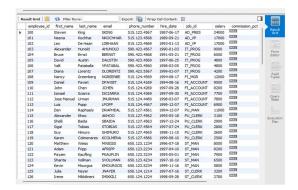
SQL Project

Fundamentals of Structured Query Language - 1

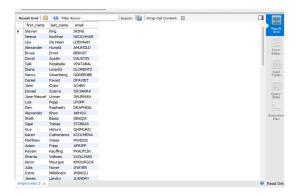
1. Retrieve all details of employees.

SELECT * FROM employees;



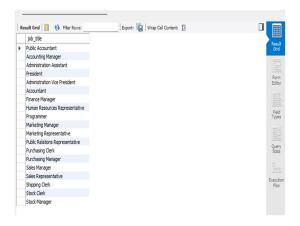
2. Display the first name, last name, and email of all employees.

SELECT first_name, last_name, email FROM employees;



3. Retrieve the distinct job titles from the jobs table.

SELECT DISTINCT job_title FROM jobs;



Find the total number of employees in the company.
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total employees FROM employees;



5. Retrieve the employees who were hired after January 1, 2015.

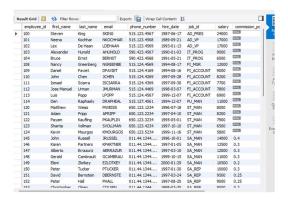
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE hire_date > '2015-01-01';



Fundamentals of Structured Query Language - 2

6. List all employees who have a salary greater than 5000.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > 5000;

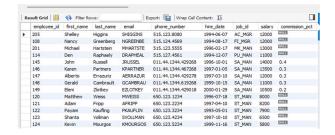


7. Retrieve employees with job titles containing the word 'Manager.'

SELECT * FROM employees e

JOIN jobs j ON e.job_id = j.job_id

WHERE j.job_title LIKE '%Manager%';



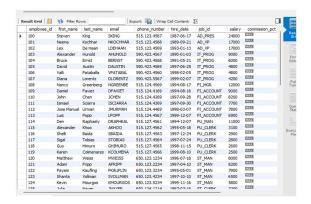
8. Retrieve all employees whose first name starts with 'A' and ends with 'n.'

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE first_name LIKE 'A%n';



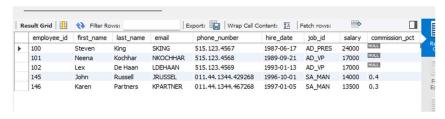
9. Display the employees who do not have a commission.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE commission_pct IS NULL OR commission_pct = 0;



10. Retrieve the top 5 highest-paid employees.

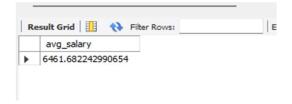
SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 5;



SQL Functions

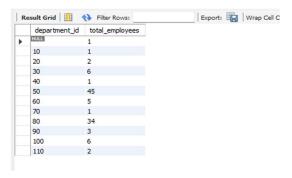
11. Find the average salary of all employees.

SELECT AVG(salary) AS avg_salary FROM employees;



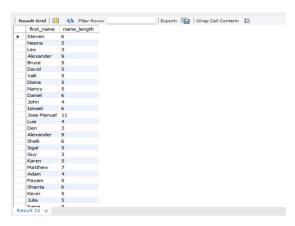
12. Retrieve the total number of employees working in each department.

SELECT department_id, COUNT(*) AS total_employees FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;



13. Display the employee's first name and the length of their first name.

SELECT first_name, LENGTH(first_name) AS name_length FROM employees;



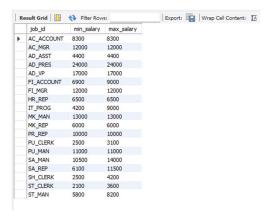
14. Convert the hire_date of employees to display only the year.

SELECT first_name, last_name, YEAR(hire_date) AS hire_year FROM employees;



15. Retrieve the minimum and maximum salary for each job title.

SELECT job_id, MIN(salary) AS min_salary, MAX(salary) AS max_salary FROM employees GROUP BY job_id;



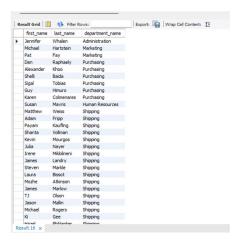
SQL Tables, Joins

16. Retrieve the employee names along with their department names.

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, d.department_name

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id;



17. List the employees along with their job titles and the location of their department.

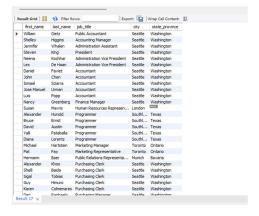
SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, j.job_title, l.city, l.state_province

FROM employees e

JOIN jobs j ON e.job_id = j.job_id

JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id

JOIN locations I ON d.location_id = I.location_id;



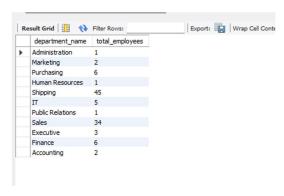
18. Retrieve the department names along with the count of employees in each department.

SELECT d.department_name, COUNT(e.employee_id) AS total_employees

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id

GROUP BY d.department_name;



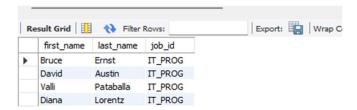
19. Find employees who have the same job as their manager.

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, e.job_id

FROM employees e

JOIN employees m ON e.manager id = m.employee id

WHERE e.job id = m.job id;



20. Display the names of employees who worked in different jobs in the past (use job_history).

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name

FROM employees e

JOIN job_history jh ON e.employee_id = jh.employee_id

GROUP BY e.employee_id, e.first_name, e.last_name

HAVING COUNT(jh.job_id) > 1;

