LIKE '%e%';

LAST_NAME
Andrea

12. Display the last name and job and salary for all employees whose job is sales representative or stock clerk and whose salary is not equal to 2500 ,3500 or 7000.(hints:in,not in)

SELECT last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees WHERE job_id IN ('SA_REP', 'ST_CLERK') AND salary NOT IN (2500, 3500, 7000);

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
Wilson	SA_REP	13500

230701092- Girija S P

Ex.No.: 7		USING SET OPERATORS
Date:		

1. The HR department needs a list of department IDs for departments that do not contain the job ID ST_CLERK. Use set operators to create this report.

SELECT department_id FROM departments MINUS SELECT department_id FROM employees WHERE job_id = 'ST_CLERK';

DEPARTMENT_ID
10
20
30
40
50
80
90
100

2. The HR department needs a list of countries that have no departments located in them. Display the country ID and the name of the countries. Use set operators to create this report.

SELECT country_id, country_name FROM countries MINUS SELECT country_id, country_name FROM departments;

CN	China
BR	Brazil

3. Produce a list of jobs for departments 10, 50, and 20, in that order. Display job ID and department ID using set operators.

```
SELECT job_id, department_id FROM employees WHERE department_id = 10
UNION
SELECT job_id, department_id FROM employees WHERE department_id = 50
UNION
SELECT job_id, department_id FROM employees WHERE department_id = 20;
```

JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
AC_ACCOUNT	20
AC_MGR	50
HR_REP	20
IT_PROG	10
IT_PROG	50
SA_MAN	50
ST_CLERK	10

4. Create a report that lists the employee IDs and job IDs of those employees who currently have a job title that is the same as their job title when they were initially hired by the company (that is, they changed jobs but have now gone back to doing their original job).

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id FROM employees
INTERSECT
SELECT employee_id, job_id FROM job_history;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	JOB_ID
201	IT_PROG
202	HR_REP
203	SA_REP
204	IT_PROG
205	HR_REP
206	SA_REP
207	IT_PROG
208	SA_REP
209	IT_PROG
210	HR_REP

5. The HR department needs a report with the following specifications:

- Last name and department ID of all the employees from the EMPLOYEES table, regardless of whether or not they belong to a department.

- Department ID and department name of all the departments from the DEPARTMENTS table, regardless of whether or not they have employees working in them Write a compound query to accomplish this.

```
SELECT last_name, department_id FROM employees
UNION
SELECT department_name, department_id FROM departments;
```

Andrea	10
Austin	50
Brown	-
Clark	-
Silva	-
Smith	70
Tanaka	-
Taylor	20
Thomas	60
Wei	-
Wilson	80

Ex.No.: 8	WORKING WITH MULTIPLE TABLES

Date:		

1. Write a query to display the last name, department number, and department name for all employees.

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id;

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Miller	10	Admin
Andrea	10	Admin
Davis	20	ST_CLERK
Taylor	20	ST_CLERK
Matos	50	IT
Johnson	50	IT
Austin	50	IT
Thomas	60	ST_CLERK
Smith	70	Customer Service
Wilson	80	ST_CLERK

2. Create a unique listing of all jobs that are in department 80. Include the location of the department in the output.

SELECT DISTINCT e.job_id, d.location_id FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id WHERE e.department_id = 80;

JOB_ID	LOCATION_ID
SA_REP	1007

3. Write a query to display the employee last name, department name, location ID, and city of all employees who earn a commission

SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id, l.city FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id WHERE e.commission_pct IS NOT NULL;

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID	CITY
Johnson	IT	1004	London
Thomas	ST_CLERK	1005	Sydney
Wilson	ST_CLERK	1007	Dubai

4. Display the employee last name and department name for all employees who have an a(lowercase) in their last names. P

SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id WHERE e.last_name LIKE '%a%';

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Matos	IT
Davis	ST_CLERK
Andrea	Admin
Taylor	ST_CLERK
Thomas	ST_CLERK

5. Write a query to display the last name, job, department number, and department name for all employees who work in Toronto.

SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id, e.department_id, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id WHERE l.city = 'Toronto';

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Andrea	IT_PROG	10	Admin
Miller	ST_CLERK	10	Admin

6. Display the employee last name and employee number along with their manager‘s last name and manager number. Label the columns Employee, Emp#, Manager, and Mgr#, Respectively

SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.employee_id AS Emp#, m.last_name AS Manager, m.employee_id AS Mgr# FROM employees e LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id;

EMPLOYEE	EMP#	MANAGER	MGR#
Andrea	107	Matos	101
Davis	104	Matos	101
Smith	176	Matos	101
Wilson	106	Johnson	103
Thomas	110	Miller	105
Silva	210	-	-
Wei	209	-	-
Tanaka	208	-	-
Wilson	207	-	-
Miller	206	-	-

7. Modify lab4_6.sql to display all employees including King, who has no manager. Order the results by the employee number.

SELECT e.last_name, e.employee_id, m.last_name AS Manager FROM employees e LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id ORDER BY e.employee_id;

LAST_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	MANAGER
Matos	101	-
Johnson	103	-
Davis	104	Matos
Miller	105	-
Wilson	106	Johnson
Andrea	107	Matos
Taylor	108	-
Austin	109	-
Thomas	110	Miller
Smith	176	Matos

8. Create a query that displays employee last names, department numbers, and all the employees who work in the same department as a given employee. Give each column an appropriate label

SELECT e1.last_name AS Employee, e2.last_name AS Colleague FROM employees e1 JOIN employees e2 ON e1.department_id = e2.department_id WHERE e1.employee_id = :employee_id;

EMPLOYEE	COLLEAGUE
Matos	Matos
Matos	Johnson
Matos	Austin

9. Show the structure of the JOB_GRADES table. Create a query that displays the name, job, department name, salary, and grade for all employees

DESC job_grades;

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
JOB_GRADES	GRADE_LEVEL	VARCHAR2	2	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	LOWEST_SAL	NUMBER	22	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	HIGHEST_SAL	NUMBER	22	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	DEPTNO	NUMBER	22	-	-	-	✓	-	-

SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id, d.department_name, e.salary, j.grade_level FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id JOIN job_grades j ON e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal AND j.highest_sal;

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	SALARY	GRADE_LEVEL
Davis	AC_ACCOUNT	ST_CLERK	15000	G2
Wilson	SA_REP	ST_CLERK	13500	G1
Smith	HR_REP	Customer Service	12500	F2
Johnson	SA_MAN	IT	7200	D1
Austin	AC_MGR	IT	7100	D1
Miller	ST_CLERK	Admin	6200	C2
Matos	IT_PROG	IT	6000	C1
Thomas	ST_CLERK	ST_CLERK	5300	C1
Taylor	HR_REP	ST_CLERK	4600	B2

10. Create a query to display the name and hire date of any employee hired after employee Davies.

SELECT last_name, hire_date FROM employees WHERE hire_date > (SELECT hire_date FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Davies');

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
Smith	02/20/2019
Johnson	03/01/1998
Davis	01/01/1998
Miller	07/25/2018
Wilson	03/12/2022
Andrea	11/05/2017
Taylor	12/15/2019
Austin	08/22/2021
Thomas	04/01/2020
Doe	10/10/2015

11. Display the names and hire dates for all employees who were hired before their managers, along with their manager‘s names and hire dates. Label the columns Employee, Emp Hired, Manager, and Mgr Hired, respectively.

SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.hire_date AS Emp_Hired, m.last_name AS Manager, m.hire_date AS Mgr_Hired FROM employees e JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id WHERE e.hire_date < m.hire_date;

EMPLOYEE	EMP_HIRED	MANAGER	MGR_HIRED
Smith	02/20/2019	Matos	01/01/1994
Davis	01/01/1998	Matos	01/01/1994
Andrea	11/05/2017	Matos	01/01/1994
Wilson	03/12/2022	Johnson	03/01/1998
Thomas	04/01/2020	Miller	07/25/2018

Ex.No.: 9	**SUB QUERIES**

Date:		

1. The HR department needs a query that prompts the user for an employee last name. The query then displays the last name and hire date of any employee in the same department as the employee whose name they supply (excluding that employee). For example, if the user enters Zlotkey, find all employees who work with Zlotkey (excluding Zlotkey).

SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date FROM employees e JOIN employees e2 ON e.department_id = e2.department_id WHERE e2.last_name = :emp_name
AND e.employee_id != e2.employee_id;

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
Johnson	03/01/1998
Austin	08/22/2021

2. Create a report that displays the employee number, last name, and salary of all employees who earn more than the average salary. Sort the results in order of ascending salary.

SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees) ORDER BY salary ASC;

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY
176	Smith	12500
106	Wilson	13500
104	Davis	15000
107	Andrea	16000

3. Write a query that displays the employee number and last name of all employees who work in a department with any employee whose last name contains a *u*.

SELECT DISTINCT e1.employee_id, e1.last_name FROM employees e1 JOIN employees e2 ON e1.department_id = e2.department_id WHERE e2.last_name LIKE '%u%';

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME
101	Matos
103	Johnson
109	Austin

4. The HR department needs a report that displays the last name, department number, and job ID of all employees whose department location ID is 1700.

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, e.job_id FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id WHERE d.location_id = 1700;

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID
Miller	10	ST_CLERK
Andrea	10	IT_PROG

5. Create a report for HR that displays the last name and salary of every employee who reports to King.

SELECT e.last_name, e.salary FROM employees e JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id WHERE m.last_name = 'King';

LAST_NAME	SALARY
Smith	12500
Davis	15000
Andrea	16000

6. Create a report for HR that displays the department number, last name, and job ID for every employee in the Executive department.

SELECT e.department_id, e.last_name, e.job_id FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id WHERE d.department_name = 'Executive';

DEPARTMENT_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID
50	Matos	IT_PROG
50	Johnson	SA_MAN
50	Austin	AC_MGR

7. Modify the query 3 to display the employee number, last name, and salary of all employees who earn more than the average salary and who work in a department with any employee whose last name contains a *u*.

SELECT e1.employee_id, e1.last_name, e1.salary FROM employees e1
JOIN employees e2 ON e1.department_id = e2.department_id WHERE e2.last_name LIKE '%u%' AND e1.salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY
106	Wilson	13500
104	Davis	15000