

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.html
# 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.html
# 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



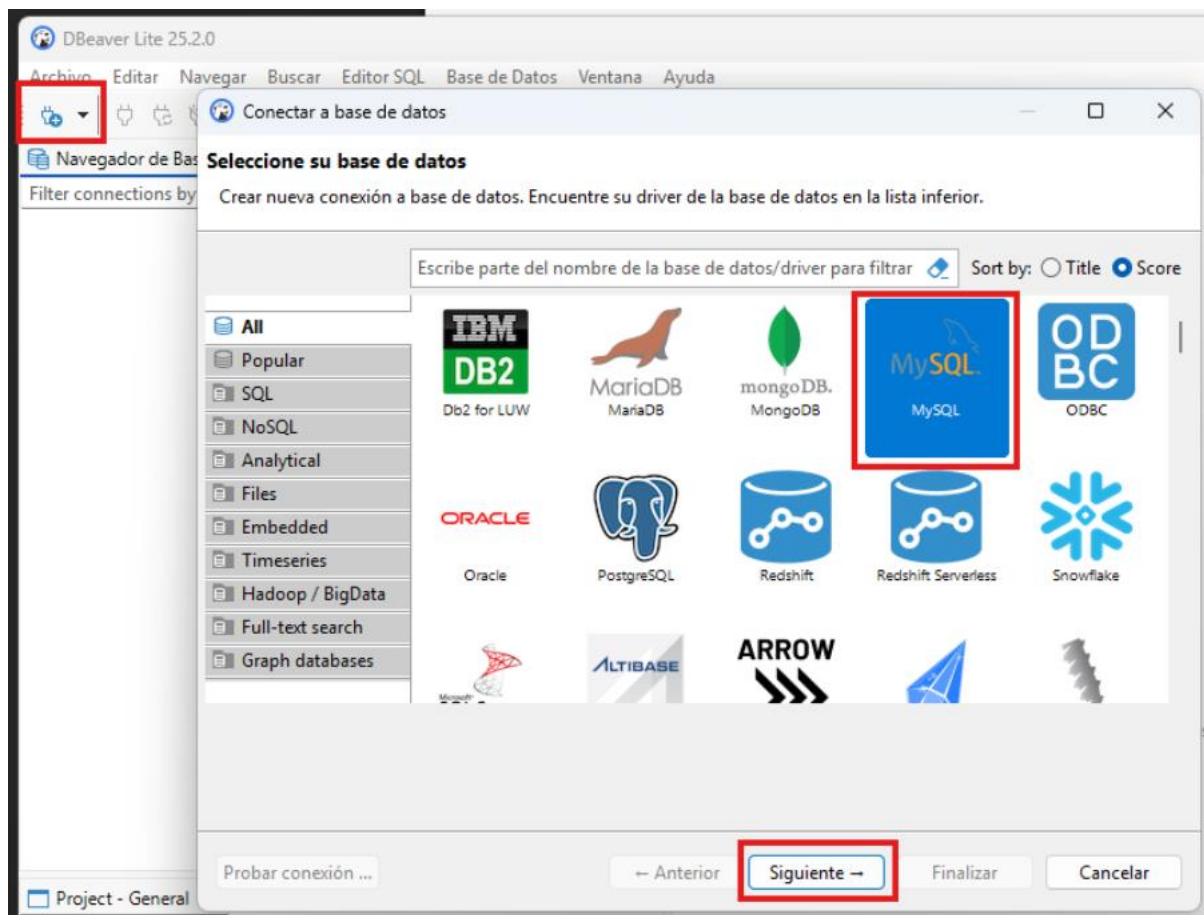
Multifunctional database tool with native AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud support.

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 configuramos la base de datos

Conectar a base de datos

Connection Settings

MySQL ajustes de conexión

General | Advanced | Driver properties

+ SSH, SSL, ... No profile

Server

Connect by: ☒ Host ☐ URL Driver type: JDBC

URL: jdbc:mysql://54.226.79.233:3306/

Server Host: 54.226.79.233 Port: 3306

Database: ☒ Show all databases

Authentication

Authentication: Database Native

Nombre de usuario: admin

Contraseña: ☒ Save password

[Connection variables information](#) [MySQL](#) Connection details (name, type, ...)

Driver name: MySQL Driver Settings Licencia del driver

Probar conexión ... Anterior Siguiente Finalizar Cancelar

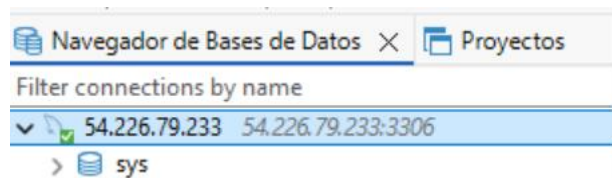
Si nos sale un error tenemos que ir a este apartado y ponerlo en "True"

General | Advanced | Driver properties

+ SSH, SSL, ... No profile

| Name | Value |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Driver properties | |
| KeyManagerFactoryProvider | |
| allowLoadLocalInfile | false |
| allowLoadLocalInfileInPath | |
| allowMultiQueries | false |
| allowNanAndInf | false |
| allowPublicKeyRetrieval | TRUE |
| allowReplicaDownConnections | false |

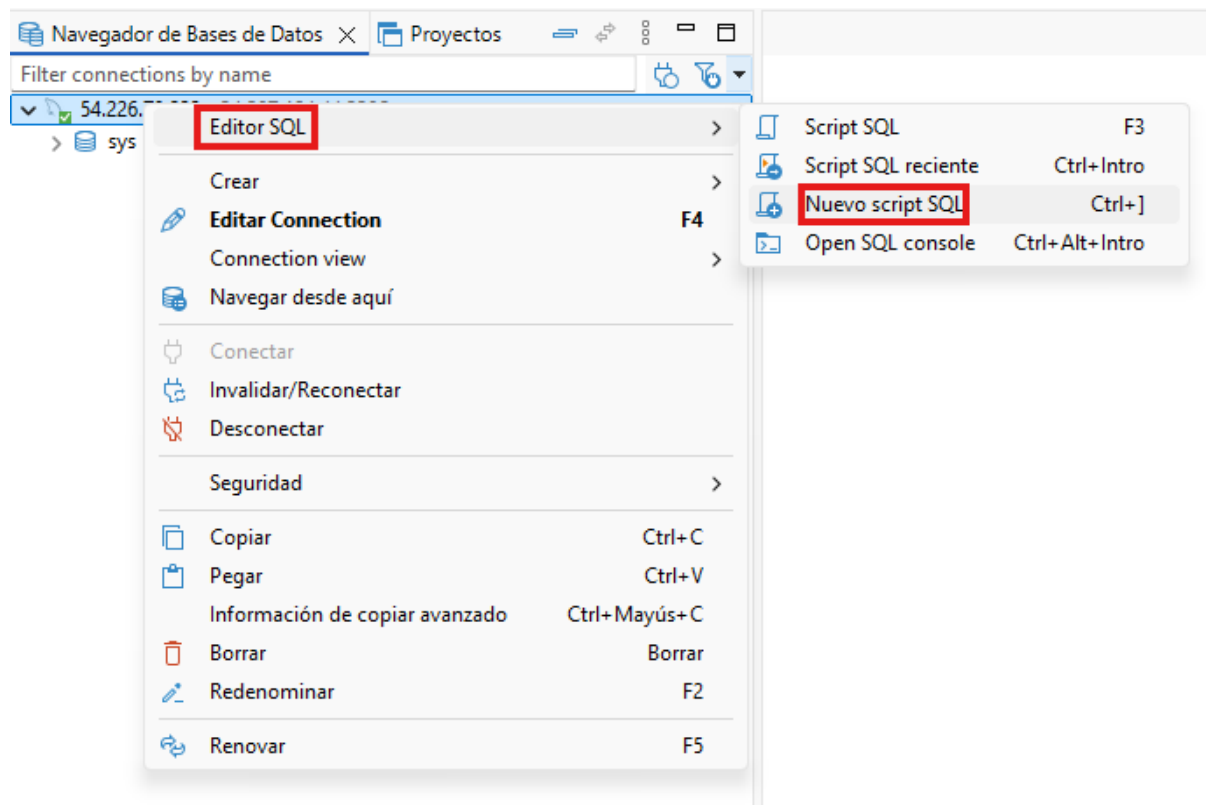
Y ya nos podemos conectar correctamente



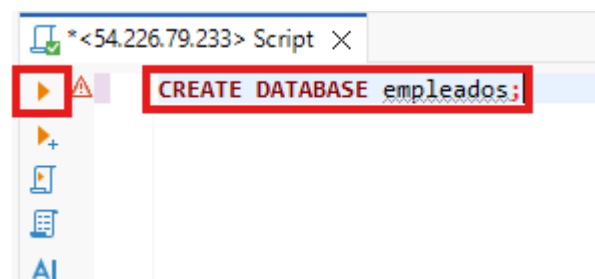
Apartado B

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

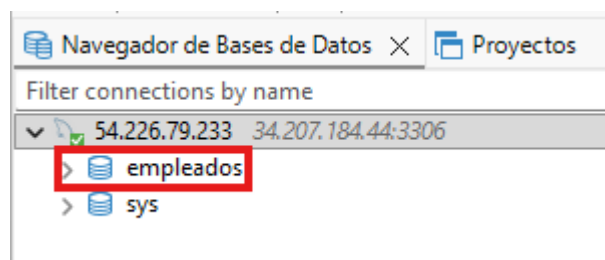
Para crear una base de datos hacemos lo siguiente



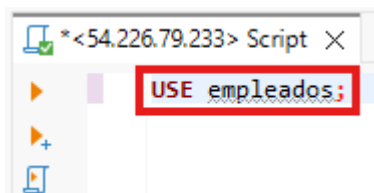
Ahora tenemos que poner esto y darle a ejecutar para así crear la base de datos



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

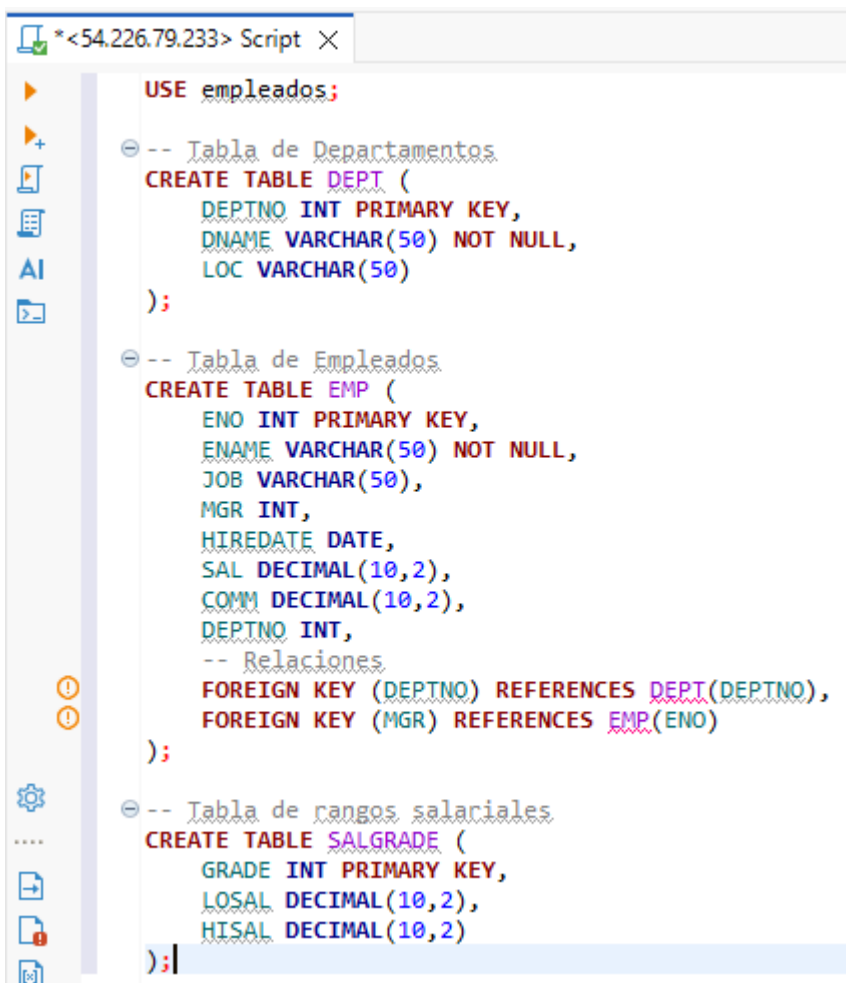


Ahora para usarla podemos seleccionarla en el panel lateral izquierdo o usar este comando



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



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 × 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 × EMP SALGRADE DEPT
-- INSERT INTO EMP VALUES
-- (7369, 'SMITH', 'CLERK', 7902, '1980-12-17', 800, NULL, 20);

* <54.226.79.233> Script × 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.

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1 ×

```
SELECT ENO, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO, HIREDATE FROM EMP;
```

EMP 1 ×

SELECT ENO, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO, HIRE Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

| | 123 ENO | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 DEPTNO | HIREDATE |
|----|---------|---------|----------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | 7.369 | 800 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH | 1980-12-17 |
| 2 | 7.499 | 1.600 | 300 | 30 SALES | 1981-02-20 |
| 3 | 7.521 | 1.250 | 500 | 30 SALES | 1981-02-22 |
| 4 | 7.566 | 2.975 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH | 1981-04-02 |
| 5 | 7.654 | 1.250 | 1.400 | 30 SALES | 1981-10-28 |
| 6 | 7.698 | 2.850 | [NULL] | 30 SALES | 1981-05-01 |
| 7 | 7.782 | 2.450 | [NULL] | 10 ACCOUNTING | 1981-06-09 |
| 8 | 7.788 | 3.000 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH | 1982-12-09 |
| 9 | 7.839 | 5.000 | [NULL] | 10 ACCOUNTING | 1981-11-17 |
| 10 | 7.844 | 1.500 | 0 | 30 SALES | 1981-10-08 |
| 11 | 7.900 | 950 | [NULL] | 30 SALES | 1981-12-03 |
| 12 | 7.902 | 3.000 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH | 1981-12-03 |
| 13 | 7.934 | 1.300 | [NULL] | 10 ACCOUNTING | 1982-01-23 |

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

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the SQL statement `SELECT * FROM DEPT;`, which is highlighted with a red box. Below the editor, the results are displayed in a grid view. The grid has four columns: DEPTNO, DNAME, and LOC. The data is as follows:

| | DEPTNO | DNAME | LOC |
|---|--------|------------|----------|
| 1 | 10 | ACCOUNTING | NEW YORK |
| 2 | 20 | RESEARCH | DALLAS |
| 3 | 30 | SALES | CHICAGO |
| 4 | 40 | OPERATIONS | BOSTON |

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

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the SQL statement `SELECT ENAME, JOB FROM EMP ORDER BY JOB;`, which is highlighted with a red box. Below the editor, the results are displayed in a grid view. The grid has two columns: ENAME and JOB. The data is as follows:

| | ENAME | JOB |
|----|--------|-----------|
| 1 | SCOTT | ANALYST |
| 2 | FORD | ANALYST |
| 3 | SMITH | CLERK |
| 4 | JAMES | CLERK |
| 5 | MILLER | CLERK |
| 6 | JONES | MANAGER |
| 7 | BLAKE | MANAGER |
| 8 | CLARK | MANAGER |
| 9 | KING | PRESIDENT |
| 10 | ALLEN | SALESMAN |
| 11 | WARD | SALESMAN |
| 12 | MARTIN | SALESMAN |
| 13 | TURNER | SALESMAN |

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

The screenshot shows a database query tool interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor window titled '*<54.226.79.233> Script-1' contains the SQL query: `SELECT DEPTNO, JOB FROM EMP ORDER BY DEPTNO;`. Below the script editor, a toolbar shows 'EMP 1' selected. A filter bar contains the text 'SELECT DEPTNO, JOB FROM EMP ORDER'. The main area displays a grid view of the query results. The grid has two columns: 'DEPTNO' and 'JOB'. The results are ordered by department number (10, 20, 30). The grid view is highlighted with a red border.

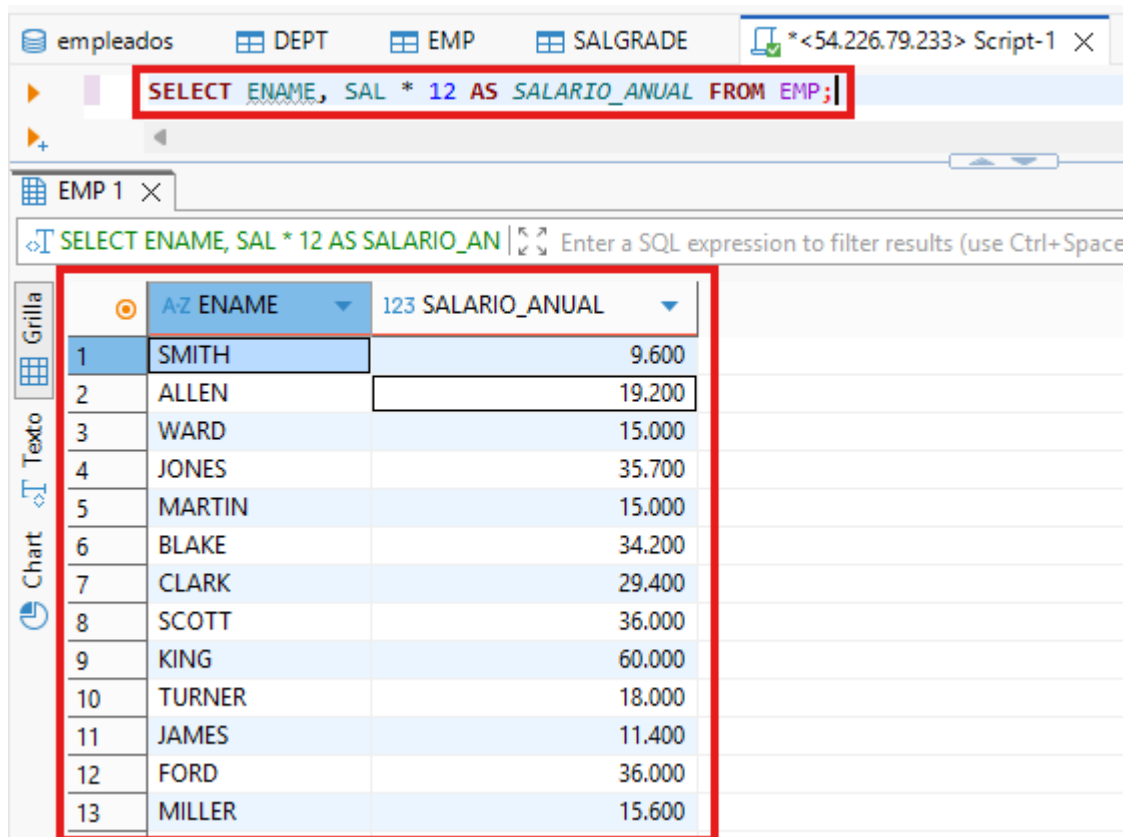
| | DEPTNO | JOB |
|----|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | 10 ACCOUNTING | MANAGER |
| 2 | 10 ACCOUNTING | PRESIDENT |
| 3 | 10 ACCOUNTING | CLERK |
| 4 | 20 RESEARCH | CLERK |
| 5 | 20 RESEARCH | MANAGER |
| 6 | 20 RESEARCH | ANALYST |
| 7 | 20 RESEARCH | ANALYST |
| 8 | 30 SALES | SALESMAN |
| 9 | 30 SALES | SALESMAN |
| 10 | 30 SALES | SALESMAN |
| 11 | 30 SALES | MANAGER |
| 12 | 30 SALES | SALESMAN |
| 13 | 30 SALES | CLERK |

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

The screenshot shows the same database query tool interface. The script editor window contains the SQL query: `SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM EMP;`. The main area displays a grid view of the query results. The grid has one column: 'DEPTNO'. The results are the distinct department numbers: 10, 20, and 30. The grid view is highlighted with a red border.

| | DEPTNO |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | 10 ACCOUNTING |
| 2 | 20 RESEARCH |
| 3 | 30 SALES |

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



The screenshot shows a database application interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor window titled 'Script-1' contains the SQL query: `SELECT ENAME, SAL * 12 AS SALARIO_ANUAL FROM EMP;`. Below the script editor, a results window titled 'EMP 1' displays the query results in a table. The table has two columns: 'ENAME' and 'SALARIO_ANUAL'. The results are as follows:

| | 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 |

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

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1 X

SELECT ENAME, SAL * COMM AS BONO FROM EMP;

EMP 1 X

SELECT ENAME, SAL * COMM AS BONO F Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

| | 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".

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE JOB = "SALESMAN";

EMP 1 X

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

| | 123 ENO | AZ ENAME | AZ JOB | 123 MGR | HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 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 | 7.844 | 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 a database query tool interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor at the top contains the query: `SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO != 30;`. Below the script editor, a table of results is displayed. The table has columns: ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, and DEPTNO. The results are as follows:

| 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 a database query tool interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'empleados', 'DEPT', 'EMP', and 'SALGRADE'. A script editor at the top contains the query: `SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL > 2000;`. Below the script editor, a table of results is displayed. The table has columns: ENAME. The results are as follows:

| ENAME |
|-------|
| JONES |
| BLAKE |
| CLARK |
| SCOTT |
| KING |
| FORD |

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

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1 X

```
SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE < "1982-01-01";
```

EMP 1 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE HIREDATE < Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

| | 123 ENO | AZ ENAME | AZ JOB | 123 MGR | HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 DEPTNO |
|----|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------|----------|---------------|
| 1 | 7.369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7.902 FORD | 1980-12-17 | 800 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH |
| 2 | 7.499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-02-20 | 1.600 | 300 | 30 SALES |
| 3 | 7.521 | WARD | SALESMAN | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-02-22 | 1.250 | 500 | 30 SALES |
| 4 | 7.566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7.839 KING | 1981-04-02 | 2.975 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH |
| 5 | 7.654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-10-28 | 1.250 | 1.400 | 30 SALES |
| 6 | 7.698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7.839 KING | 1981-05-01 | 2.850 | [NULL] | 30 SALES |
| 7 | 7.782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7.839 KING | 1981-06-09 | 2.450 | [NULL] | 10 ACCOUNTING |
| 8 | 7.839 | KING | PRESIDENT | [NULL] | 1981-11-17 | 5.000 | [NULL] | 10 ACCOUNTING |
| 9 | 7.844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-10-08 | 1.500 | 0 | 30 SALES |
| 10 | 7.900 | JAMES | CLERK | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-12-03 | 950 | [NULL] | 30 SALES |
| 11 | 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".

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1 X

```
SELECT ENAME, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE JOB = "ANALYST";
```

EMP 1 X

SELECT ENAME, HIREDATE FROM EMP WHERE Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

| | AZ ENAME | HIREDATE |
|---|----------|------------|
| 1 | SCOTT | 1982-12-09 |
| 2 | 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

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1 X

```
INSERT INTO EMP (ENO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO) VALUES (7876, "ADAMS", "CLERK", 7788, "1983-01-12", 1100, NULL, 20);
```

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 > (SELE Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

| | 123 ENO | AZ ENAME | AZ JOB | 123 MGR | HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 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 | 7.566 | JONES | MANAGER | 7.839 KING | 1981-04-02 | 2.975 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH |
| 4 | 7.654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-10-28 | 1.250 | 1.400 | 30 SALES |
| 5 | 7.698 | BLAKE | MANAGER | 7.839 KING | 1981-05-01 | 2.850 | [NULL] | 30 SALES |
| 6 | 7.782 | CLARK | MANAGER | 7.839 KING | 1981-06-09 | 2.450 | [NULL] | 10 ACCOUNTING |
| 7 | 7.788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7.566 JONES | 1982-12-09 | 3.000 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH |
| 8 | 7.839 | KING | PRESIDENT | [NULL] | 1981-11-17 | 5.000 | [NULL] | 10 ACCOUNTING |
| 9 | 7.844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-10-08 | 1.500 | 0 | 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 |

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 = (Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

| | 123 ENO | AZ ENAME | AZ JOB | 123 MGR | HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 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 |

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 = (SELE Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

| | 123 ENO | AZ ENAME | AZ JOB | 123 MGR | HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 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 | 7.844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-10-08 | 1.500 | 0 | 30 SALES |
| 5 | 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.

SQL Query: `SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE JOB = "SALESMAN" AND SAL > 1500;`

| | AZ ENAME |
|---|----------|
| 1 | ALLEN |

17.) Seleccionar aquellos empleados que tienen comisión.

SQL Query: `SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL;`

| | 123 ENO | AZ ENAME | AZ JOB | 123 MGR | HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 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 | 7.844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-10-08 | 1.500 | 0 | 30 SALES |

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

SQL Query: `SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME IN ("SMITH", "ALLEN", "SCOTT");`

| | 123 ENO | AZ ENAME | AZ JOB | 123 MGR | HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 DEPTNO |
|---|---------|----------|----------|-------------|------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | 7.369 | SMITH | CLERK | 7.902 FORD | 1980-12-17 | 800 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH |
| 2 | 7.499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7.698 BLAKE | 1981-02-20 | 1.600 | 300 | 30 SALES |
| 3 | 7.788 | SCOTT | ANALYST | 7.566 JONES | 1982-12-09 | 3.000 | [NULL] | 20 RESEARCH |

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

empleados DEPT EMP SALGRADE * <54.226.79.233> Script-1 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME NOT IN ("SMITH", "ALLEN", "SCOTT");

EMP 1 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE ENAME NOT Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

| | 123 → ENO | A-Z ENAME | A-Z JOB | 123 → MGR | 🕒 HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 → 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 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = (SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT WHERE LOC = "CHICAGO");

EMP 1 X

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

| | 123 → ENO | A-Z ENAME | A-Z JOB | 123 → MGR | 🕒 HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 → 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 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (10, 20);

EMP 1 X

SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO IN (Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

| | 123 → ENO | A-Z ENAME | A-Z JOB | 123 → MGR | 🕒 HIREDATE | 123 SAL | 123 COMM | 123 → 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 |