

# SQL 미션#1

A014손은빈

조회 업무 쿼리 작성하기

# 1. 부서,사원 테이블에서 부서별 사원아이디, 사원이름(first\_name), 부서이름을 확인

```
SELECT e.department_id, e.first_name,  
       d.department_name
```

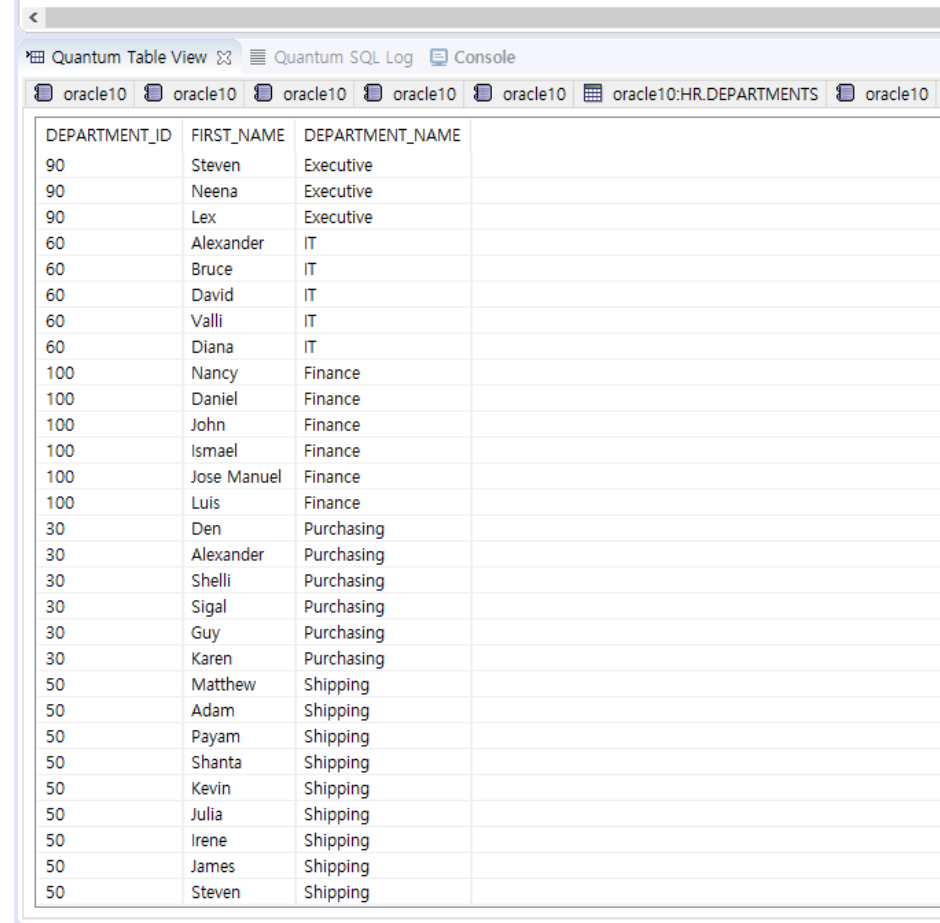
```
FROM employees e, departments d
```

```
WHERE e.department_id =  
      d.department_id;
```

```
SELECT e.department_id, e.first_name,  
       d.department_name
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d  
ON e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

```
-- 1. 부서별 사원아이디, 사원이름(first_name), 부서이름을 확인  
SELECT e.department_id, e.first_name, d.department_name  
FROM employees e, departments d  
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

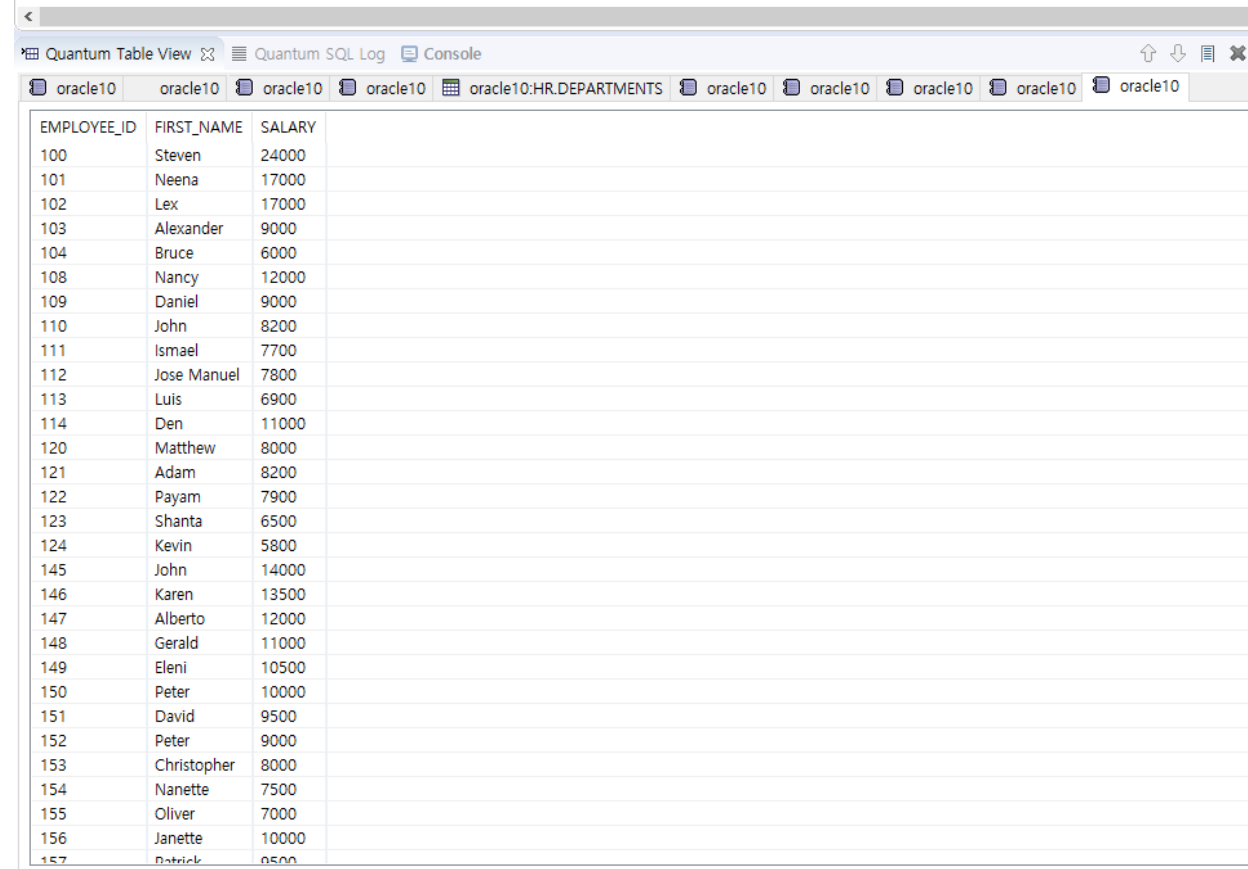


DEPARTMENT_ID	FIRST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME
90	Steven	Executive
90	Neena	Executive
90	Lex	Executive
60	Alexander	IT
60	Bruce	IT
60	David	IT
60	Valli	IT
60	Diana	IT
100	Nancy	Finance
100	Daniel	Finance
100	John	Finance
100	Ismael	Finance
100	Jose Manuel	Finance
100	Luis	Finance
30	Den	Purchasing
30	Alexander	Purchasing
30	Shelli	Purchasing
30	Sigal	Purchasing
30	Guy	Purchasing
30	Karen	Purchasing
50	Matthew	Shipping
50	Adam	Shipping
50	Payam	Shipping
50	Shanta	Shipping
50	Kevin	Shipping
50	Julia	Shipping
50	Irene	Shipping
50	James	Shipping
50	Steven	Shipping

## 2. 사원 테이블에서 급여가 5000 이상인 사원의 사번, 이름(first\_name), 급여액을 확인

```
SELECT employee_id,  
       first_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary >= 5000;
```

```
-- 2. 사원들중 5000 이상의 급여를 가진 사람의 사번, 이름(first_name) 급여액을 확인  
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary >= 5000;
```

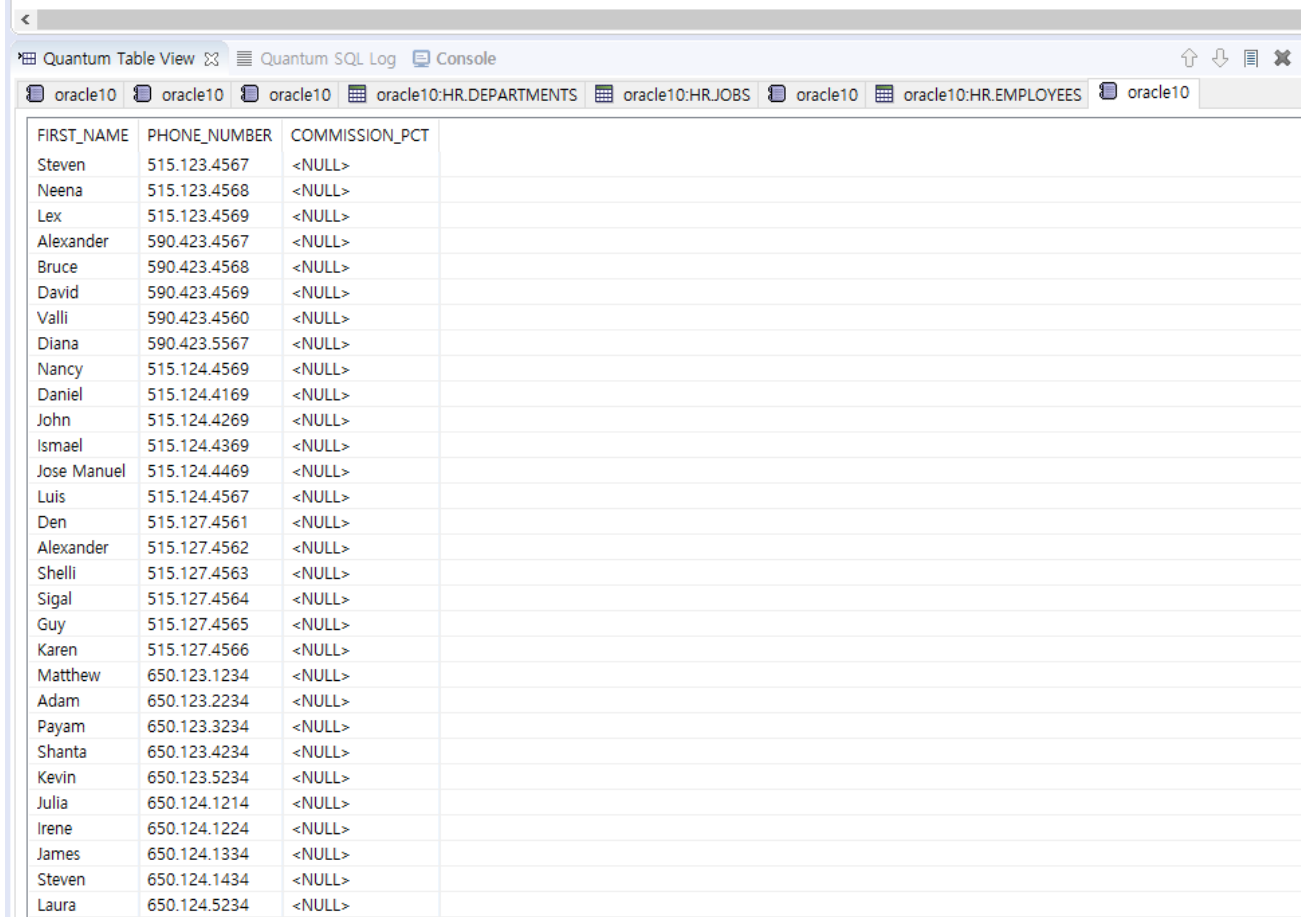


EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	SALARY
100	Steven	24000
101	Neena	17000
102	Lex	17000
103	Alexander	9000
104	Bruce	6000
108	Nancy	12000
109	Daniel	9000
110	John	8200
111	Ismael	7700
112	Jose Manuel	7800
113	Luis	6900
114	Den	11000
120	Matthew	8000
121	Adam	8200
122	Payam	7900
123	Shanta	6500
124	Kevin	5800
145	John	14000
146	Karen	13500
147	Alberto	12000
148	Gerald	11000
149	Eleni	10500
150	Peter	10000
151	David	9500
152	Peter	9000
153	Christopher	8000
154	Nanette	7500
155	Oliver	7000
156	Janette	10000
157	Patrick	9500

### 3. 사원 테이블에서 보너스가 없는 사원의 이름, 연락처, 이메일을 확인

```
SELECT first_name,  
       phone_number,  
       commission_pct  
FROM employees  
WHERE commission_pct  
       IS NULL;
```

```
-- 3. 사원 중 보너스가 없는 사원의 이름, 연락처, 이메일을 확인  
SELECT first_name, phone_number, commission_pct  
FROM employees  
WHERE commission_pct IS NULL;
```

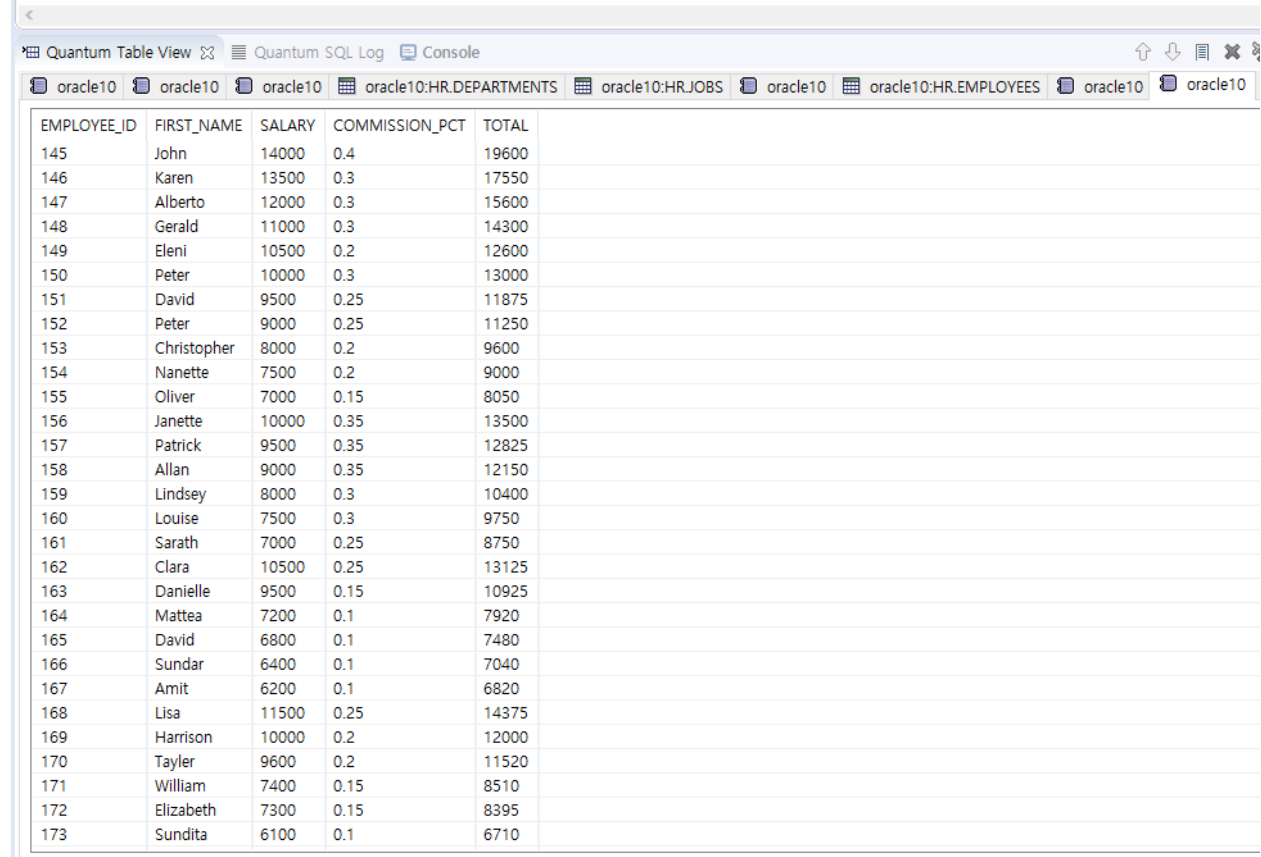


FIRST_NAME	PHONE_NUMBER	COMMISSION_PCT
Steven	515.123.4567	<NULL>
Neena	515.123.4568	<NULL>
Lex	515.123.4569	<NULL>
Alexander	590.423.4567	<NULL>
Bruce	590.423.4568	<NULL>
David	590.423.4569	<NULL>
Valli	590.423.4560	<NULL>
Diana	590.423.5567	<NULL>
Nancy	515.124.4569	<NULL>
Daniel	515.124.4169	<NULL>
John	515.124.4269	<NULL>
Ismael	515.124.4369	<NULL>
Jose Manuel	515.124.4469	<NULL>
Luis	515.124.4567	<NULL>
Den	515.127.4561	<NULL>
Alexander	515.127.4562	<NULL>
Shelli	515.127.4563	<NULL>
Sigal	515.127.4564	<NULL>
Guy	515.127.4565	<NULL>
Karen	515.127.4566	<NULL>
Matthew	650.123.1234	<NULL>
Adam	650.123.2234	<NULL>
Payam	650.123.3234	<NULL>
Shanta	650.123.4234	<NULL>
Kevin	650.123.5234	<NULL>
Julia	650.124.1214	<NULL>
Irene	650.124.1224	<NULL>
James	650.124.1334	<NULL>
Steven	650.124.1434	<NULL>
Laura	650.124.5234	<NULL>

4. 사원 테이블에서 보너스가 있는 사원의 사원아이디, 이름(first\_name), 급여, 보너스, 총급여를 확인

```
SELECT employee_id,  
       first_name,  
       salary,commission_pct,  
       (salary +  
        salary*commission_pct)  
       total  
FROM employees  
WHERE commission_pct IS  
       NOT NULL;
```

```
-- 4. 보너스가 있는 사원의 사원아이디, 이름(first_name), 급여, 보너스, 총급여를 확인  
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary,commission_pct,  
       |(salary + salary*commission_pct) total  
FROM employees  
WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query result in a table viewer. The table has five columns: EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, SALARY, COMMISSION\_PCT, and TOTAL. The data is filtered to show only employees with a non-null commission percentage. The table contains 20 rows of data.

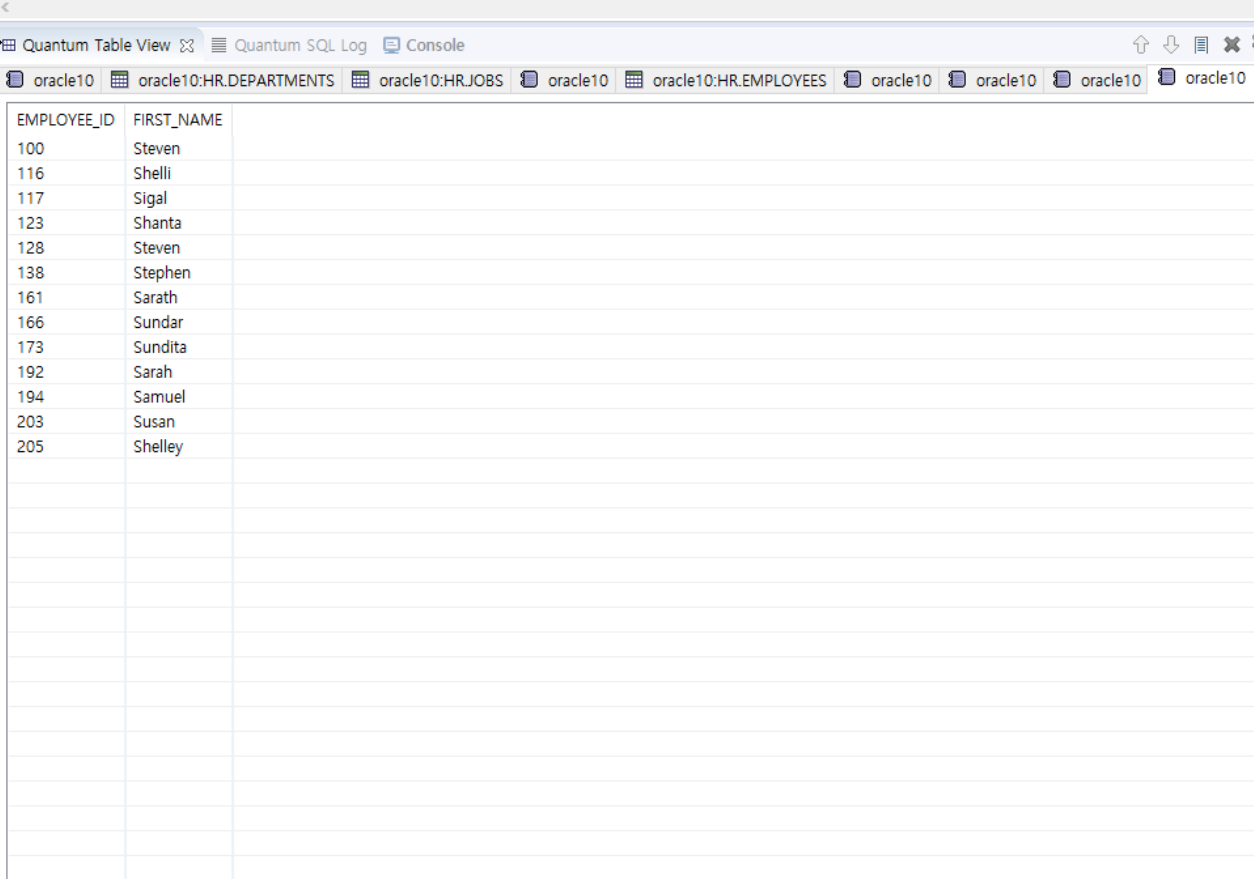
EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	TOTAL
145	John	14000	0.4	19600
146	Karen	13500	0.3	17550
147	Alberto	12000	0.3	15600
148	Gerald	11000	0.3	14300
149	Eleni	10500	0.2	12600
150	Peter	10000	0.3	13000
151	David	9500	0.25	11875
152	Peter	9000	0.25	11250
153	Christopher	8000	0.2	9600
154	Nanette	7500	0.2	9000
155	Oliver	7000	0.15	8050
156	Janette	10000	0.35	13500
157	Patrick	9500	0.35	12825
158	Allan	9000	0.35	12150
159	Lindsey	8000	0.3	10400
160	Louise	7500	0.3	9750
161	Sarath	7000	0.25	8750
162	Clara	10500	0.25	13125
163	Danielle	9500	0.15	10925
164	Mattea	7200	0.1	7920
165	David	6800	0.1	7480
166	Sundar	6400	0.1	7040
167	Amit	6200	0.1	6820
168	Lisa	11500	0.25	14375
169	Harrison	10000	0.2	12000
170	Taylor	9600	0.2	11520
171	William	7400	0.15	8510
172	Elizabeth	7300	0.15	8395
173	Sundita	6100	0.1	6710

## 5. 사원 테이블에서 이름이 'S'로 시작하는 사원의 사원 아이디, 이름(first\_name)을 확인

```
SELECT employee_id,  
       first_name  
FROM employees  
WHERE first_name LIKE 'S%';
```

-- 5. 사원 테이블에서 이름이 S로 시작하는 사원의 사원 아이디, 이름(first\_name)을 확인

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name  
FROM employees  
WHERE first_name LIKE 'S%';
```



EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME
100	Steven
116	Shelli
117	Sigal
123	Shanta
128	Steven
138	Stephen
161	Sarath
166	Sundar
173	Sundita
192	Sarah
194	Samuel
203	Susan
205	Shelley

## 6. 부서 테이블에서 부서명이 it인 부서의 부서아이디와 부서명을 확인

```
SELECT department_id,  
       department_name  
FROM departments  
WHERE department_name =  
       'IT';
```

```
-- 6. 부서명이 it인 부서의 부서아이디와 부서명을 확인
SELECT department_id, department_name
FROM departments
WHERE department_name = 'IT';
```

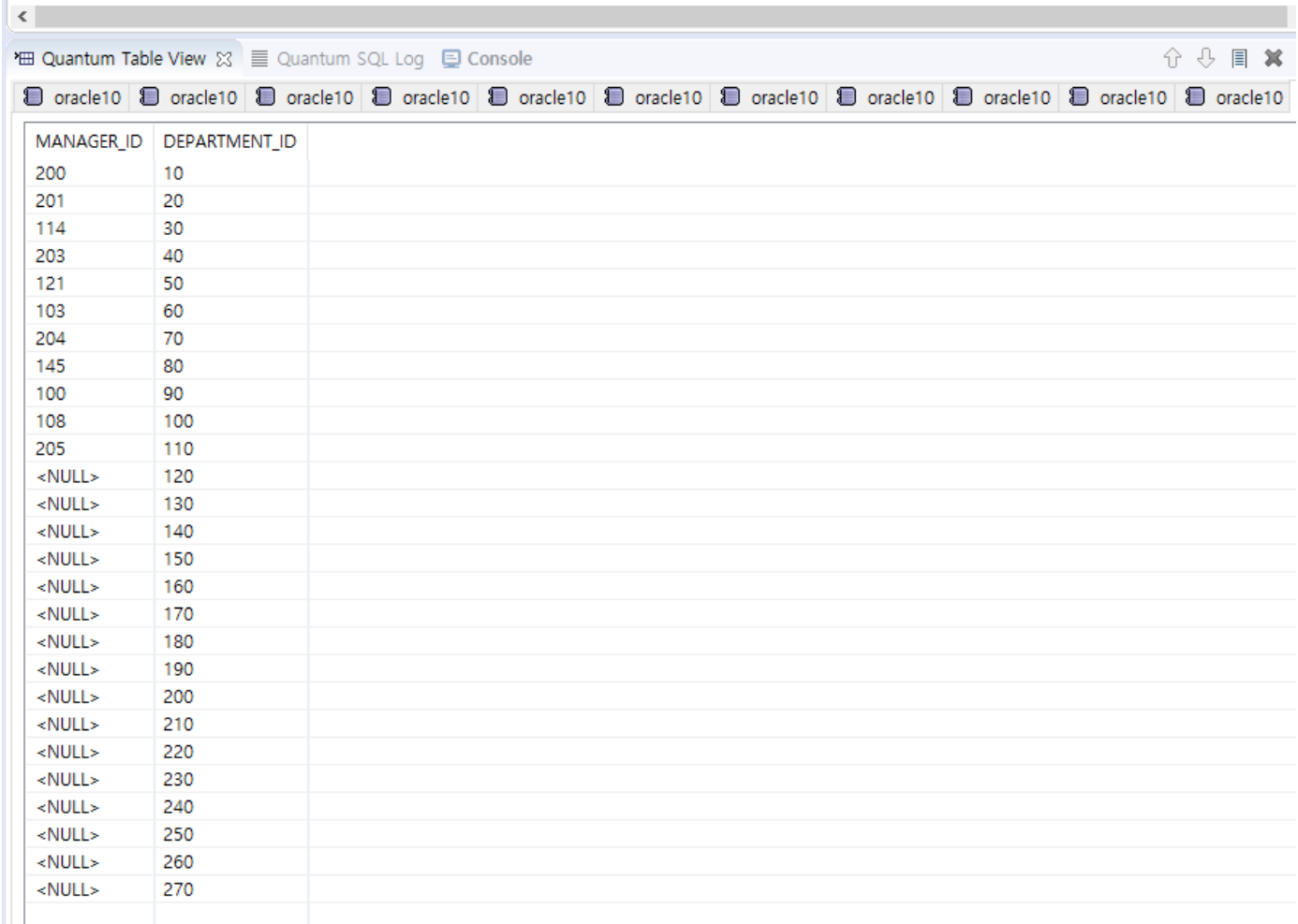
[illegible]

## 7. 부서 테이블에서 부서별 매니저 아이디를 확인

```
SELECT manager_id,  
       department_id  
FROM departments;
```

-- 7. 부서별 매니저 아이디를 확인

```
SELECT manager_id, department_id  
FROM departments;
```



MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
200	10
201	20
114	30
203	40
121	50
103	60
204	70
145	80
100	90
108	100
205	110
<NULL>	120
<NULL>	130
<NULL>	140
<NULL>	150
<NULL>	160
<NULL>	170
<NULL>	180
<NULL>	190
<NULL>	200
<NULL>	210
<NULL>	220
<NULL>	230
<NULL>	240
<NULL>	250
<NULL>	260
<NULL>	270

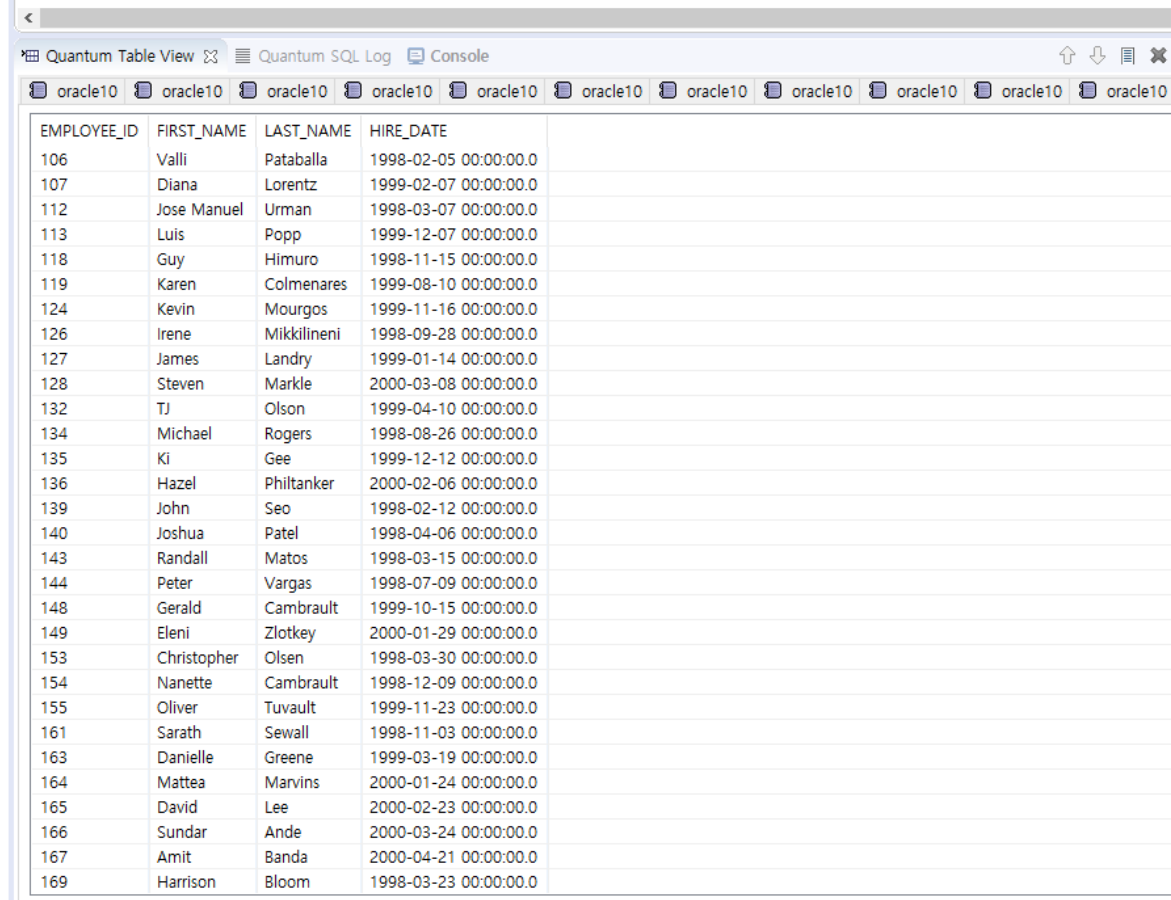


## 8. 사원 테이블에서 입사일이 1998년 1월 1일 이후인 사원의 사원아이디와 이름(first\_name)을 확인

```
SELECT employee_id,  
       first_name, last_name,  
       hire_date  
FROM employees  
WHERE hire_date >  
       TO_DATE('1998/01/01');
```

8. 사원 테이블에서 입사일이 1998년 1월 1일 이후인 사원의 사원아이디와 이름(first\_name)을 확인

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date  
FROM employees  
WHERE hire_date > TO_DATE('1998/01/01');
```



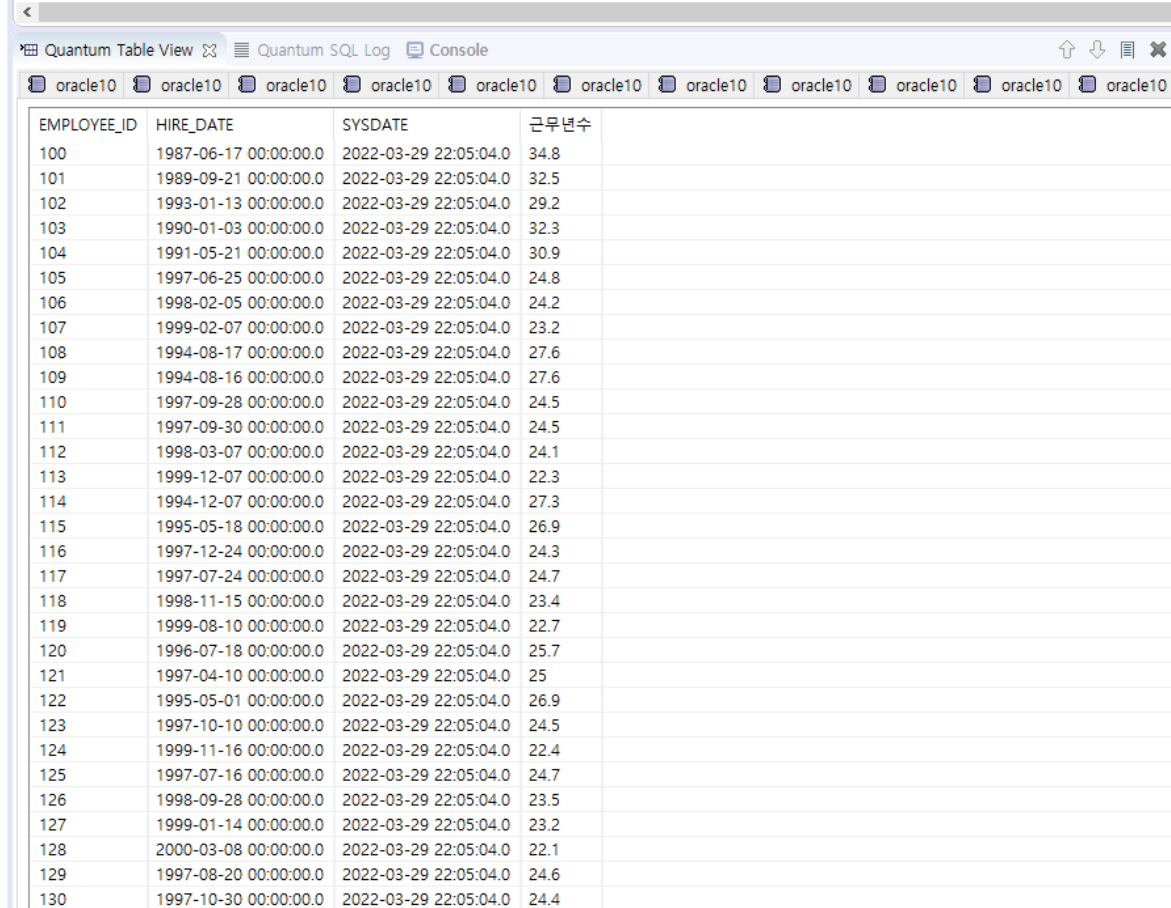
EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
106	Valli	Pataballa	1998-02-05 00:00:00.0
107	Diana	Lorentz	1999-02-07 00:00:00.0
112	Jose Manuel	Urman	1998-03-07 00:00:00.0
113	Luis	Popp	1999-12-07 00:00:00.0
118	Guy	Himuro	1998-11-15 00:00:00.0
119	Karen	Colmenares	1999-08-10 00:00:00.0
124	Kevin	Mourgos	1999-11-16 00:00:00.0
126	Irene	Mikkilineni	1998-09-28 00:00:00.0
127	James	Landry	1999-01-14 00:00:00.0
128	Steven	Markle	2000-03-08 00:00:00.0
132	TJ	Olson	1999-04-10 00:00:00.0
134	Michael	Rogers	1998-08-26 00:00:00.0
135	Ki	Gee	1999-12-12 00:00:00.0
136	Hazel	Philtanker	2000-02-06 00:00:00.0
139	John	Seo	1998-02-12 00:00:00.0
140	Joshua	Patel	1998-04-06 00:00:00.0
143	Randall	Matos	1998-03-15 00:00:00.0
144	Peter	Vargas	1998-07-09 00:00:00.0
148	Gerald	Cambrault	1999-10-15 00:00:00.0
149	Eleni	Zlotkey	2000-01-29 00:00:00.0
153	Christopher	Olsen	1998-03-30 00:00:00.0
154	Nanette	Cambrault	1998-12-09 00:00:00.0
155	Oliver	Tuvault	1999-11-23 00:00:00.0
161	Sarath	Sewall	1998-11-03 00:00:00.0
163	Danielle	Greene	1999-03-19 00:00:00.0
164	Mattea	Marvins	2000-01-24 00:00:00.0
165	David	Lee	2000-02-23 00:00:00.0
166	Sundar	Ande	2000-03-24 00:00:00.0
167	Amit	Banda	2000-04-21 00:00:00.0
169	Harrison	Bloom	1998-03-23 00:00:00.0

## 9. 사원 테이블에서 사원아이디, 고용일, 근무년수(1년을 365일로 계산)를 확인(현재 근무중이라고 가정함)

```
SELECT employee_id, hire_date,  
       sysdate,  
       ROUND(TO_NUMBER(sysdate -  
       hire_date)/365, 1) 근무년수  
FROM employees;
```

```
SELECT employee_id, hire_date,  
       sysdate, ROUND(TRUNC(sysdate  
       - hire_date)/365, 1) 근무년수  
FROM employees;
```

```
-- 9. 사원 테이블에서 사원아이디, 고용일, 근무년수(1년을 365일로 계산)를 확인(현재 근무중이라는 가정)|  
SELECT employee_id, hire_date, sysdate,  
ROUND(TO_NUMBER(sysdate - hire_date)/365, 1) 근무년수  
FROM employees;
```



EMPLOYEE_ID	HIRE_DATE	SYSDATE	근무년수
100	1987-06-17 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	34.8
101	1989-09-21 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	32.5
102	1993-01-13 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	29.2
103	1990-01-03 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	32.3
104	1991-05-21 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	30.9
105	1997-06-25 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.8
106	1998-02-05 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.2
107	1999-02-07 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	23.2
108	1994-08-17 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	27.6
109	1994-08-16 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	27.6
110	1997-09-28 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.5
111	1997-09-30 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.5
112	1998-03-07 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.1
113	1999-12-07 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	22.3
114	1994-12-07 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	27.3
115	1995-05-18 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	26.9
116	1997-12-24 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.3
117	1997-07-24 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.7
118	1998-11-15 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	23.4
119	1999-08-10 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	22.7
120	1996-07-18 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	25.7
121	1997-04-10 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	25
122	1995-05-01 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	26.9
123	1997-10-10 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.5
124	1999-11-16 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	22.4
125	1997-07-16 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.7
126	1998-09-28 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	23.5
127	1999-01-14 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	23.2
128	2000-03-08 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	22.1
129	1997-08-20 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.6
130	1997-10-30 00:00:00.0	2022-03-29 22:05:04.0	24.4

10. 부서 테이블에서 지역 아이디가 1400, 1500, 1800인 부서의 지역 아이디와 부서명을 확인

```
SELECT location_id,  
       department_name  
FROM departments  
WHERE location_id  
       IN(1400, 1500, 1800);
```

```
-- 10. 부서 테이블에서 지역 근무자 아이디가 1400, 1500, 1800인
-- 부서의 지역 아이디와 부서명을 확인
SELECT location_id, department_name
FROM departments
WHERE location_id IN(1400, 1500, 1800);
```

LOCATION_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
1400	IT
1500	Shipping
1800	Marketing

