1. List are the names of the tables, the primary keys, and the foriegn keys of each table.

employees- primary key: emp\_no,

departments- primary key: dept\_no

dept\_manager- primary: emp\_no, foreign keys: emp\_no, dept\_no, from\_date, to\_date

dept\_emp- primary: emp\_no, foreign keys: emp\_no, dept\_no, from\_date, to\_date

salaries- primary key: emp\_no, foreign key: emp\_no, from\_date, to\_date

titles- primary key: emp\_no, foreign key: emp\_no, from\_date, to\_date

1. Write a SELECT statement that would return the first\_name, last\_name, and birth\_date for every employee hired before the year 1990.

USE practice;

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, birth\_date FROM employees WHERE hire\_date < 1990;

1. Write a SELECT statement that would return the first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date of everyone with a title of ‘Senior Engineer’.

USE practice;

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date FROM employees, titles WHERE title = 'Senior Engineer';

1. Write a SELECT statement that returns all job titles that make more than 80000.

USE practice;

SELECT title FROM titles, salaries WHERE salary > 8000;

1. Write a SELECT statement that would return the department, first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date for each department manager

USE practice;

SELECT dept\_name, first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date FROM departments, employees;