

PR_04.2 Dani Gayol Rodríguez

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Apartado A

1.) Instalar y habilitar servidor de Bases de Datos MySQL en Ubuntu 22.04

Como ya hicimos en la práctica anterior, vamos a instalar y habilitar el servidor de base de datos de MySQL en nuestra instancia en AWS usando Ubuntu 22.04. Para empezar, tenemos que ejecutar el siguiente comando:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-121:~$ sudo apt update
```

Una vez actualizado todo, ya podemos instalar MySql

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-121:~$ sudo apt install mysql-server -y
```

Ahora vamos a configurar el MySql:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-121:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

- Set up VALIDATE PASSWORD? → n
- Remove anonymous users? → y
- Disallow root remote login? → n
- Remove test database? → y
- Reload privileges? → y

2.) Cambiar contraseña de root de MySQL

Para crear un nuevo usuario, entramos como root

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-121:~$ sudo mysql -u root
```

Una vez dentro ya podemos crear el usuario y darle permisos

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'admin'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'admin';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'admin'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

3.) Habilitar conexiones remotas al servidor MySQL

Para habilitar el acceso remoto tenemos que editar este archivo “mysqld.cnf”

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-121:~$ sudo nano /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf
```

```
GNU nano 6.2                                     /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf
# If MySQL is running as a replication slave, this should be
# changed. Ref https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/server-system-variables.i
# tmpdir          = /tmp
#
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
# localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
bind-address        = 127.0.0.1
mysqlx-bind-address = 127.0.0.1
```

Tenemos que cambiar la linea de “bind-address” por “0.0.0.0”

```
GNU nano 6.2                                     /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf
# If MySQL is running as a replication slave, this should be
# changed. Ref https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/server-system-variables.i
# tmpdir          = /tmp
#
# Instead of skip-networking the default is now to listen only on
# localhost which is more compatible and is not less secure.
bind-address        = 0.0.0.0
mysqlx-bind-address = 127.0.0.1
```

Ahora reiniciamos MySql

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-21-121:~$ sudo systemctl restart mysql
```

4.) Instalar DBeaver Community

Entramos en el enlace y descargamos “DBeaver Lite” ya que fué el proceso que hicimos en el ejercicio anterior

Choose DBeaver edition to download

Not sure which product to choose? Book a free [demo session](#) with our experts to learn how DBeaver PRO can meet your business needs.

DBeaver Lite



An easy solution to view, edit, analyze data and build reports from any source in one place.

[DOWNLOAD](#)

DBeaver Enterprise



Toolkit for data management, SQL development, and database administration.

[DOWNLOAD](#)

DBeaver Ultimate



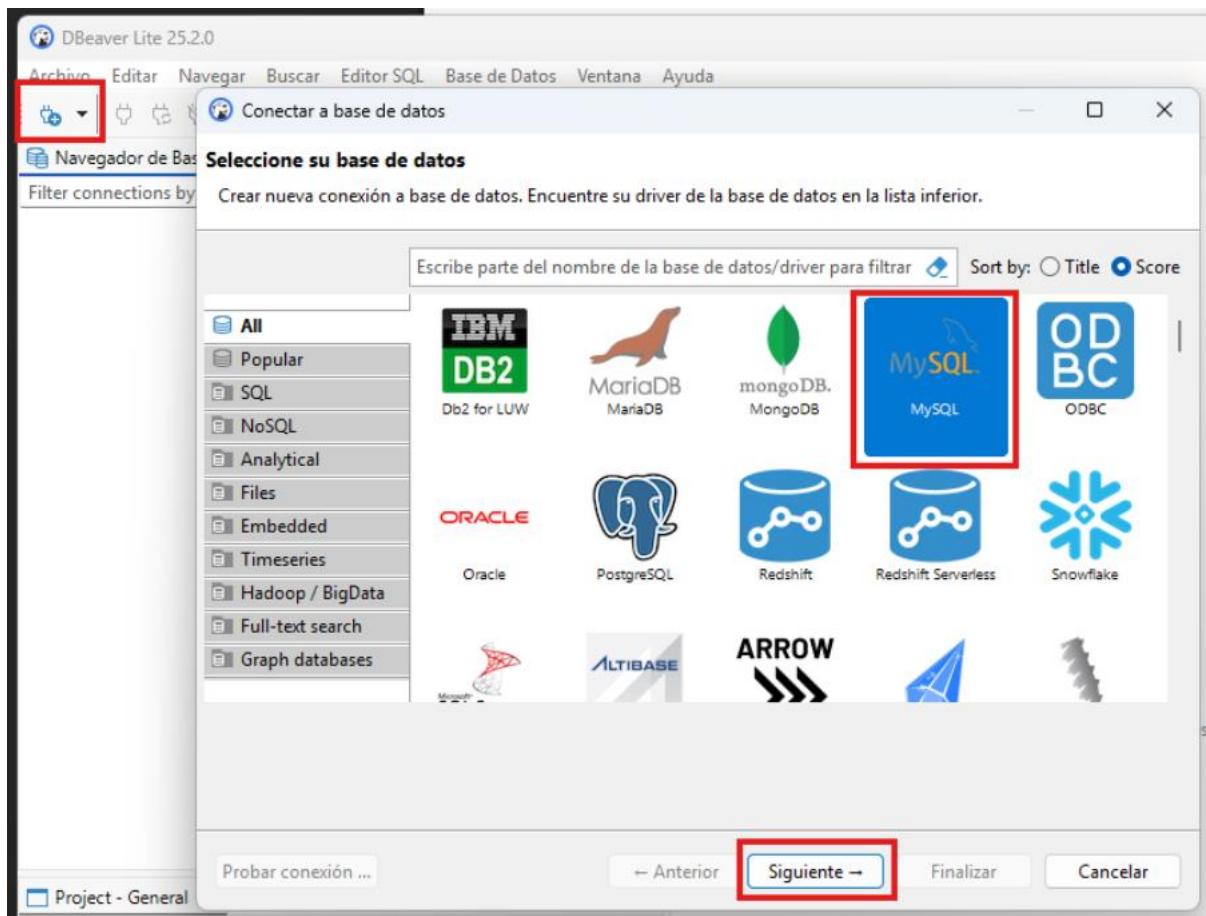
Multifunctional database tool with native AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud support.

[DOWNLOAD](#)

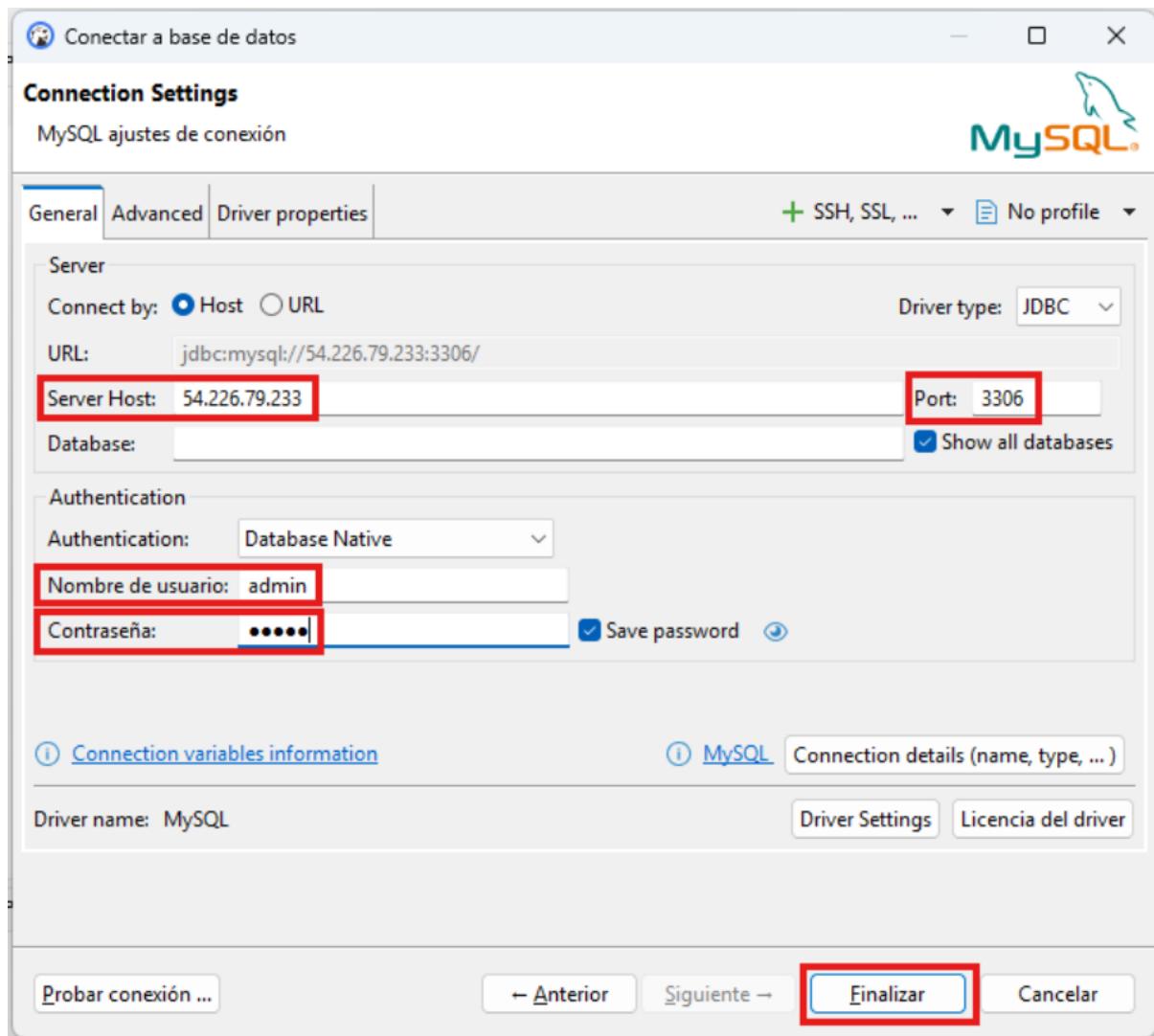
Una vez descargado ya podemos pasar al siguiente paso

5.) Conectarse con DBeaver al servidor MySQL.

Ahora le damos a nueva conexión y seleccionamos “MySql”



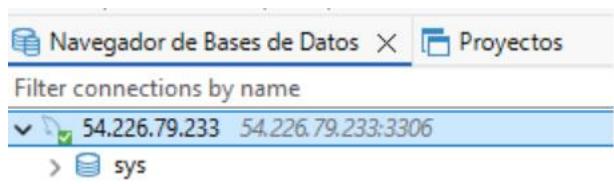
Ahora configuraremos la base de datos



Si nos sale un error tenemos que ir a este apartado y ponerlo en “True”

Name	Value
Driver properties	
KeyManagerFactoryProvider	
allowLoadLocalInfile	false
allowLoadLocalInfileInPath	
allowMultiQueries	false
allowNanAndInf	false
allowPublicKeyRetrieval	TRUE
allowPublicKeyDowngradeConnections	false

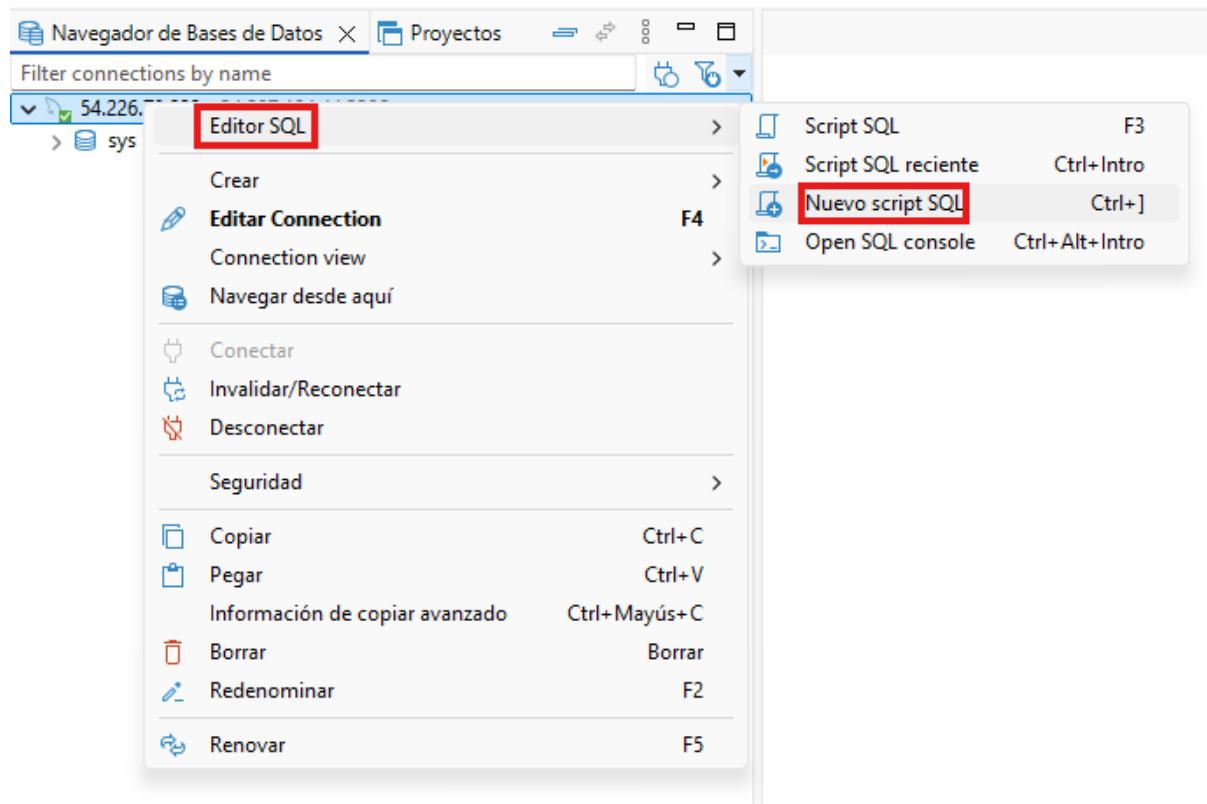
Y ya nos podemos conectar correctamente



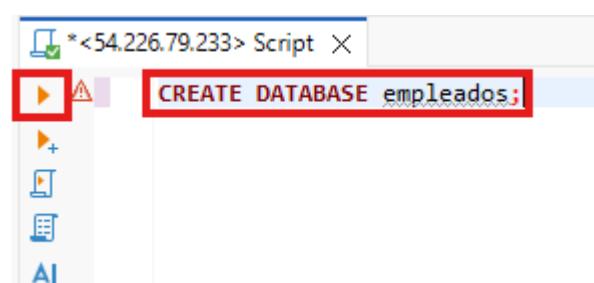
Apartado B

1.) Crea desde DBeaver en tu servidor MySQL una base de datos llamada empleados.

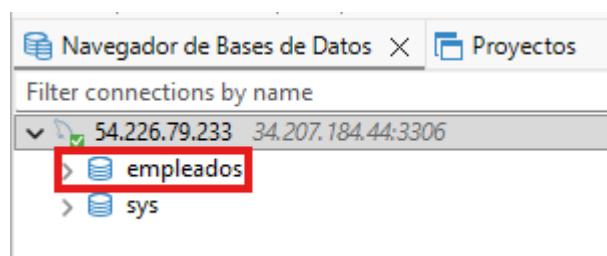
Para crear una base de datos hacemos lo siguiente



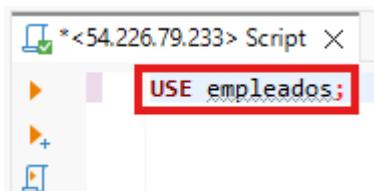
Ahora tenemos que poner esto y darle a ejecutar para así crear la base de datos



Una vez hecho esto, le damos a refrescar página y nos aparecerá



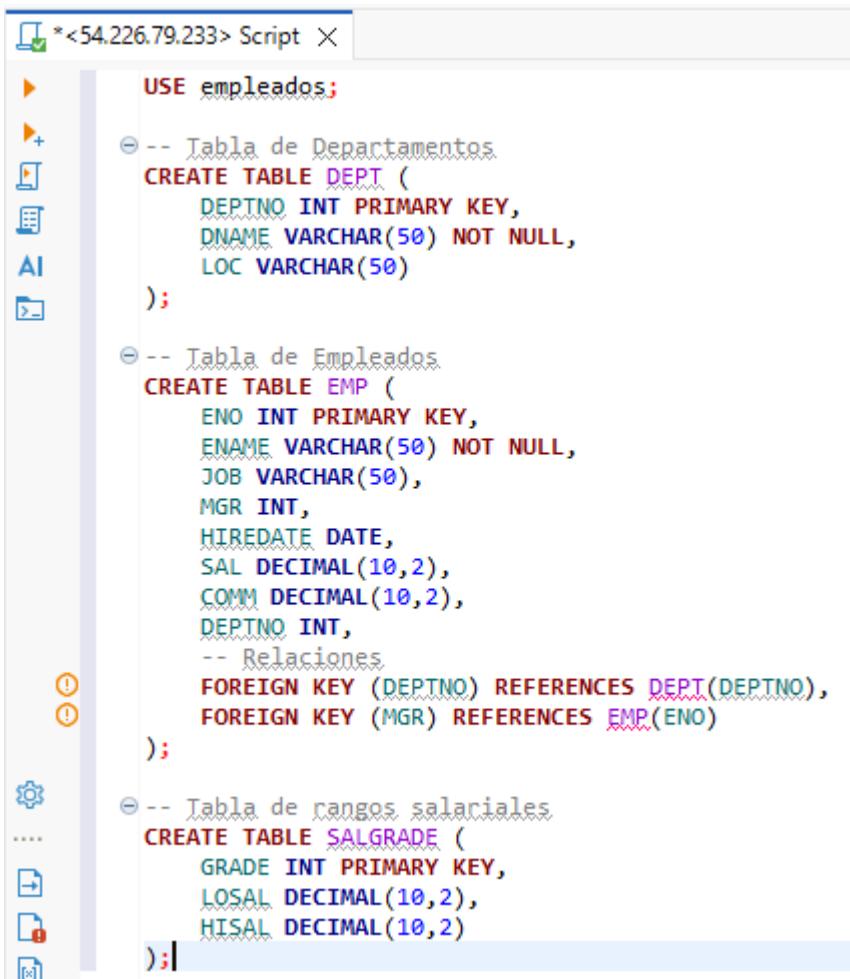
Ahora para usarla podemos seleccionarla en el panel lateral izquierdo o usar este comando



```
USE empleados;
```

2.) Dentro de la base de datos anterior crea las tablas con los campos que se ven abajo y relaciones adecuadas entre las tablas:

Ahora vamos a crear las tablas dentro de la base de datos de “empleados”, para ello usamos el documento del script para insertar las tablas junto con sus campos y relaciones



```
USE empleados;

-- Tabla de Departamentos
CREATE TABLE DEPT (
    DEPTNO INT PRIMARY KEY,
    DNAME VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    LOC VARCHAR(50)
);

-- Tabla de Empleados
CREATE TABLE EMP (
    ENO INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ENAME VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    JOB VARCHAR(50),
    MGR INT,
    HIREDATE DATE,
    SAL DECIMAL(10,2),
    COMM DECIMAL(10,2),
    DEPTNO INT,
    -- Relaciones
    FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO) REFERENCES DEPT(DEPTNO),
    FOREIGN KEY (MGR) REFERENCES EMP(ENO)
);

-- Tabla de rangos salariales
CREATE TABLE SALGRADE (
    GRADE INT PRIMARY KEY,
    LOSAL DECIMAL(10,2),
    HISAL DECIMAL(10,2)
);
```

3.) Con las sentencias SQL adecuadas añade a cada tabla los registros siguientes:

Ahora vamos a insertar registros a cada tabla de la base de datos de “empleados”

Tabla DEPT:

```
*<54.226.79.233> Script X *empleados DEPT
▶ - ⊕ INSERT INTO DEPT (DEPTNO, DNAME, LOC) VALUES
    (10, 'ACCOUNTING', 'NEW YORK'),
    (20, 'RESEARCH', 'DALLAS'),
    (30, 'SALES', 'CHICAGO'),
    (40, 'OPERATIONS', 'BOSTON');
```

Tabla SALGRADE:

```
*<54.226.79.233> Script X *empleados DEPT
▶ - ⊕ INSERT INTO SALGRADE (GRADE, LOSAL, HISAL) VALUES
    (1, 700, 1200),
    (2, 1201, 1400),
    (3, 1401, 2000),
    (4, 2001, 3000),
    (5, 3001, 9999);
```

Debido a la clave foránea para que no de ningún error hay que introducir los datos por orden, es decir, primero los “presidentes”, luego los “managers” y así en ese orden

Tabla EMP:

```
*<54.226.79.233> Script X EMP SALGRADE DEPT
▶ - ⊕ INSERT INTO EMP (ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO) VALUES
    (7839, 'KING', 'PRESIDENT', NULL, '1981-11-17', 5000, NULL, 10);

*<54.226.79.233> Script X EMP SALGRADE DEPT
▶ - ⊕ INSERT INTO EMP (ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO) VALUES
    (7566, 'JONES', 'MANAGER', 7839, '1981-04-02', 2975, NULL, 20),
    (7698, 'BLAKE', 'MANAGER', 7839, '1981-05-01', 2850, NULL, 30),
    (7782, 'CLARK', 'MANAGER', 7839, '1981-06-09', 2450, NULL, 10);

*<54.226.79.233> Script X EMP SALGRADE DEPT
▶ - ⊕ INSERT INTO EMP (ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO) VALUES
    (7788, 'SCOTT', 'ANALYST', 7566, '1982-12-09', 3000, NULL, 20),
    (7902, 'FORD', 'ANALYST', 7566, '1981-12-03', 3000, NULL, 20);
```

```

* <54.226.79.233> Script X EMP SALGRADE DEPT
  ▶ ⚠ ⊕ INSERT INTO EMP VALUES
    (7499, 'ALLEN', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1981-02-20', 1600, 300, 30),
    (7521, 'WARD', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1981-02-22', 1250, 500, 30),
    (7654, 'MARTIN', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1981-10-28', 1250, 1400, 30),
    (7844, 'TURNER', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '1981-10-08', 1500, 0, 30),
    (7900, 'JAMES', 'CLERK', 7698, '1981-12-03', 950, NULL, 30);

* <54.226.79.233> Script X EMP SALGRADE DEPT
  ▶ ⚠ ⊕ INSERT INTO EMP VALUES
    (7369, 'SMITH', 'CLERK', 7902, '1980-12-17', 800, NULL, 20);

* <54.226.79.233> Script X EMP SALGRADE DEPT
  ▶ ⚠ ⊕ INSERT INTO EMP VALUES
    (7934, 'MILLER', 'CLERK', 7782, '1982-01-23', 1300, NULL, 10);

```

4.) Realiza las siguientes consultas mostrando también su salida por pantalla.

1.) Seleccionar el nº de empleado, salario, comisión, nº de departamento y fecha de la tabla EMP.

The screenshot shows a database interface with the following details:

- Script Editor:** Contains the SQL query: `SELECT ENO, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO, HIREDATE FROM EMP;`
- Result Grid:** Displays the results of the query in a tabular format. The columns are labeled: ENO, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO, and HIREDATE. The data rows are numbered 1 through 13, corresponding to the employees listed in the first screenshot.
- Filter Bar:** Below the grid, there is a search bar with the placeholder text: "Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)".

	ENO	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO	HIREDATE
1	7.369	800	[NULL]	20	RESEARCH
2	7.499	1.600	300	30	SALES
3	7.521	1.250	500	30	SALES
4	7.566	2.975	[NULL]	20	RESEARCH
5	7.654	1.250	1.400	30	SALES
6	7.698	2.850	[NULL]	30	SALES
7	7.782	2.450	[NULL]	10	ACCOUNTING
8	7.788	3.000	[NULL]	20	RESEARCH
9	7.839	5.000	[NULL]	10	ACCOUNTING
10	7.844	1.500	0	30	SALES
11	7.900	950	[NULL]	30	SALES
12	7.902	3.000	[NULL]	20	RESEARCH
13	7.934	1.300	[NULL]	10	ACCOUNTING

2.) Seleccionar todas las columnas de la tabla DEPT.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A connection icon indicates a connection to '54.226.79.233'. Below the tabs, a query editor window contains the SQL command: 'SELECT * FROM DEPT;'. The results are displayed in a grid titled 'DEPT 1'. The grid has three columns: 'DEPTNO', 'DNAME', and 'LOC'. The data shows four departments: 10 (ACCOUNTING) in NEW YORK, 20 (RESEARCH) in DALLAS, 30 (SALES) in CHICAGO, and 40 (OPERATIONS) in BOSTON. The entire grid is highlighted with a red border.

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

3.) Seleccionar los nombres y los empleos de todos los empleados, ordenados por empleo.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A connection icon indicates a connection to '54.226.79.233'. Below the tabs, a query editor window contains the SQL command: 'SELECT ENAME, JOB FROM EMP ORDER BY JOB;'. The results are displayed in a grid titled 'EMP 1'. The grid has two columns: 'ENAME' and 'JOB'. The data lists 13 employees and their job titles, ordered by job. The first few rows are: SCOTT (ANALYST), FORD (ANALYST), SMITH (CLERK), JAMES (CLERK), MILLER (CLERK), JONES (MANAGER), BLAKE (MANAGER), CLARK (MANAGER), KING (PRESIDENT), ALLEN (SALESMAN), WARD (SALESMAN), MARTIN (SALESMAN), and TURNER (SALESMAN). The entire grid is highlighted with a red border.

ENAME	JOB
SCOTT	ANALYST
FORD	ANALYST
SMITH	CLERK
JAMES	CLERK
MILLER	CLERK
JONES	MANAGER
BLAKE	MANAGER
CLARK	MANAGER
KING	PRESIDENT
ALLEN	SALESMAN
WARD	SALESMAN
MARTIN	SALESMAN
TURNER	SALESMAN

4.) Seleccionar los empleos que hay en cada departamento, ordenados por departamento.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top menu bar includes tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor window titled 'Script-1' contains the SQL command: 'SELECT DEPTNO, JOB FROM EMP ORDER BY DEPTNO;'. Below it, a result viewer window titled 'EMP 1' displays a grid of data. The grid has columns labeled 'DEPTNO' and 'JOB'. The data shows various employees across three departments: ACCOUNTING, RESEARCH, and SALES, with roles ranging from CLERK to PRESIDENT. The entire grid is highlighted with a red border.

DEPTNO	JOB
10	MANAGER
10	PRESIDENT
10	CLERK
20	CLERK
20	MANAGER
20	ANALYST
20	ANALYST
30	SALESMAN
30	SALESMAN
30	SALESMAN
30	MANAGER
30	SALESMAN
30	CLERK

5.) Seleccionar los distintos departamentos que existen en la tabla EMP.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top menu bar includes tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor window titled 'Script-1' contains the SQL command: 'SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM EMP;'. Below it, a result viewer window titled 'EMP 1' displays a grid of data. The grid has a single column labeled 'DEPTNO'. It lists three distinct department numbers: 10, 20, and 30. The entire grid is highlighted with a red border.

DEPTNO
10
20
30

6.) Calcular el salario anual a percibir por cada empleado.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. The 'Script-1' tab is active, containing the SQL query:

```
SELECT ENAME, SAL * 12 AS SALARIO_ANUAL FROM EMP;
```

Below the query is a results grid titled 'EMP 1'. The grid displays the following data:

	ENAME	SALARIO_ANUAL
1	SMITH	9.600
2	ALLEN	19.200
3	WARD	15.000
4	JONES	35.700
5	MARTIN	15.000
6	BLAKE	34.200
7	CLARK	29.400
8	SCOTT	36.000
9	KING	60.000
10	TURNER	18.000
11	JAMES	11.400
12	FORD	36.000
13	MILLER	15.600

The grid has a red border around the entire table structure. On the left side of the interface, there is a sidebar with icons for 'Grilla' (Grid), 'Texto' (Text), and 'Chart'.

7.) Mostrar el nombre del empleado y una columna que contenga el salario multiplicado por la comisión cuya cabecera sea “BONO”.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor window titled 'Script-1' contains the SQL query:

```
SELECT ENAME, SAL * COMM AS BONO FROM EMP;
```

The results are displayed in a grid view under the 'Grilla' tab. The grid has two columns: 'AZ ENAME' and '123 BONO'. The data rows are numbered from 1 to 13, corresponding to the employees listed in the EMP table. The 'BONO' column shows the calculated value of salary multiplied by commission.

	AZ ENAME	123 BONO
1	SMITH	[NULL]
2	ALLEN	480.000
3	WARD	625.000
4	JONES	[NULL]
5	MARTIN	1.750.000
6	BLAKE	[NULL]
7	CLARK	[NULL]
8	SCOTT	[NULL]
9	KING	[NULL]
10	TURNER	0
11	JAMES	[NULL]
12	FORD	[NULL]
13	MILLER	[NULL]

8.) Seleccionar aquellos empleados que sean "SALESMAN".

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor window titled 'Script-1' contains the SQL query:

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE JOB = "SALESMAN";
```

The results are displayed in a grid view under the 'Grilla' tab. The grid shows all columns of the EMP table, filtered for employees whose job is 'SALESMAN'. There are four rows returned, corresponding to the employees ALLEN, WARD, MARTIN, and TURNER.

ENO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7.499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-02-20	1.600	300	30 SALES
7.521	WARD	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-02-22	1.250	500	30 SALES
7.654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-28	1.250	1.400	30 SALES
7.844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-08	1.500	0	30 SALES

9.) Seleccionar aquellos empleados que no trabajen en el departamento 30.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top tab bar has tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. The current tab is 'Script-1' which contains the SQL query: `SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO != 30;`. Below the query is a results window titled 'EMP 1'. The results show a grid of employee data where the department number (DEPTNO) is explicitly listed as not equal to 30. A red box highlights the entire results grid.

ENO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7.782	CLARK	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-06-09	2.450	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7.839	KING	PRESIDENT	[NULL]	1981-11-17	5.000	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7.934	MILLER	CLERK	7.782 CLARK	1982-01-23	1.300	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7.369	SMITH	CLERK	7.902 FORD	1980-12-17	800	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
7.566	JONES	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-04-02	2.975	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
7.788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7.566 JONES	1982-12-09	3.000	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
7.902	FORD	ANALYST	7.566 JONES	1981-12-03	3.000	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH

10.) Seleccionar el nombre de aquellos empleados que ganen más de 2000.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top tab bar has tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. The current tab is 'Script-1' which contains the SQL query: `SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL > 2000;`. Below the query is a results window titled 'EMP 1'. The results show a grid of employee names where the salary (SAL) is explicitly listed as greater than 2000. A red box highlights the entire results grid.

ENAME
JONES
BLAKE
CLARK
SCOTT
KING
FORD

11.) Seleccionar aquellos empleados que hayan entrado antes del 1/1/82

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor window titled 'Script-1' contains the SQL query: 'SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE < "1982-01-01";'. Below the editor is a results grid titled 'EMP 1'. The results show 11 rows of employee data, ordered by hire date. The columns are: ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, and DEPTNO. The first two rows are highlighted in red.

ENO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7.369	SMITH	CLERK	7.902	FORD 1980-12-17	800	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
7.499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7.698	BLAKE 1981-02-20	1.600	300	30 SALES
7.521	WARD	SALESMAN	7.698	BLAKE 1981-02-22	1.250	500	30 SALES
7.566	JONES	MANAGER	7.839	KING 1981-04-02	2.975	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
7.654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7.698	BLAKE 1981-10-28	1.250	1.400	30 SALES
7.698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7.839	KING 1981-05-01	2.850	[NULL]	30 SALES
7.782	CLARK	MANAGER	7.839	KING 1981-06-09	2.450	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7.839	KING	PRESIDENT	[NULL]	1981-11-17	5.000	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7.844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7.698	BLAKE 1981-10-08	1.500	0	30 SALES
7.900	JAMES	CLERK	7.698	BLAKE 1981-12-03	950	[NULL]	30 SALES
7.902	FORD	ANALYST	7.566	JONES 1981-12-03	3.000	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH

12.) Mostrar el nombre del empleado y su fecha de alta en la empresa de los empleados que son “ANALISTA”.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor window titled 'Script-1' contains the SQL query: 'SELECT ENAME, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE JOB = "ANALYST";'. Below the editor is a results grid titled 'EMP 1'. The results show 2 rows of employee data, ordered by hire date. The columns are: ENAME and HIREDATE. Both rows are highlighted in red.

ENAME	HIREDATE
SCOTT	1982-12-09
FORD	1981-12-03

13.) Seleccionar los empleados cuyo salario sea superior al de “ADAMS”.

Se me olvido meter a Adams a la base de datos, por lo tanto, lo voy a añadir ahora

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor window titled 'Script-1' contains the SQL query: 'INSERT INTO EMP (ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO) VALUES (7876, "ADAMS", "CLERK", 7788, "1983-01-12", 1100, NULL, 20);'. The query is preceded by a red circular icon with a question mark, indicating it is a dynamic SQL statement.

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE *54.226.79.233> Script-1 X

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = "ADAMS");
```

EMP 1 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = "ADAMS") Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

ENo	EName	Job	Mgr	HireDate	Sal	Comm	DeptNo
7.499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-02-20	1.600	300	30 SALES
7.521	WARD	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-02-22	1.250	500	30 SALES
7.566	JONES	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-04-02	2.975	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
7.654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-28	1.250	1.400	30 SALES
7.698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-05-01	2.850	[NULL]	30 SALES
7.782	CLARK	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-06-09	2.450	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7.788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7.566 JONES	1982-12-09	3.000	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
7.839	KING	PRESIDENT	[NULL]	1981-11-17	5.000	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7.844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-08	1.500	0	30 SALES
7.902	FORD	ANALYST	7.566 JONES	1981-12-03	3.000	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
7.934	MILLER	CLERK	7.782 CLARK	1982-01-23	1.300	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING

14.) Seleccionar los empleados que trabajan en el mismo departamento que "CLARK".

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE *54.226.79.233> Script-1 X

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = "CLARK");
```

EMP 1 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = "CLARK") Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

ENo	EName	Job	Mgr	HireDate	Sal	Comm	DeptNo
7.782	CLARK	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-06-09	2.450	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7.839	KING	PRESIDENT	[NULL]	1981-11-17	5.000	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7.934	MILLER	CLERK	7.782 CLARK	1982-01-23	1.300	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING

15.) Encontrar a los empleados cuyo jefe es "BLAKE".

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE *54.226.79.233> Script-1 X

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE MGR = (SELECT ENO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = "BLAKE");
```

EMP 1 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE MGR = (SELECT ENO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = "BLAKE") Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

ENo	EName	Job	Mgr	HireDate	Sal	Comm	DeptNo
7.499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-02-20	1.600	300	30 SALES
7.521	WARD	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-02-22	1.250	500	30 SALES
7.654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-28	1.250	1.400	30 SALES
7.844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-08	1.500	0	30 SALES
7.900	JAMES	CLERK	7.698 BLAKE	1981-12-03	950	[NULL]	30 SALES

16.) Seleccionar el nombre de los vendedores que ganen más de 1500.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top tab bar has tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. The current tab is 'Script-1' which contains the SQL query: `SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB = "SALESMAN" AND SAL > 1500;`. Below the query is a results window titled 'EMP 1'. The results grid shows one row with the value 'ALLEN' under the column labeled 'AZ ENAME'. The entire results grid is highlighted with a red border.

17.) Seleccionar aquellos empleados que tienen comisión.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top tab bar has tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. The current tab is 'Script-1' which contains the SQL query: `SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL;`. Below the query is a results window titled 'EMP 1'. The results grid shows four rows of employee data, including columns like ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, and DEPTNO. The entire results grid is highlighted with a red border.

18.) Seleccionar aquellos que se llamen “SMITH”, “ALLEN” o “SCOTT” .

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top tab bar has tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. The current tab is 'Script-1' which contains the SQL query: `SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME IN ("SMITH", "ALLEN", "SCOTT");`. Below the query is a results window titled 'EMP 1'. The results grid shows three rows of employee data, including columns like ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, and DEPTNO. The entire results grid is highlighted with a red border.

19.) Seleccionar aquellos que no se llamen "SMITH", "ALLEN" o "SCOTT".

```
empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME NOT IN ("SMITH", "ALLEN", "SCOTT");
```

The screenshot shows the results of the query in a grid format. The columns are: ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, and DEPTNO. The rows show various employees from the database, excluding those named SMITH, ALLEN, or SCOTT.

	ENO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
1	7.521	WARD	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-02-22	1.250	500	30 SALES
2	7.566	JONES	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-04-02	2.975	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
3	7.654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-28	1.250	1.400	30 SALES
4	7.698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-05-01	2.850	[NULL]	30 SALES
5	7.782	CLARK	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-06-09	2.450	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
6	7.839	KING	PRESIDENT	[NULL]	1981-11-17	5.000	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
7	7.844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-08	1.500	0	30 SALES
8	7.876	ADAMS	CLERK	7.788 SCOTT	1983-01-12	1.100	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
9	7.900	JAMES	CLERK	7.698 BLAKE	1981-12-03	950	[NULL]	30 SALES
10	7.902	FORD	ANALYST	7.566 JONES	1981-12-03	3.000	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
11	7.934	MILLER	CLERK	7.782 CLARK	1982-01-23	1.300	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING

20.) Seleccionar los empleados que trabajen en "CHICAGO".

```
empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC = "CHICAGO");
```

The screenshot shows the results of the query in a grid format. The columns are: ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, and DEPTNO. The rows show employees working in the CHICAGO location.

	ENO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
1	7.499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-02-20	1.600	300	30 SALES
2	7.521	WARD	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-02-22	1.250	500	30 SALES
3	7.654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-28	1.250	1.400	30 SALES
4	7.698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-05-01	2.850	[NULL]	30 SALES
5	7.844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7.698 BLAKE	1981-10-08	1.500	0	30 SALES
6	7.900	JAMES	CLERK	7.698 BLAKE	1981-12-03	950	[NULL]	30 SALES

21.) Seleccionar aquellos empleados que trabajen en el departamento 10 o en el 20.

```
empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10, 20);
```

The screenshot shows the results of the query in a grid format. The columns are: ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, and DEPTNO. The rows show employees working in departments 10 or 20.

	ENO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
1	7.782	CLARK	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-06-09	2.450	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
2	7.839	KING	PRESIDENT	[NULL]	1981-11-17	5.000	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
3	7.934	MILLER	CLERK	7.782 CLARK	1982-01-23	1.300	[NULL]	10 ACCOUNTING
4	7.369	SMITH	CLERK	7.902 FORD	1980-12-17	800	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
5	7.566	JONES	MANAGER	7.839 KING	1981-04-02	2.975	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
6	7.788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7.566 JONES	1982-12-09	3.000	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
7	7.876	ADAMS	CLERK	7.788 SCOTT	1983-01-12	1.100	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH
8	7.902	FORD	ANALYST	7.566 JONES	1981-12-03	3.000	[NULL]	20 RESEARCH