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DÉPARTEMENT D'INFORMATIQUE

Compte rendu de TP

Base

Nom : El Hajjaji

Prénom : Otman

Fonctions single row:

- 1. Afficher le n°, le nom, le salaire et le salaire augmenté de 15% (en valeur entière) des employés

```
SQL> select employee_id , first_name,salary,trunc(salary*0.15) from employees ;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	SALARY	TRUNC(SALARY*0.15)
100	Steven	24000	3600

- 2. Sur base de cette requête, ajouter une information reprenant la différence de salaire entre l'ancien et le nouveau salaire (en entier)

```
12008          13809.2          1801
8300           9545           1245

107 rows selected.

SQL> select salary ,salary+(salary*0.15) ,round(salary*0.15) from employees ;
```

- 3. Afficher le nom de l'employé, sa date d'engagement et sa date de révision de salaire qui est le 1er lundi après 6 mois de service (libellé « Révision », format jour, le xx mois YYYY)

```
SQL> select last_name , hire_date,next_day(add_months(hire_date,6),'monday') "revision" from employees ;
```

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	revision
King	17-JUN-03	22-DEC-03

- 4. Pour chaque employé, calculer le nombre de mois écoulés entre leur date d'engagement et aujourd'hui.
- Libeller cette colonne « Mois»
- Trier le résultat de l'employé le plus ancien vers le plus récent

```
SQL> select last_name,round(months_between(sysdate,hire_date)) as "mois"from employees order by 2 desc;

LAST_NAME                mois
-----
De Haan                    203
```

- 5. Afficher les employés:
- dont le nom commence par J, A ou M;
- Mettre leur nom en minuscule avec la première lettre en majuscule
- indiquer le nombre de caractères composant leur nom

```
SQL> select initcap(last_name),length(last_name) "tail_nom" from employees where last_name like 'j%' or last_name like 'a%' or last_name like 'm%' ;

no rows selected
```

- 6. Ecrire une requête affichant pour chaque employé:
- <nom> gagne <salaire> par mois, mais voudrait gagner <3 x salaire>
- Libeller cette colonne « Salaire de rêve»

```
SQL> select concat(last_name, ' gagne') ,concat(salary, ' par mois') ,3*salary "salaire de reve" from employees ;

CONCAT(LAST_NAME,'GAGNE')
-----
CONCAT(SALARY,'PARMOIS')          salaire de reve
-----
King gagne
24000 par mois                    72000
```

- 7. Ecrire une requête affichant le nom et le salaire de tous les employés; justifier à droite le salaire sur une largeur de 15 caractères en complétant par des points. Libeller cette colonne « Salaire»

```
Gietz
8300_____

107 rows selected.

SQL> select last_name, rpad(salary,15,'_') "salaire" from employees ;
```

- 8. Afficher le nom, la date d'engagement et le jour de la semaine correspondant

```
SQL> select last_name,hire_date,to_char(hire_date,'day') "jour" from employees ;
```

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	jour
King	17-JUN-03	tuesday
Kochhar	21-SEP-05	wednesday

Requêtes sur tables multiples:

```
Higgins                                110 Accounting
```

```
106 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,e.department_id,d.department_name
  2   FROM departments d,employees e
  3  WHERE d.department_id=e.department_id;
```

```
Higgins                                110 Seattle
Gietz                                  110 Seattle
```

```
72 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,d.department_id,l.city
  2   FROM employees e, departments d,locations l
  3  WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id
  4        AND l.location_id=d.location_id
  5        AND commission_pct IS NULL;
```

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,j.job_title,l.city
  2   FROM employees e,departments d,locations l,jobs j
  3  WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id
  4        AND e.job_id=j.job_id
  5        AND l.location_id=d.location_id
  6        AND d.department_id=30;
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_TITLE
Raphaely	Purchasing Manager

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,d.department_id,d.department_name
  2 FROM departments d,employees e
  3 WHERE d.department_id=e.department_id
  4 AND e.last_name LIKE '%A%';
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Atkinson	50	Shipping
Austin	60	IT
Abel	80	Sales
Ande	80	Sales

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,j.job_title,d.department_id,d.department_name,l.city
  2 FROM employees e,departments d,jobs j,locations l
  3 WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id
  4 AND j.job_id=e.job_id
  5 AND d.location_id IN (SELECT location_id FROM locations WHERE city='Toronto
');
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_TITLE	DEPARTMENT_ID
Hartstein	Marketing Manager	20
Marketing	Whitehorse	
Hartstein	Marketing Manager	20
Marketing	Venice	

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,e.employee_id,m.last_name,m.manager_id
  2 FROM employees e,employees m
  3 WHERE e.employee_id=m.manager_id;
```

LAST_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	MANAGER_ID
Zlotkey	149	Abel	149
Errazuriz	147	Ande	147

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,e.employee_id,m.last_name,m.manager_id
  2 FROM employees e,employees m
  3 WHERE e.employee_id(<+>=m.manager_id;
```

LAST_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	MANAGER_ID
Cambrault	148	Kumar	148
Cambrault	148	Bates	148

```
Ande
Abel
80 Zlotkey
80 Zlotkey
```

3298 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,e.department_id,c.last_name
  2 FROM employees e,employees c
  3 WHERE e.department_id=c.department_id;
```

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,d.department_name,j.job_id,e.salary
2 FROM employees e,jobs j,departments d
3 WHERE d.department_id=e.department_id
4 AND j.job_id=e.job_id;
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
Whalen	Administration	AD_ASST	4400
Hartstein	Marketing	MK_MAN	13000
Fay	Marketing	MK_REP	6000
Raphaely	Purchasing	PU_MAN	11000
...	...	...	...

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,e.hire_date
2 FROM employees e, employees b
3 WHERE b.last_name='Grant'
4 AND e.hire_date > b.hire_date;
```

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
Markle	08/03/08
Philtanker	06/02/08
...	...

```
Baer De Haan
Higgins De Haan
```

5659 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name,m.last_name
2 FROM employees e,employees m
3 WHERE e.hire_date>m.hire_date;
```

```
***
```

107 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT last_name,lpad(' ',salary/100,'*')
2 FROM employees;
```

```
SQL> SELECT e.last_name "employee",m.last_name "manager"
2 FROM employees e,employees m
3 WHERE e.hire_date>m.hire_date
4 AND m.manager_id=e.employee_id;
```

employee	manager
King	De Haan
Hunold	Austin
Kochhar	Greenberg
...	...

Fonctions de groupe:

```
SQL> SELECT MAX(salary)  
2 FROM employees;
```

```
MAX(SALARY)  
-----  
24000
```

```
SQL> SELECT MIN(salary)  
2 FROM employees;
```

```
MIN(SALARY)  
-----  
2100
```

```
SQL> SELECT SUM(salary)  
2 FROM employees;
```

```
SUM(SALARY)  
-----  
691416
```

```
SQL> SELECT AVG(salary)  
2 FROM employees;
```

```
AVG(SALARY)  
-----  
6461,83178
```

```
SQL> SELECT j.job_title,Max(e.salary) "max",Min(e.salary) "min",AVG(e.salary) "moyenn",SUM(e.salary) "somme"
2 FROM employees e,jobs j
3 GROUP BY j.job_title;
```

JOB_TITLE	max	min	moyenn	somme
Accounting Manager	24000	2100	6461,83178	691416
Sales Representative	24000	2100	6461,83178	691416
Purchasing Clerk	24000	2100	6461,83178	691416
Programmer	24000	2100	6461,83178	691416
Public Relations Representative	24000	2100	6461,83178	691416

```
SQL> SELECT j.job_title,count(*)
2 FROM employees e,jobs j
3 GROUP BY j.job_title;
```

JOB_TITLE	COUNT(*)
Accounting Manager	107
Sales Representative	107
Purchasing Clerk	107
Programmer	107
Public Relations Representative	107

```
SQL> SELECT count(*)
2 FROM employees
3 WHERE manager_id is not null;
```

COUNT(*)
106

```
SQL> SELECT Min(salary),Max(salary),Max(salary)-Min(salary) "difference"
2 FROM employees;
```

MIN(SALARY)	MAX(SALARY)	difference
2100	24000	21900

```
SQL> SELECT manager_id,MIN(salary)
2 FROM employees
3 WHERE salary<1000
4 AND manager_id is not null
5 GROUP BY manager_id;
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> SELECT d.department_name "departement",l.city "localisation",count(*) "nombre",AVG(e.salary) "somme"
2 FROM employees e,departments d,locations l
3 WHERE d.department_id=e.department_id
4 AND l.location_id=d.location_id
5 GROUP BY d.department_name,l.city;
```

departement	localisation	nombre	somme