

### Отчет. Задание 12.

**Найти зарплаты и надбавки для каждого программиста и каждого аналитика.**

Результат выполнения запроса

|   | job        | salary | perks |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | analitic   | 50,000 | 5,000 |
| 2 | programmer | 48,000 | 2,000 |
| 3 | programmer | 37,000 | 4,000 |
| 4 | programmer | 29,000 | 2,000 |

**а) Увеличить программистам зарплату на 10% и надбавки на 5%.**

```
UPDATE employee
SET
    salary = salary*1.1,
    perks = perks * 1.05
WHERE
    job = 'Programmer';
```

|   | job        | salary | perks |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | analitic   | 50,000 | 5,000 |
| 2 | programmer | 52,800 | 2,100 |
| 3 | programmer | 40,700 | 4,200 |
| 4 | programmer | 31,900 | 2,100 |

**б) Увеличить зарплату аналитикам на 15%, и уменьшить надбавки на 20%.**

```
UPDATE employee
SET
    salary = salary*1.15,
    perks = perks*0.8
WHERE
    job = 'analitic';
```

|   | job        | salary | perks |
|---|------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | programmer | 52,800 | 2,100 |
| 2 | programmer | 40,700 | 4,200 |
| 3 | programmer | 31,900 | 2,100 |
| 4 | analitic   | 57,500 | 4,000 |

**с) Вычислить сумму зарплаты и надбавки для каждого программиста.**

## SELECT

```
job, salary, perks, salary + perks AS "sum"  
FROM employee;
```

|   | job               | salary | perks | sum    |
|---|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1 | manager           | 23,000 | 4,000 | 27,000 |
| 2 | syst. Programmer  | 49,000 | 3,000 | 52,000 |
| 3 | admin. Programmer | 44,000 | 2,000 | 46,000 |
| 4 | programmer        | 52,800 | 2,100 | 54,900 |
| 5 | programmer        | 40,700 | 4,200 | 44,900 |
| 6 | programmer        | 31,900 | 2,100 | 34,000 |
| 7 | analitic          | 57,500 | 4,000 | 61,500 |

### Отчет. Задание 13.

а) Вычислить средний возраст сотрудников компании

```
SELECT AVG(Age)::int AS avg_age FROM employee;
```

|   | avg_age |
|---|---------|
| 1 | 40      |

б) Вычислить среднюю зарплату.

```
SELECT AVG(Salary) AS avg_salary FROM employee;
```

|   | avg_salary |
|---|------------|
| 1 | 42,700     |

### Отчет. Задание 14.

Сколько компания тратит на зарплату сотрудников по подразделениям ?

```
SELECT  
    d.name,  
    ROUND(SUM(e.Salary), 2) as sum_salary  
FROM employee as e  
    JOIN department as d USING(departmentID)  
GROUP BY d.name;
```

|   | name       | sum_salary |
|---|------------|------------|
| 1 | Dep_admin  | 23,000     |
| 2 | Dep_analit | 57,500     |
| 3 | Dep_prog   | 218,400    |

**16. Вывести сумму всех возрастов сотрудников, работающих в компании.**

```
SELECT SUM(Age) FROM employee e;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the text `SELECT SUM(Age) FROM employee e`. Below the query, a table with one column labeled 'sum' is displayed. The first row of the table contains the value 283.

| sum |
|-----|
| 283 |

**17. Вычислите сумму зарплат и средний возраст сотрудников, которые занимают должность "программист".**

```
SELECT  
    AVG(Age)::int as "avg age",  
    SUM(Salary) "sum salary"  
FROM employee e  
WHERE  
    job = 'programmer';
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the text `SELECT AVG(Age)::int as "avg age", SUM(Salary) "sum salary" FROM employee e WHERE job = 'programmer';`. Below the query, a table with two columns labeled 'avg age' and 'sum salary' is displayed. The first row of the table contains the values 38 and 125,400.

| avg age | sum salary |
|---------|------------|
| 38      | 125,400    |

**18. Что делает следующий оператор?**

```
SELECT (SUM(perks)/SUM(salary) * 100) FROM employee;
```

В моем случае (PostgreSQL) необходимо явно приведение к соответствующим типам

```
SELECT  
    ROUND(  
        (SUM(perks)::numeric/SUM(salary)::numeric),  
        2  
    ) * 100 as percents  
FROM employee e
```

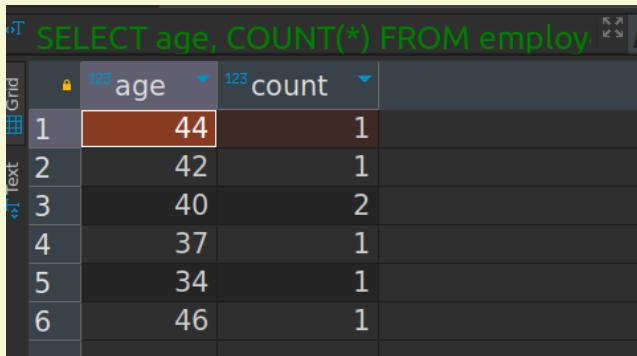
The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the text `SELECT ROUND((SUM(perks)::numeric/SUM(salary)::numeric), 2) * 100 as percents FROM employee e`. Below the query, a table with one column labeled 'percents' is displayed. The first row of the table contains the value 7.

| percents |
|----------|
| 7        |

Данный запрос определяет отношение трат организации на надбавки к тратам на зарплату

**19. Подсчитайте количество сотрудников в группах одного возраста.**

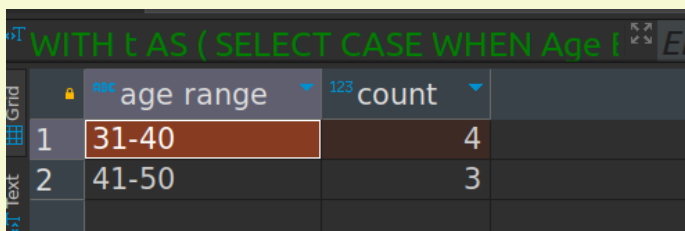
```
SELECT age, COUNT(*) FROM employee e
GROUP BY age
```



|   | age | count |
|---|-----|-------|
| 1 | 44  | 1     |
| 2 | 42  | 1     |
| 3 | 40  | 2     |
| 4 | 37  | 1     |
| 5 | 34  | 1     |
| 6 | 46  | 1     |

Данный запрос малоинформативен. Немного модифицирую его.

```
WITH t AS (
    SELECT
        CASE
            WHEN Age BETWEEN 20 AND 30
            THEN '20-30'
            WHEN Age BETWEEN 31 AND 40
            THEN '31-40'
            WHEN Age BETWEEN 41 AND 50
            THEN '41-50'
        END "age range"
    FROM employee e
)
SELECT "age range", COUNT(*) FROM t
GROUP BY "age range"
```



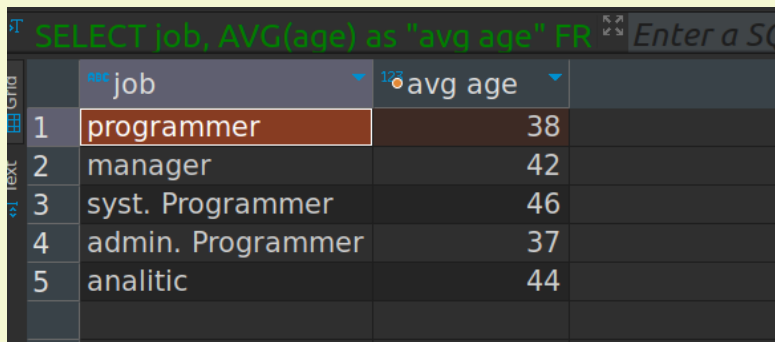
|   | age range | count |
|---|-----------|-------|
| 1 | 31-40     | 4     |
| 2 | 41-50     | 3     |

**20. Найдите средний возраст сотрудников в различных подразделениях (должностях).**

```
SELECT
    d.name, job, AVG(age) as "avg age"
FROM employee e
    JOIN department d USING(departmentID)
GROUP BY d.name, job
```

## SELECT

```
    job, AVG(age) as "avg age"  
FROM employee e  
GROUP BY job
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the text: `SELECT job, AVG(age) as "avg age" FR`. Below the query, a table displays the results. The table has two columns: 'job' and 'avg age'. The data is as follows:

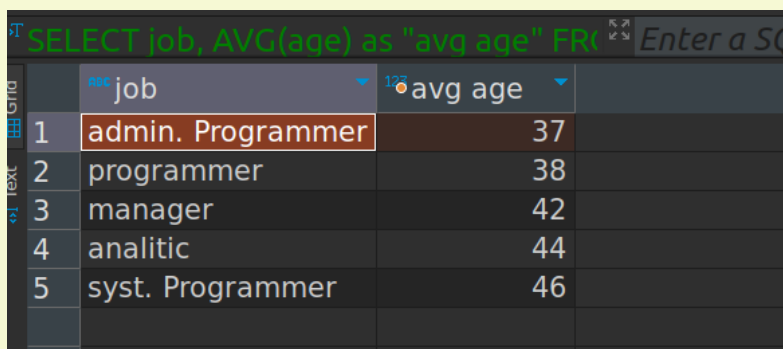
|   | job               | avg age |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | programmer        | 38      |
| 2 | manager           | 42      |
| 3 | syst. Programmer  | 46      |
| 4 | admin. Programmer | 37      |
| 5 | analitic          | 44      |

**21. Подсчитайте средний возраст сотрудников по должностям с использованием псевдонима столбца, отсортируйте по возрасту.**

**Задать псевдоним для столбца, содержащего среднее значение возраста надо, чтобы его можно было сортировать**

## SELECT

```
    job, AVG(age) as "avg age"  
FROM employee e  
GROUP BY job  
ORDER BY "avg age"
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the text: `SELECT job, AVG(age) as "avg age" FR`. Below the query, a table displays the results, sorted by the 'avg age' column. The table has two columns: 'job' and 'avg age'. The data is as follows:

|   | job               | avg age |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | admin. Programmer | 37      |
| 2 | programmer        | 38      |
| 3 | manager           | 42      |
| 4 | analitic          | 44      |
| 5 | syst. Programmer  | 46      |