

# Company Database Intro

creating a complex / company database schema in SQL.

## More Basic Queries

To find all employees

```
SELECT *  
from employee;
```

Find employees order by salary.

```
SELECT *  
FROM employee  
order by salary;
```

Find employees order by sex, ~~name~~ and then name.

```
SELECT *  
FROM employee  
ORDER BY sex, first-name, last-name;
```

Find first 5 employees in the table.

```
SELECT *  
FROM employee  
LIMIT 5;
```



Find first and last names of all employees

```
SELECT first_name, last_name  
FROM employee;
```

To change the name of the column,  
Find forename and surname

```
SELECT first_name AS forename,  
last_name AS surname
```

```
FROM employee;
```

To find all different sexes or branch-id etc

```
1) SELECT DISTINCT sex  
FROM employee
```

```
2) SELECT DISTINCT branch-id  
FROM employee
```

Distinct keyword is useful when we want to find out what are the different values stored in a particular column.



# FUNCTIONS

Find the no. of employees.

```
SELECT COUNT(emp-id)
FROM employee.
```

Find no. of supervisor

```
COUNT(super-id)
```

Find no. of female employees born after 1970

```
SELECT COUNT(emp-id)
FROM employee
WHERE sex = 'F' AND birth-date > '1970-01-01';
```

↓  
limiting the result.

Find the Average of all employees salaries.

```
SELECT AVG(salary)
```

```
FROM employee;
```

For average of all male's salaries

```
Add WHERE sex = 'M';
```



To find sum of all employee's salaries

```
SELECT SUM(salary)
FROM employee;
```

↓  
It adds up all entries in Row.

## Aggregation

displays  
both columns.

```
1) SELECT COUNT(sex), sex
FROM employee
GROUP BY sex;
```

↓  
It's actually grouping by sex, it finds no. of male & female in employees.

2) To find total sales of each salesman

```
SELECT SUM(total sales), emp-id
FROM works-with
GROUP BY emp-id;
```