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DBMS JOIN ASSIGNMENT

1.From the following tables, write a SQL query to find the first name, last name, department number, and department name for each employee.

Sample table: departments

Sample table: employees

Sample Output:

first\_name last\_name department\_id department\_name

Steven King 90 Executive

Neena Kochhar 90 Executive

Lex De Haan 90 Executive

Alexander Hunold 60 IT

select

e.first\_name,e.last\_name,d.department\_id,d.department\_name

from departments as d inner join employees as e on

e.department\_id=d.department\_id order by

department\_id,first\_name;

1. From the following tables, write a SQL query to find the first name, last name, department, city, and state province for each employee.

Sample table: departments

Sample table: employees

Sample table: locations

Sample Output:

first\_name last\_name department\_name city state\_province

Steven King Executive Seattle Washington

Neena Kochhar Executive Seattle Washington

Lex De Haan Executive Seattle Washington

Alexander Hunold IT Southlake Texas

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the first name, last name, salary, and job grade for all employees.

Sample table: employees

Sample table: job\_grades

Sample Output:

first\_name last\_name salary grade\_level

Shelli Baida 2900.00 A

Sigal Tobias 2800.00 A

Guy Himuro 2600.00 A

Karen Colmenares 2500.00 A

1. From the following tables, write a SQL query to find all those employees who work in department ID 80 or 40. Return first name, last name, department number and department name.

Sample table: departments

Sample table: employees

Sample Output: first\_name last\_name department\_id department\_name

Ellen Abel 80 Sales

Sundar Ande 80 Sales

Amit Banda 80 Sales

Elizabeth Bates 80 Sales

1. From the following tables, write a SQL query to find those employees whose first name contains a letter ‘z’. Return first name, last name, department, city, and state province. Sample table: departments

Sample table: employees

Sample table: locations

Sample Output: first\_name last\_name department\_name city state\_province

Mozhe Atkinson Shipping South San Francisco California

Hazel Philtanker Shipping South San Francisco California

Elizabeth Bates Sales OX9 9ZB Oxford

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find all departments including those without any employee. Return first name, last name, department ID, department name.

Sample table: departments

Sample table: employees

Sample Output: first\_name | last\_name | department\_id | department\_name

-------------+-------------+---------------+----------------------

Steven | King | 90 | Executive

Neena | Kochhar | 90 | Executive

Lex | De Haan | 90 | Executive

Alexander | Hunold | 60 | IT

Bruce | Ernst | 60 | IT

select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,d.department\_id,d.department\_name

from departments as d left join employees as e on d.d epartment\_id=e.department\_id;

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees who earn less than the employee of ID 182. Return first name, last name and salary.

Sample table: employees

Sample Output: first\_name last\_name salary

James Landry 2400.00

Steven Markle 2200.00

TJ Olson 2100.00

Ki Gee 2400.00 Hazel Philtanker 2200.00

1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employees and their managers. Return the first name of the employee and manager.

Sample table: employees

Sample Output: Employee Name Manager

Neena Steven

Lex Steven

Alexander Lex

Bruce Alexander

David Alexander

select e.first\_name as employee\_name,m.first\_name as manager\_name from employees e join employees m on e. manager\_id=m. employee\_id;

1. From the following tables, write a SQL query to display the department name, city, and state province for each department.

Sample table: departments

Sample table: locations

Sample Output: department\_name city state\_province

Administration Seattle Washington

Marketing Toronto Ontario

Purchasing Seattle Washington

Human Resources London

select d.department\_name,l.city,l.state\_province

from departments as d join locations as l on d.location\_id=l.location\_id;

1. From the following tables, write a SQL query to find those employees who have or not any department. Return first name, last name, department ID, department name. Sample table: departments

Sample table: employees

Sample Output:

first\_name last\_name department\_id department\_name

Steven King 90 Executive

Neena Kochhar 90 Executive

Lex De Haan 90 Executive

Alexander Hunold 60 IT

select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,d.department\_id,d.department\_nam e from employees e left join departments d on e.department\_id=d.department\_id;

1. From the following tables, write a SQL query to find those employees who work in a department where the employee of last name 'Taylor' works. Return first name, last name and department ID.

Sample table: employees

Sample Output:

first\_name last\_name department\_id

Matthew Weiss 50

Adam Fripp 50

Payam Kaufling 50

Shanta Vollman 50

13.From the following tables, write a SQL query to find those employees who joined between 1st January 1993 and 31 August 1997. Return job title, department name, employee name, and joining date of the job.

Sample table: job\_history

Sample table: employees

Sample table: jobs

Sample table: departments

Sample Output:

job\_title department\_name employee\_name start\_date Administration Assistant Executive Jennifer Whalen 1995-09-17

14. From the following tables, write a SQL query to find the difference between maximum salary of the job and salary of the employees. Return job title, employee name, and salary difference. Sample table: employees

Sample table: jobs

Sample Output:

job\_title employee\_name salary\_difference

President Steven King 16000.00

Administration Vice President Neena Kochhar 13000.00

Administration Vice President Lex De Haan 13000.00

Programmer Alexander Hunold 1000.00

15. From the following table, write a SQL query to compute the average salary, number of employees received commission in that department. Return department name, average salary and number of employees.

Sample table: employees

Sample table : departments

Sample Output: department\_name avg count

Shipping 3475.5555555555555556 45

Sales 8955.8823529411764706 34

IT 5760.0000000000000000 5

Administration 4400.0000000000000000 1

16. From the following tables, write a SQL query to compute the difference between maximum salary and salary of all the employees who works the department of ID 80. Return job title, employee name and salary difference.

Sample table: employees

Sample table: jobs

Sample Output:

job\_title employee\_name salary\_difference

Sales Manager John Russell 6000.00

Sales Manager Karen Partners 6500.00

Sales Manager Alberto Errazuriz 8000.00

Sales Manager Gerald Cambrault 9000.00

17. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the name of the country, city, and departments, which are running there.

Sample table: countries

Sample table: locations

Sample table: departments

Sample Output: country\_name city department\_name

Canada Toronto Marketing

Germany Munich Public Relations

United Kingdom London Human Resources

United States of America Seattle Payroll

18. From the following tables, write a SQL query to find the department name and the full name (first and last name) of the manager.

Sample table: departments

Sample table: employees

Sample Output: department\_name name\_of\_manager

Executive Steven King

IT Alexander Hunold

Finance Nancy Greenberg

Purchasing Den Raphaely

19. From the following table, write a SQL query to compute the average salary of employees for each job title.

Sample table: employees

Sample table: jobs

Sample Output:

job\_title avg

Marketing Manager 13000.0000000000000000

Marketing Representative 6000.0000000000000000

Finance Manager 12000.0000000000000000

Shipping Clerk 3215.0000000000000000 .

20. From the following table, write a SQL query to find those employees who earn $12000 and above. Return employee ID, starting date, end date, job ID and department ID. Sample table: employees

Sample table: job\_history

Sample Output:

employee\_id start\_date end\_date job\_id department\_id

101 1997-09-21 2001-10-27 AC\_ACCOUNT 110

101 2001-10-28 2005-03-15 AC\_MGR 110

102 2001-01-13 2006-07-24 IT\_PROG 60

201 2004-02-17 2007-12-19 MK\_REP 20