

DBS301

ASSIGNMENT 1

1. Display employee name, hire date as “Hire Date-Time” in a format given below, number of months employed (rounded to 2 decimal places and with an alias “# of Months”), job and salary as “Pay” in a format given below, but only for people whose job title starts on S or on M. Exclude people hired in September and October of any year.

Here is one of the rows with its heading sample:

LName	Hire Date-Time	# of Months	Job	Pay
JONES	02nd April 1981 00:00	366.08	MANAGER	\$02,975.0

```
1 SELECT ename "LName", to_char(hiredate,'ddth Month yyyy hh24:mi') "Hire Date-Time",
2 ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate,hiredate),2)"# of months", job "Job", to_char(sal,'$09,999.9') "Pay"
3 FROM emp
4 WHERE (UPPER(job) LIKE 'M%' OR UPPER(job) LIKE 'S%')
5* AND to_char(hiredate,'Mon') NOT IN ('Sep','Oct')
```

SQL> /

LName	Hire Date-Time	# of months	Job	Pay
BLAKE	01st May 1981 00:00	429.7	MANAGER	\$02,850.0
CLARK	09th June 1981 00:00	428.44	MANAGER	\$02,450.0
JONES	02nd April 1981 00:00	430.67	MANAGER	\$02,975.0
ALLEN	20th February 1981 00:00	432.09	SALESMAN	\$01,600.0
WARD	22nd February 1981 00:00	432	SALESMAN	\$01,250.0

2. Select name, job title, salary and manager Id for all employees that meet all of the following conditions:

- 1) Job title is Salesman or Clerk
- 2) Salary is in the range of 950 to 1500
- 3) Manager is not Clark

Sort the output by manager Id firstly and then by name.

Use a SUBQUERY here.

Here is the heading sample:

EMPLOYEE	JOB TITLE	SALARY	MANAGER ID
----------	-----------	--------	------------

```

1 SELECT e.ename "EMPLOYEE", e.job "JOB TITLE", e.sal "SALARY", e.mgr "MANAGER ID"
2 FROM emp e
3 WHERE e.mgr <>
4 <
5     SELECT empno FROM emp WHERE UPPER(ENAME) = 'CLARK'
6 >
7 AND e.sal BETWEEN 950 AND 1500
8 AND UPPER(e.job) IN ('SALESMAN','CLERK')
9* ORDER BY 4,1
SQL> /

```

EMPLOYEE	JOB TITLE	SALARY	MANAGER ID
JAMES	CLERK	950	7698
MARTIN	SALESMAN	1250	7698
TURNER	SALESMAN	1500	7698
WARD	SALESMAN	1250	7698
ADAMS	CLERK	1100	7788

3. Display employee name (“Employee Name”), manager name (“Manager Name”), manager salary (“Manager Salary”) for all employees that have a manager making in the range of 3000 to 5000. Choose only employees that do not have an A in their names.

```

1 SELECT e.ename "Employee Name", m.ename "Manager Name", m.sal "Manager Salary"
2 FROM emp e JOIN emp m ON (e.mgr = m.empno)
3 WHERE m.sal BETWEEN 3000 AND 5000
4* AND INSTR(LOWER(E.ENAME),'a') = 0
SQL> /

```

Employee N	Manager Na	Manager Salary
JONES	KING	5000
SMITH	FORD	3000

4. Display all customer IDs, customer names, and sales rep names with appropriate aliases, but only if the rep’s name does not have R as the last or before the last character. List all customers, even if they do not have a sales rep. Sort by the customer names ascending.

Here is the heading sample:

Customer ID Customer Name Sales Rep

```

1 SELECT c.custid "Customer ID", c.name "Customer Name", e.ename "Sales Rep"
2 FROM customer c LEFT OUTER JOIN emp e ON (c.repid = e.empno)
3 WHERE
4 SUBSTR(UPPER(e.ename),-1,1) <> 'R'
5 AND
6 SUBSTR(UPPER(e.ename),-2,1) <> 'R'
7 OR
8 c.repid IS NULL
9* ORDER BY 2
SQL> /

```

Customer ID	Customer Name	Sales Rep
104	EVERY MOUNTAIN	ALLEN
201	SPORT PLANET	
102	UOLLYRITE	MARTIN
107	WOMENS SPORTS	ALLEN

5. Display the department number, department name, the total salary and minimum salary for each department, and how many people work in the department.. Exclude any group where the total salary is less than \$10,000. Supply all column aliases. Sort by top total salaries first.

Here is the heading sample:

Dept #	Dept Name	Total Salary	Min Salary	# of Employees
--------	-----------	--------------	------------	----------------

```

1 SELECT d.deptno "Dept #", d.dname "Dept Name", SUM(e.sal) "Total Salary", MIN(e.sal) "Min Salary", COUNT(*) "# of Employees"
2 FROM dept d, emp e
3 WHERE d.deptno = e.deptno
4 GROUP BY d.deptno, d.dname
5 HAVING SUM(e.sal) > 10000
6* ORDER BY 3 DESC
SQL> /

```

Dept #	Dept Name	Total Salary	Min Salary	# of Employees
30	SALES	11200	950	7
20	RESEARCH	10875	800	5

6. Display customer Name, customer city, the total money amount of that customer’s orders, total number of orders, and the sales rep name for all customers who have more than three orders. Sort with the highest total money amount of orders first.

Here is one of the rows with its heading sample:

Customer Name	CITY	Total Amt	Total Orders	Rep Name
---------------	------	-----------	--------------	----------

```

1 SELECT c.name "Customer Name", c.city, TO_CHAR(SUM(o.total), '$99,999.9') "Total Amt", count(*) "Total Orders", e.ename "Rep Name"
2 FROM customer c, emp e, ord o
3 WHERE c.repid = e.empno
4 AND o.custid = c.custid
5 GROUP BY c.custid, c.name, c.city, e.ename
6 HAVING count(*) > 3
7* ORDER BY 3 DESC
SQL> /

```

EVERY MOUNTAIN	CUPERTINO	\$7,211.0	4	ALLEN
VOLLYRITE	BURLINGAME	\$27,775.0	5	MARTIN
EVERY MOUNTAIN	CUPERTINO	\$7,211.0	4	ALLEN
JOCKSPORTS	BELMONT	\$5,312.0	4	TURNER

7. Show employee name, job and salary if they earn more than the amount equal to the lowest salary of all average department salaries and if they do not perform the same job as Turner or Scott. Sort by job and then by top salaries. Use a SUBQUERY here.

```

1  SELECT ename "Employee Name", job "Job",sal "Salary"
2  FROM emp
3  WHERE sal >
4  <
5    SELECT MIN(AVG(sal)) FROM emp GROUP BY deptno
6  >
7  AND job NOT IN
8  <
9    SELECT DISTINCT job FROM emp WHERE UPPER(ename) IN ('TURNER','SCOTT')
10 >
11* ORDER BY job,sal DESC
SQL> /

```

Employee N	Job	Salary
JONES	MANAGER	2975
BLAKE	MANAGER	2850
CLARK	MANAGER	2450
KING	PRESIDENT	5000

8. Display department name and name of all employees plus their manager status. Status should show message 'is a Manager' for those who are managers. For those who are not managers should show message 'is NOT a Manager'. Include also empty departments as well, where the status value should be 'NO Manager yet'. Display those people who are managers first and empty departments last. Then sort by the employee name alphabetically.

Here is the heading sample:

Department Name	Employee	Manager Status
-----------------	----------	----------------

```

1  SELECT d.dname "Department Name", e.ename "Employee",
2  DECODE(UPPER(e.job), 'MANAGER', 'is a Manger',
3         NULL, 'No Manager Yet',
4         'is NOT a Manager') "Manager Status"
5  FROM emp e RIGHT OUTER JOIN dept d ON (e.deptno = d.deptno)
6* ORDER BY 3 DESC, 2 ASC
SQL> /

```

Department Nam	Employee	Manager Status
SALES	BLAKE	is a Manger
ACCOUNTING	CLARK	is a Manger
RESEARCH	JONES	is a Manger
RESEARCH	ADAMS	is NOT a Manager
SALES	ALLEN	is NOT a Manager
RESEARCH	FORD	is NOT a Manager
SALES	HOLMES	is NOT a Manager
SALES	JAMES	is NOT a Manager
ACCOUNTING	KING	is NOT a Manager
SALES	MARTIN	is NOT a Manager
ACCOUNTING	MILLER	is NOT a Manager
RESEARCH	SCOTT	is NOT a Manager
RESEARCH	SMITH	is NOT a Manager
SALES	TURNER	is NOT a Manager
SALES	WARD	is NOT a Manager
OPERATIONS		No Manager Yet

16 rows selected.