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BASE DE DATOS II

1.Mostrar los nombres de los empleados que tienen un salario por arriba del promedio salarial.

```
select first_name, salary
from hr.employees e
where salary > (
    select avg(salary)
    from hr.employees
);
```

FIRST_NAME	SALARY
Steven	24000
Neena	17000
Lex	17000
Alexander	9000
Nancy	12008
Daniel	9000
John	8200
Ismael	7700
Jose Manuel	7800
Luis	6900
Den	11000
Matthew	8000
Adam	8200
Payam	7900
Shanta	6500
John	14000
Karen	13500
Alberto	12000
Gerald	11000
Eleni	10500
Peter	10000
David	9500
Peter	9000
Christopher	8000
Nanette	7500
Oliver	7000
Janette	10000
Patrick	9500
Allan	9000
Lindsey	8000
Louise	7500
Sarath	7000
Clara	10500
Danielle	9500
Mattea	7200
David	6800
Lisa	11500
Harrison	10000
Tayler	9600
William	7400
Elizabeth	7300
Ellen	11000
Alyssa	8800
Jonathon	8600
Jack	8400
Kimberely	7000
Michael	13000
Susan	6500
Hermann	10000
Shelley	12008

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2.Se desea obtener el nombre del departamento que tiene la mayor cantidad de empleados.

```
select department_name
from hr.departments d
where  d.department_id  = (
    select department_id
    from (select department_id, count(*) as antidad
            from hr.employees e
            group by e.department_id
            order by count(*) desc
    )
    where rownum = 1
);
```

DEPARTMENT_NAME
Shipping

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3.Desplegar los nombres de los empleados que tienen el mayor salario en cada departamento.

```
select first_name, department_name
from hr.employees e join hr.departments d
    on e.department_id = d.department_id
where (e.department_id, e.salary) in (select e.department_id, max(e.salary)
    from hr.employees e
    group by e.department_id

);
```

FIRST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Jennifer	Administration
Michael	Marketing
Den	Purchasing
Susan	Human Resources
Adam	Shipping
Alexander	IT
Hermann	Public Relations
John	Sales
Steven	Executive
Nancy	Finance
Shelley	Accounting

4.Mostrar el nombre del departamento y el salario promedio de sus empleados.

```
select department_name, avg(e.salary) as salario_promedio
from hr.employees e join hr.departments d
    on e.department_id = d.department_id
group by d.department_name;
```

DEPARTMENT_NAME	SALARIO_PROMEDIO
Sales	8955.882352941176470588235294117647058824
Marketing	9500
Administration	4400
Purchasing	4150
Shipping	3475.555555555555555555555555555555555556
IT	5760
Executive	19333.333333333333333333333333333333333
Finance	8601.333333333333333333333333333333333333
Public Relations	10000
Human Resources	6500
Accounting	10154

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5.Desplegar por orden alfabético los nombres de los empleados cuyos salarios son iguales o superiores en más de un 62% al del empleado cuyo código es 19

```
select first_name
from hr.employees e
where e.salary >= (select 0.62*salary
                   from hr.employees e
                   where employee_id = 198)
```

FIRST_NAME
Steven
Neena
Lex
Alexander
Bruce
David
Valli
Diana
Nancy
Daniel
John
Ismael
Jose Manuel
Luis
Den
Alexander
Shelli
Sigal
Guy
Karen
Matthew
Adam
Payam
Shanta
Kevin
Julia
Irene
James
Steven
Laura
Mozhe
James
TJ
Jason
Michael
Ki
Hazel
Renske
Stephen
John
Joshua
Trenna
Curtis
Randall
Peter
John
Karen
Alberto
Gerald
Eleni

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