MAX_SAL_CALC

WHERE job_total > (SELECT MAX(job_total) * 1/2

FROM MAX_SAL_CALC)

ORDER BY job_total DESC;
```

The following exercises can be used for extra practice after you have discussed hierarchical retrieval.

- 15. Lex De Haan is quitting the company. His replacement wants reports of his direct reports. Write a SQL statement to display the employee number, last name, start date, and salary, showing:
 - a. De Haan's direct reports:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id
FROM employees
WHERE last_name = 'De Haan');
```

b. The organization tree under De Haan (employee number 102):

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id!=102
CONNECT BY manager_id = PRIOR employee_id
START WITH employee_id = 102;
```

16. Write a hierarchical query to display the employee number, manager number, and employee last name for all employees who are two levels below employee De Haan (employee number 102). Also display the level of the employee.

```
SELECT employee_id, manager_id, level, last_name
FROM employees
WHERE LEVEL = 3
CONNECT BY manager_id = PRIOR employee_id
START WITH employee_id = 102;
```

17. The CEO wants a hierarchical report on all employees. He has given you the following requirements:

Produce a hierarchical report to display the employee number, manager number, the LEVEL pseudocolumn, and employee last name. For every row in the EMPLOYEES table, you should print a tree structure that shows the employee, the employee's manager, the manager's manager, and so on. Use indentations for the NAME column.

```
COLUMN name FORMAT A25

SELECT employee_id, manager_id, LEVEL,

LPAD(last_name, LENGTH(last_name) + (LEVEL*2) - 2, '_')

LAST_NAME

FROM employees

CONNECT BY employee_id = PRIOR manager_id;

COLUMN name CLEAR
```

SOMNATH GIRI (somnathgiri@yahoo.co.in) has a non-transferative.