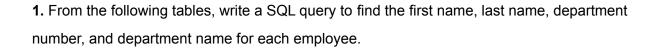
## Joins assignment



## Answer:

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

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

## Answer:

select e.first\_name , e.last\_name , d.department\_name , l.city , l.state\_province from employees e join departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id join locations l on d.location\_id = l.location\_id;

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

## Answer:

select e.first\_name , e.last\_name , j.salary , j.grade\_level from employees e join job\_grade j on e.salary = j.salary ;

- **4.** 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.
- >> select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,d.department\_id,d.department\_name from employees e join departments d on e.department\_id=d.department\_id where d.department\_id=80 or d.department\_id=40;
- **5.** 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.
- >>select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,d.department\_name,l.city,l.state\_province from employees e join departments d on e.department\_id=d.department\_id join locations l on d.location\_id=l.location\_id where first\_name like '%z%';
- **6.** 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.
- >>select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,d.department\_id,d.department\_name from employees e right join departments d on d.department id=e.department id;
- **7.** 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.
- >>select first\_name, last\_name, salary from employees where salary < (select salary from employees where employee id=182);

- **8.** From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employees and their managers. Return the first name of the employee and manager.
- >> select e.first\_name as employee\_name , w.first\_name as manager from employees e join employees w on e.manager\_id=w.employee\_id;
- **9.** From the following tables, write a SQL query to display the department name, city, and state province for each department.
- >>select d.department\_name,l.city,l.state\_province from departments d join locations I on d.location\_id=l.location\_id;
- **10.** 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.
- >>select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,d.department\_id,d.department\_name from employees e left join departments d on e.department id=d.department id;
- **11.** From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employees and their managers. These managers do not work under any manager. Return the first name of the employee and manager.
- >>select e.first\_name as employee\_name , w.first\_name as manager from employees e left join employees w on e.manager\_id=w.employee\_id;
- **12.** 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.

>>select first\_name,last\_name,department\_id from employees where department\_id in (select department\_id from employees where last\_name='Taylor');

**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.

>> select j.job\_title,d.department\_name,e.first\_name,e.last\_name,h.start\_date from employees e join job\_history h on h.employee\_id=e.employee\_id join departments d on h.department\_id=d.department\_id join jobs j on j.job\_id = h.job\_id where start\_date between '1993-01-01' and '1997-08-31';

**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.

>>select j.job\_title,e.first\_name||' '||e.last\_name as employee\_name, j.max\_salary-e.salary as salary\_difference from employees e join jobs j on e.job\_id=j.job\_id;

**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.

>>select d.department\_name ,count(d.department\_name),avg(e.salary) from employees e join departments d using(department\_id) group by d.department\_name;

**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.

>>select j.job\_title,e.first\_name||' '||e.last\_name as employee\_name, j.max\_salary-e.salary as salary\_difference from employees e join jobs j on e.job\_id=j.job\_id where e.department\_id=80;

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

>>select c.country\_name as country,l.city,d.department\_name from countries c join locations I using(country\_id) join departments d using(location\_id);

**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