SQL Fundamentals Nested Queries Type 1

Often times there is more than one way to write an SQL statement to answer a question. However, for this assignment be sure to use the technique taught in the lesson even if you can think of more than one way to write the SQL. The point of the lessons and assignments is to learn and practice each technique.

1. AW: List employees who work the night shift in as a production supervisor. List the employee's ID, first name, last name, job title. Subquery: Get list of IDs for employees who work the night shift. Hint: Use an inexact match for the job title criterion.
2. AW: List employees who have worked in the Marketing department since before 2000. List the employee's ID, first name, last name, and job title. Subquery: Get a list of IDs for employees who work the Research and Development department since before 2000 (start date).
3. AW: List employees who have worked in the Marketing department and started after 1999. List the employee's ID, first name, last name, and job title. Subquery: Get a list of IDs for employees who work the Research and Development department after 1999 (start date).
4. AW: Show the average number of vacation hours managers have. Include anyone whose job title has 'manager' in it.
5. AW: Show which managers have more vacation hours than the average for managers. List the employe's ID, last name, job title, and vacation hours. HINT: Think about where the subquery goes--WHERE clause or HAVING clause.

What to do:

1. In one file write all the SQL commands.
2. Before each command add the problem statement as a comment line.
3. The file must be simple text file with a TXT or SQL file extension. File need to be saved with your last name_SQL_STATEMENT_USED, and your name should be included in a comment line format
4. Test your commands and make sure they are error-free before submitting the solution file.

Refer to the book and powerpoint for examples.