Lab 5

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Queries:

1.Write a query in SQL to display the first name, last name, department number, and department name for each employee. (Sample tables: employees & departments)

2. Write a query to find the name (first_name, last_name), job, department ID and name of the department who works in London. (Sample tables: employees , locations & departments)

3. Write a query in SQL to display the first and last name, department, city, and state province for each employee. (Sample tables: employees , locations & departments)

4. Write a query to find the employee id, name (last_name) along with their manager_id and name (last_name). (Sample tables: employees)

5. Write a query to find the name (first_name, last_name) and hire date of the employees who was hired after 'Jones'. (Sample tables: employees)

6. Write a query to get the department name and number of employees in the department. (Sample tables: employees & departments)

7. Write a query to display the department ID and name and first name of manager. (Sample tables: employees & departments)

8. Write a query to display the department name, manager name, and city. (Sample tables: employees , locations & departments)

9. Write a query to display the job history that were done by any employee who is currently drawing more than 10000 of salary. (Sample tables: employees & job_history)

10. Write a query to display the first name, last name, hire date, salary of the manager for all managers whose experience is more than 15 years. (Sample tables: employees & departments)

11. Write a query in SQL to display the name of the department, average salary and number of employees working in that department who got commission. (Sample tables: employees & departments)

12. Write a query in SQL to display the name of the country, city, and the departments which are running there. (Sample tables: countries , locations & departments)

13. Write a query in SQL to display department name and the full name (first and last name) of the manager. (Sample tables: employees & departments)

14. Write a query in SQL to display the details of jobs which was done by any of the employees who is presently earning a salary on and above 12000. (Sample tables: employees & job_history)

15. Write a query in SQL to display the full name (first and last name), and salary of those employees who working in any department located in London. (Sample tables: employees , locations & departments)

16. Write a query to display job title, employee name, and the difference between salary of the employee and minimum salary for the job. (Sample tables: employees & jobs)

17. Write a query to display the job title and average salary of employees. (Sample tables: employees & jobs)

18. Write a query to find the employee ID, job title, number of days between ending date and starting date for all jobs in department 90 from job history. (Sample tables: jobs & job_history)

Answers:

Query 1:

```
mysql> select first_name,last_name , department_id, department_name from employees left join departments using (department_id);
```

query 2:

```
mysql> select first_name,last_name ,job_id, department_id, department_name from employees join departments using (department_id)join locations using(location_id) where city = "London";
```

query 3:

```
mysql> select first_name, last_name , department_name, city,state_province from employees join departments using (department_id)join locations using(location_id);
```

query 4:

```
mysql> select e1.employee_id, e1.last_name, e1.manager_id from employees e1 join employees e2 on e1.manager_id = e2.employee_id;
```

query 5:

```
mysql> select e1.first_name, e1.last_name, e1.hire_date from employees e1 join employees e2 on e1.hire_date > e2.hire_date where e2.last_name='Jones';
```

Query 6:

```
mysql> select department_name, count(employee_id) as no_of_employees from employees join departments using(department_id) group by department_name;
```

Query 7:

```
mysql> select department_id, department_name, first_name from employees join departments using(department_id);
```

Query 8:

```
mysql> select department_name,first_name, last_name,city from employees join departments using(department_id) join locations using(location_id);
```

query 9:

```
 mysql> select * from job_history right join employees using(job_id) where employees.salary > 10000;
```

Query 10:

```
mysql> SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, e.hire_date, e.salary
   -> FROM employees e
   -> JOIN departments d ON e.employee_id = d.manager_id
   -> WHERE (CURRENT_DATE - e.hire_date) / 365 > 15;
```

query 11:

```
mysql> select department_name,AVG(salary) ,count(employee_id) from departments join employees using(department_id) where commission_pct is not NULL group by department_name;
```

query 12:

```
mysql> select country_name, city , department_name from countries join locations using(country_id) join departments using(location_id);
```

query 13:

```
mysql> select department_name, first_name, last_name from employees join departments using(department_id);
```

Query 14:

```
mysql> select * from job_history right join employees using(job_id) where salary > 12000;
```

query 15:

mysql> select first_name, last_name ,salary from employees join departments using(department_id) join locations using(location_id) where city="london";

query 16:

mysql> select job_title ,first_name, last_name,(salary-min_salary) as salary_difference from employees join jobs using(job_id);

query 17:

mysql> select job_title , AVG(salary) from employees join jobs using(job_id) group by job_title;

query 18:

mysql> select employee_id, job_title, DATEDIFF(end_date, start_date) AS days_between from jobs join job_history using(job_id) where department_id=90;