1. **Report:**

How many rows do we have in each table in the employees database?

```
SELECT count(employees.first_name) FROM employees;
```

count(employees.first_name)
300024

2. **Report:**

How many employees with the first name "Mark" do we have in our company?

The quick and easy:

```
SELECT COUNT(employees.first_name) FROM employees WHERE
employees.first_name = 'Mark';
```

The crazy unnecessarily long version!

```
SELECT COUNT(employees.first_name) FROM employees WHERE
employees.first_name in (SELECT employees.first_name from
employees where employees.first_name = 'Mark');
```

COUNT(employees.first_name)
230

3. **Report:**

How many employees with the first name "Eric" and the last name beginning with "A" do we have in our company?

```
SELECT COUNT(employees.first_name) FROM employees WHERE
employees.first_name = 'Eric' AND employees.last_name LIKE
'A%';
```

COUNT(employees.first_name)
13

4. **Report:**

How many employees do we have that are working for us since 1985 and who are they?

```
SELECT COUNT(employees.first_name) FROM employees where hire_date BETWEEN
'1985-01-01' and '1985-12-31';

SELECT employees.first_name, employees.last_name FROM employees where
hire_date BETWEEN '1985-01-01' and '1985-12-31';
```

5. Report:

How many employees got hired from 1990 until 1997 and who are they?

```
SELECT COUNT(employees.first_name) FROM employees where
hire_date BETWEEN '1990-01-01' and '1997-12-31';

SELECT employees.first_name, employees.last_name FROM
employees where hire_date BETWEEN '1990-01-01' and
'1997-12-31';
```

6. Report:

How many employees have salaries higher than EUR 70 000,00 and who are they?

```
SELECT salaries.salary FROM salaries where salary > 70000;
```

Middle step

SELECT salaries.salary, employees.first_name, employees.last_name from salaries INNER JOIN employees on salaries.emp_no = employees.emp_no

```
SELECT salaries.salary, employees.first_name, employees.last_name from
salaries INNER JOIN employees on salaries.emp_no = employees.emp_no
in(SELECT salaries.salary FROM salaries where salary > 70000);

Maybe the solution?

SELECT salaries.salary > 70000, employees.first_name, employees.last_name
from salaries INNER JOIN employees on salaries.emp_no = employees.emp_no;
```

SOLUTION:

```
SELECT COUNT(salaries.salary) FROM salaries where salary > 70000;

SELECT salaries.salary > 70000, employees.first_name, employees.last_name
from salaries INNER JOIN employees on salaries.emp_no = employees.emp_no;
```

7. Report:

```
SELECT COUNT(employees.first_name) FROM employees INNER JOIN dept_emp on
dept_emp.emp_no = employees.emp_no INNER join departments on
departments.dept_no = dept_emp.dept_no WHERE departments.dept_name =
'Research' and employees.hire_date > '1992-01-01' and dept_emp.to_date >
CURRENT_DATE();
```

How many employees do we have in the Research Department, who are working for us since 1992 and who are they?

TIP: You can use the CURRENT_DATE() FUNCTION to access today's date

8. Report:

How many employees do we have in the Finance Department, who are working for us since 1985 until now and who have salaries higher than EUR 75 000,00 - who are they?

9. Report:

We need a table with employees, who are working for us at this moment: first and last name, date of birth, gender, hire_date, title and salary.

10. Report:

We need a table with managers, who are working for us at this moment: first and last name, date of birth, gender, hire_date, title, department name and salary.

Bonus query:

Create a query that will join all tables and show all data from all tables.

Next step:

Now you should create at least 5 queries on your own, try to use data from more than 2 tables.

------- extra cool stuff!!!

```
SELECT COUNT(employees.first_name) FROM employees where hire_date >
'1985-01-01';
```

This gives all the employees that were hired from a certain date till now!