# SQL Query Results By Oladipo Towobola

1. Fetch first name, last name and hire date of all employees who were hired after January 1, 1999.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date

FROM Employees

WHERE hire\_date > '01-01- 1999'

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Description automatically generated

The first line selects the desired columns. The second line of syntax specifies the table to query.

The where statement filters the results to only include rows where the hire\_date is greater than (after) January 1, 1999. The date is represented in the format DD-MM-YYY.

1. List all the job ids and titles with a max salary of greater than $15000 and a min salary less than $9000.

SELECT Job\_id, job\_title

FROM jobs

WHERE max\_salary > 15000 AND min\_salary < 9000.

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Description automatically generated

The first line selects the desired columns. The second line specifies the table to query. The Where statement filters the results to only include rows where the max\_salary is greater than 15000 and the min\_salary is less than 9000.

1. Write a SQL query to retrieve all columns from the 'countries' table for countries whose names start with the letter 'A'. The results should be ordered in descending order based on the country\_id.

SELECT \*

FROM countries

WHERE country\_name LIKE 'A%'

ORDER BY country\_id DESC

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Description automatically generated

The part selects \* all columns from the countries table. The second line specifies the table to query. The where statement filters the results to only include rows where the country\_name starts with the letter 'A' means any string that starts with 'A' .The order by sorts the results in descending order based on the country\_id column.

1. Retrieve the columns region name and country name from the regions and countries tables. Your query will need to reference both tables by linking them through matching values in related attributes. (Use Join)

SELECT region\_name, country\_name

FROM countries C

Join Regions R on C.region\_id = R.region\_id

ORDER BY country\_name,

region\_name

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Description automatically generated

The first line selects the desired columns. The second line specifies the table to query making an alias of Table as C. The join statement joins the Region table and countries tables based on the common unique identifier region\_id column along with the aliasing of Region as R, and countries as C. The order by sorts the results in ascending order based on the country\_Name and region\_Name column.

1. Find employees working in the 'IT' department (Use Subquery)

SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, d.department\_name

FROM Employees e

JOIN Departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id

WHERE e.department\_id IN (

SELECT department\_id

FROM Departments

WHERE department\_name = 'IT'

)

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Description automatically generated

The first line selects the desired columns from Employees Table in addition to the column of Department Table (d.department\_name )to join Employees table applying the aliasing giving to department. The statement joins the Employees and Departments tables based on the department\_id column, ensuring that only employees with matching department IDs are considered. Line four statements filter the results to only include employees whose department\_id is in the set returned by the subquery. The subquery finds the department\_id of the 'IT' department.

1. Get the highest paid employee's details. (Use Subquery)

SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary

FROM Employees

WHERE salary = (

SELECT MAX(salary)

FROM Employees

)

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Description automatically generated

The outer query selects the employee's ID, first name, last name, and salary from the Employees table. The Where statement filters the results to only include the employee with the highest salary. While the subquery finds the maximum salary among all employees. The subquery is executed first, determining the highest salary. The outer query then compares the salary of each employee to the highest salary found in the subquery. If an employee's salary matches the highest salary, their details are included in the results.

1. Find employees along with their managers' names. (Use Join)

SELECT e.employee\_id

, e.first\_name

, e.last\_name

, m.first\_name AS manager\_first\_name

, e.last\_name AS manager\_last\_name

FROM Employees e

LEFT JOIN Employees m ON e. manager\_id = m.employee\_id

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Description automatically generated

The query selects the employee's ID, first name, last name, and the manager's first and last names. The Employees table is joined with itself using LEFT JOIN to include all employees, even if they don't have a manager assigned. The ON clause specifies that the manager\_id of the current employee should match the employee\_id of the manager. An alias was also implemented.

1. Retrieve the list of countries and their respective regions, but only for countries in the 'Americas' region. (Use Join)

SELECT c. country\_name, r.region\_name

FROM countries c

JOIN regions r ON c.region\_id = r.region\_id

WHERE r. region\_name = 'Americas'

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Description automatically generated

The first line of syntax query selecting the country\_name from the countries table and the region\_name from the regions table. The join connects the two tables based on the matching region\_id values. The WHERE clause ensures that only countries in the 'Americas' region are included.