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23/11/21

1. Obtiene el nombre del departamento y la ciudad en la que se encuentra, pero solo de la localidad 1400.

2. Select e.last_name, d.department_id, d.department_name from Employees e full outer join Departments d on (e.department_id = d.department_id);

3. Obtiene el salario promedio y el job_id de los empleados, solamente el promedio mas bajo encontrado.

4. Obtiene los nombres de empleados que no son gerentes.

5. Obtiene el employee_id, department_id y el job_id de los empleados que tienen los mismos valores en [redacted] la tabla job_History, osea que hizo un cambio de puesto o departamento y volvio a como estaba antes.

6; Create view dept_sal as
Select d.department_name Name, min(e.salary)
minsal, max(e.salary) maxsal,
avg(e.salary) avgsal from Employees e
join Departments d on
(e.department_id = d.department_id)
group by e.department_id;

7; Select e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name
Nombre, e.salary, m.first_name || ' ' || m.last_name
Gefe, m.salary Salary_Gefe from
Employees e left outer join
Employees m on
(e.manager_id = m.employee_id);

8; Select country_name from Countries
natural join Locations natural join
(select location_id, count(*) sum from
Departments group by location_id)
where sum = (select max(count(*))
from Departments group by
group by department_id);

9. select job_title from Jobs j join
(select job_id, count(*) num from
Employees group by job_id) e on
(j.job_id = e.job_id) where e.num
= (select min(count(*)) num from Employees
group by job_id);

10. select region_name from Regions
natural join ~~locations natural~~
Countries natural join Locations
natural join Departments natural join
(select department_id, count(*) num
from Employees where department_id
is not null group by department_id)
where num = (select max(count(*))
from employees group by department_id);