

1. Create a database named employee, then import **data_science_team.csv**, **proj_table.csv** and **emp_record_table.csv** into the **employee** database from the given resources.
2. Create an ER diagram for the given **employee** database.
3. Write a query to fetch EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, and DEPARTMENT from the employee record table, and make a list of employees and details of their department.
4. Write a query to fetch EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPARTMENT, and EMP_RATING if the EMP_RATING is:
 - less than two
 - greater than four
 - between two and four
5. Write a query to concatenate the FIRST_NAME and the LAST_NAME of employees in the Finance department from the employee table and then give the resultant column alias as NAME.
6. Write a query to list only those employees who have someone reporting to them. Also, show the number of reporters (including the President).
7. Write a query to list down all the employees from the healthcare and finance departments using union. Take data from the employee record table.
8. Write a query to list down employee details such as EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, ROLE, DEPARTMENT, and EMP_RATING grouped by dept. Also include the respective employee rating along with the max emp rating for the department.
9. Write a query to calculate the minimum and the maximum salary of the employees in each role. Take data from the employee record table.
10. Write a query to assign ranks to each employee based on their experience. Take data from the employee record table.
11. Write a query to create a view that displays employees in various countries whose salary is more than six thousand. Take data from the employee record table.
12. Write a nested query to find employees with experience of more than ten years. Take data from the employee record table.

13. Write a query to create a stored procedure to retrieve the details of the employees whose experience is more than three years. Take data from the employee record table.

14. Write a query using stored functions in the project table to check whether the job profile assigned to each employee in the data science team matches the organization's set standard.

The standard being:

For an employee with experience less than or equal to 2 years assign 'JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 2 to 5 years assign 'ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 5 to 10 years assign 'SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 10 to 12 years assign 'LEAD DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 12 to 16 years assign 'MANAGER'.

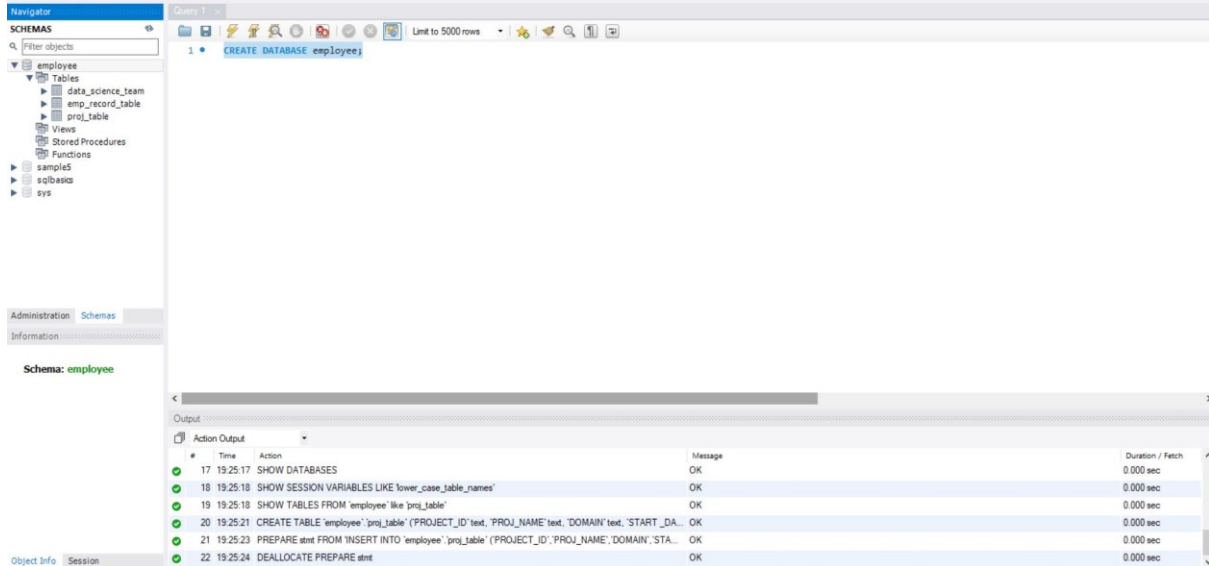
15. Create an index to improve the cost and performance of the query to find the employee whose FIRST_NAME is 'Eric' in the employee table after checking the execution plan.

16. Write a query to calculate the bonus for all the employees, based on their ratings and salaries (Use the formula: 5% of salary * employee rating).

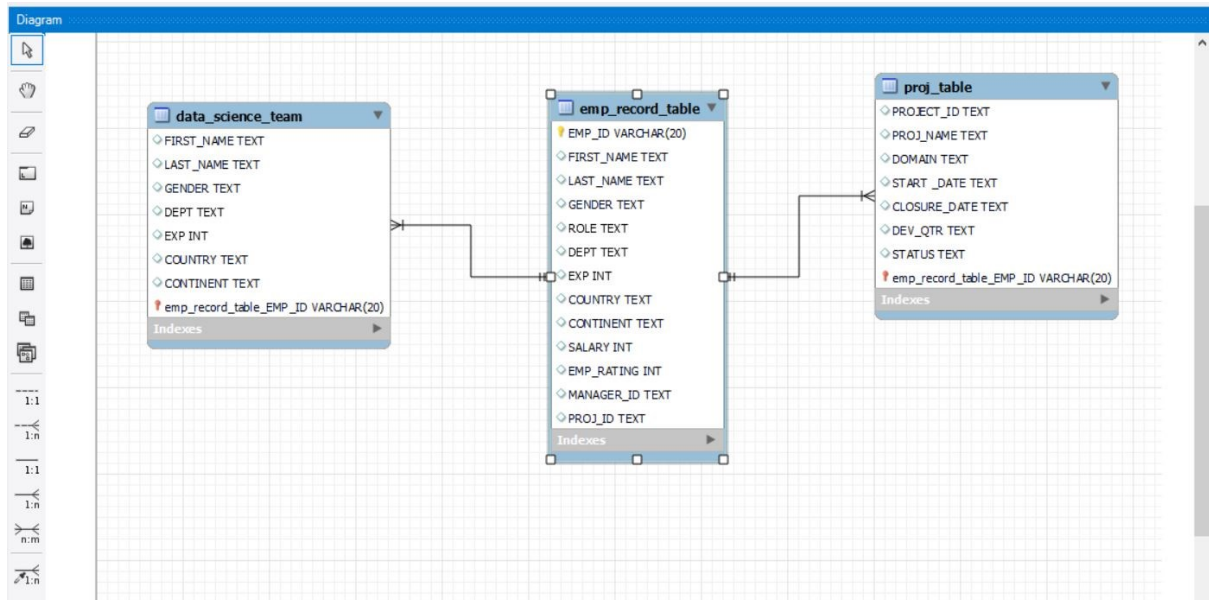
17. Write a query to calculate the average salary distribution based on the continent and country. Take data from the employee record table.

1. Create a database named employee, then import **data_science_team.csv**, **proj_table.csv** and **emp_record_table.csv** into the **employee** database from the given resources.

1A. CREATE DATABASE employee;



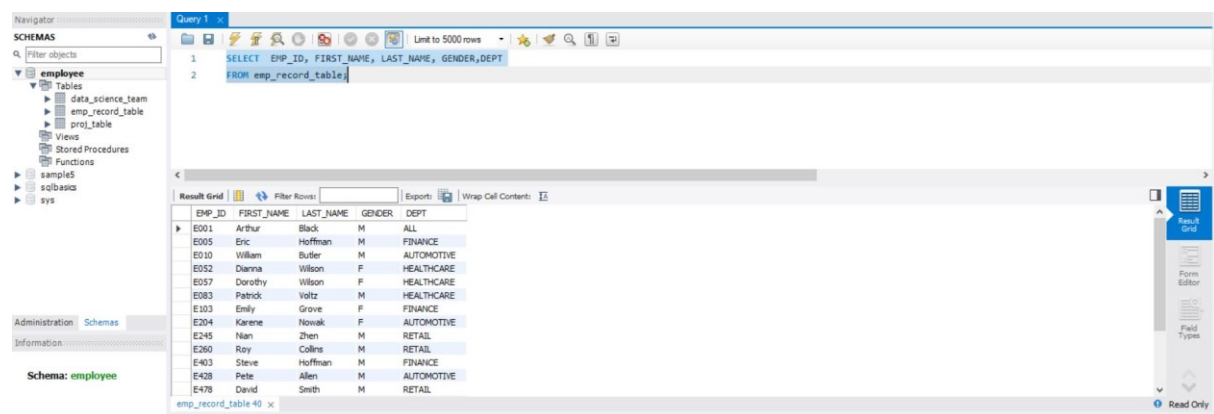
2. Create an ER diagram for the given **employee** database.



3. Write a query to fetch EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, and DEPARTMENT from the employee record table, and make a list of employees and details of their department.

3A.

```
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT
FROM emp_record_table;
```



The screenshot shows a database query tool interface. On the left, a 'SCHEMAS' pane shows a tree view with 'employee' expanded, containing 'Tables' (data_science_team, emp_record_table, prod_table), 'Views', 'Stored Procedures', and 'Functions'. The main area displays a SQL query in 'Query 1' window:

```
1 SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT
2 FROM emp_record_table;
```

Below the query, the 'Result Grid' shows the results of the query. The grid has columns: EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, and DEPT. The results are as follows:

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | GENDER | DEPT |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| E001 | Arthur | Black | M | ALL |
| E005 | Eric | Hoffman | M | FINANCE |
| E010 | William | Butler | M | AUTOMOTIVE |
| E052 | Danna | Wilson | F | HEALTHCARE |
| E057 | Dorothy | Wilson | F | HEALTHCARE |
| E083 | Patrick | Voltz | M | HEALTHCARE |
| E103 | Emily | Grove | F | FINANCE |
| E204 | Karene | Nowak | F | AUTOMOTIVE |
| E245 | Nan | Zhen | M | RETAIL |
| E260 | Roy | Collins | M | RETAIL |
| E403 | Steve | Hoffman | M | FINANCE |
| E428 | Pete | Allen | M | AUTOMOTIVE |
| E478 | David | Smith | M | RETAIL |

4. Write a query to fetch EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPARTMENT, and EMP_RATING if the EMP_RATING is:

- less than two
- greater than four
- between two and four

4A. less than two

```
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER,DEPT,EMP_RATING FROM  
emp_record_table  
  
WHERE EMP_RATING<2;
```

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER,DEPT,EMP_RATING FROM emp_record_table  
2 WHERE EMP_RATING<2;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | GENDER | DEPT | EMP_RATING |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|
| E057 | Dorothy | Wilson | F | HEALTHCARE | 1 |
| E532 | Claire | Brennan | F | AUTOMOTIVE | 1 |
| E620 | Katrina | Allen | F | RETAIL | 1 |

4B.

greater than four

```
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER,DEPT,EMP_RATING FROM  
emp_record_table  
  
WHERE EMP_RATING>4;
```

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER,DEPT,EMP_RATING FROM emp_record_table  
2 WHERE EMP_RATING>4;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | GENDER | DEPT | EMP_RATING |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|
| E001 | Arthur | Black | M | ALL | 5 |
| E052 | Denna | Wilson | F | HEALTHCARE | 5 |
| E083 | Patrick | Voltz | M | HEALTHCARE | 5 |
| E204 | Karene | Nowak | F | AUTOMOTIVE | 5 |

4C.

between two and four

```
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER,DEPT,EMP_RATING FROM  
emp_record_table  
  
WHERE EMP_RATING BETWEEN 2 AND 4;
```

Query 1

```

1 SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT, EMP_RATING FROM emp_record_table
2 WHERE EMP_RATING BETWEEN 2 AND 4

```

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | GENDER | DEPT | EMP_RATING |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|
| E005 | Eric | Hoffman | M | FINANCE | 3 |
| E010 | William | Butler | M | AUTOMOTIVE | 2 |
| E103 | Emily | Grove | F | FINANCE | 4 |
| E245 | Nan | Zhen | M | RETAIL | 2 |
| E260 | Roy | Collins | M | RETAIL | 3 |
| E403 | Steve | Hoffman | M | FINANCE | 3 |
| E428 | Pete | Allen | M | AUTOMOTIVE | 4 |
| E478 | David | Smith | M | RETAIL | 4 |
| E505 | Chad | Wilson | M | HEALTHCARE | 2 |
| E583 | Janet | Hale | F | RETAIL | 2 |
| E612 | Tracy | Norris | F | RETAIL | 4 |
| E640 | Jennifer | Jones | F | RETAIL | 4 |

5. Write a query to concatenate the FIRST_NAME and the LAST_NAME of employees in the Finance department from the employee table and then give the resultant column alias as NAME.

5A.

```
SELECT CONCAT(FIRST_NAME, ", ", LAST_NAME) AS
```

```
NAME FROM emp_record_table
```

```
WHERE DEPT = "FINANCE";
```

Query 1

```

1 SELECT CONCAT(FIRST_NAME, ', ', LAST_NAME) AS
2 NAME FROM emp_record_table
3 WHERE DEPT = "FINANCE";

```

| NAME |
|--------------|
| EricHoffman |
| EmilyGrove |
| SteveHoffman |

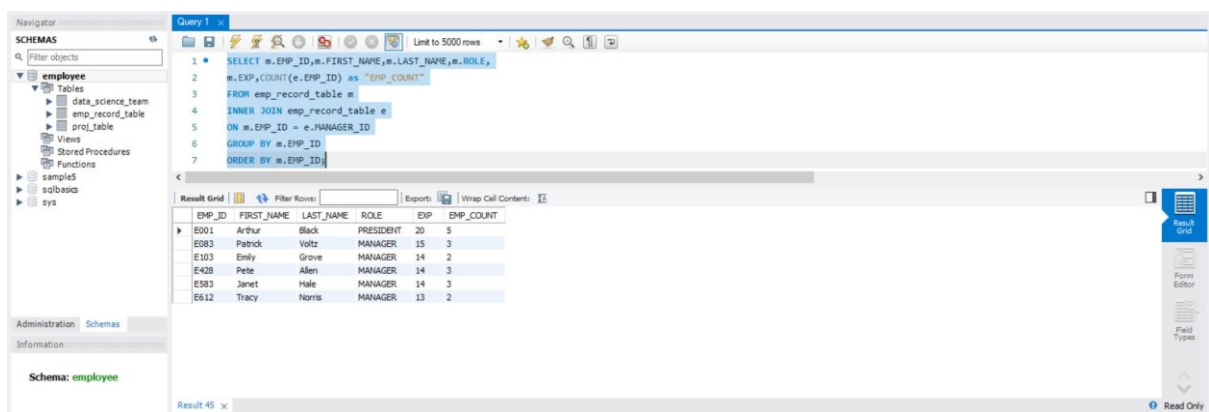
6. Write a query to list only those employees who have someone reporting to them. Also, show the number of reporters (including the President).

6A.

```

SELECT m.EMP_ID,m.FIRST_NAME,m.LAST_NAME,m.ROLE,
m.EXP,COUNT(e.EMP_ID) as "EMP_COUNT"
FROM emp_record_table m
INNER JOIN emp_record_table e
ON m.EMP_ID = e.MANAGER_ID
GROUP BY m.EMP_ID
ORDER BY m.EMP_ID;

```



The screenshot shows a database query editor with a query window and a result grid. The query window contains the following SQL code:

```

1 SELECT m.EMP_ID,m.FIRST_NAME,m.LAST_NAME,m.ROLE,
2 m.EXP,COUNT(e.EMP_ID) as "EMP_COUNT"
3 FROM emp_record_table m
4 INNER JOIN emp_record_table e
5 ON m.EMP_ID = e.MANAGER_ID
6 GROUP BY m.EMP_ID
7 ORDER BY m.EMP_ID;

```

The result grid displays the following data:

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | ROLE | EXP | EMP_COUNT |
|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| E001 | Arthur | Black | PRESIDENT | 20 | 5 |
| E083 | Patrick | Voltz | MANAGER | 15 | 3 |
| E103 | Emily | Grove | MANAGER | 14 | 2 |
| E428 | Pete | Allen | MANAGER | 14 | 3 |
| E583 | Janet | Hale | MANAGER | 14 | 3 |
| E612 | Tracy | Norris | MANAGER | 13 | 2 |

7. Write a query to list down all the employees from the healthcare and finance departments using union. Take data from the employee record table.

7A.

```

SELECT EMP_ID,FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME,DEPT FROM emp_record_table
WHERE DEPT = "HEALTHCARE"
UNION
SELECT EMP_ID,FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME,DEPT FROM emp_record_table
WHERE DEPT = "FINANCE"
ORDER BY DEPT,EMP_ID;

```

Navigator

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emp_record_table

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Schema: employee

Query 1

Limit to 5000 rows

```

1 SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, DEPT FROM emp_record_table
2 WHERE DEPT = "HEALTHCARE"
3 UNION
4 SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, DEPT FROM emp_record_table
5 WHERE DEPT = "FINANCE"
6 ORDER BY DEPT, EMP_ID

```

Result Grid

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | DEPT |
|--------|------------|-----------|------------|
| E005 | Eric | Hoffman | FINANCE |
| E103 | Emily | Grove | FINANCE |
| E403 | Steve | Hoffman | FINANCE |
| E052 | Danna | Wilson | HEALTHCARE |
| E057 | Dorothy | Wilson | HEALTHCARE |
| E083 | Patrick | Voltz | HEALTHCARE |
| E905 | Chad | Wilson | HEALTHCARE |

Result 46

8. Write a query to list down employee details such as EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, ROLE, DEPARTMENT, and EMP_RATING grouped by dept. Also include the respective employee rating along with the max emp rating for the department.

8A.

```

SELECT
m.EMP_ID, m.FIRST_NAME, m.LAST_NAME, m.ROLE, m.DEPT, m.EMP_RATING, max(m.EMP_RATING)

```

```

OVER(PARTITION BY m.DEPT)

```

```

AS "MAX_DEPT_RATING"

```

```

FROM emp_record_table m

```

```

ORDER BY DEPT;

```

Navigator

Schemas

Filter objects

employee

Tables

data_science_team

emp_record_table

proj_table

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

samples

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Administration

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Information

Schema: employee

Query 1

Limit to 5000 rows

```

1 SELECT m.EMP_ID, m.FIRST_NAME, m.LAST_NAME, m.ROLE, m.DEPT, m.EMP_RATING, max(m.EMP_RATING)
2 OVER(PARTITION BY m.DEPT)
3 AS "MAX_DEPT_RATING"
4 FROM emp_record_table m
5 ORDER BY DEPT

```

Result Grid

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | ROLE | DEPT | EMP_RATING | MAX_DEPT_RATING |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| E001 | Arthur | Black | PRESIDENT | ALL | 5 | 5 |
| E010 | William | Butler | LEAD DATA SCIENTIST | AUTOMOTIVE | 2 | 5 |
| E204 | Karen | Nowak | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | AUTOMOTIVE | 5 | 5 |
| E428 | Pete | Allen | MANAGER | AUTOMOTIVE | 4 | 5 |
| E532 | Claire | Brennan | ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST | AUTOMOTIVE | 1 | 5 |
| E005 | Eric | Hoffman | LEAD DATA SCIENTIST | FINANCE | 3 | 4 |
| E103 | Emily | Grove | MANAGER | FINANCE | 4 | 4 |
| E403 | Steve | Hoffman | ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST | FINANCE | 3 | 4 |
| E052 | Danna | Wilson | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | HEALTHCARE | 5 | 5 |
| E057 | Dorothy | Wilson | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | HEALTHCARE | 1 | 5 |
| E083 | Patrick | Voltz | MANAGER | HEALTHCARE | 5 | 5 |
| E905 | Chad | Wilson | ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST | HEALTHCARE | 2 | 5 |
| E245 | Nian | Zhen | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | RETAIL | 2 | 4 |

Result 47

9. Write a query to calculate the minimum and the maximum salary of the employees in each role. Take data from the employee record table.

9A.

```
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, ROLE, MAX(SALARY), MIN(SALARY)
```

```
FROM emp_record_table
```

```
WHERE ROLE IN("PRESIDENT", "LEAD DATA SCIENTIST", "SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST", "MANAGER", "ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST", "JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST")
```

```
GROUP BY ROLE;
```

The screenshot shows a database query editor with a query window and a result grid. The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, ROLE, MAX(SALARY), MIN(SALARY)
2 FROM emp_record_table
3 WHERE ROLE IN("PRESIDENT", "LEAD DATA SCIENTIST", "SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST", "MANAGER", "ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST", "JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST")
4 GROUP BY ROLE;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | ROLE | MAX(SALARY) | MIN(SALARY) |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| E001 | Arthur | Black | PRESIDENT | 16500 | 16500 |
| E005 | Eric | Hoffman | LEAD DATA SCIENTIST | 9000 | 8500 |
| E052 | Dianna | Wilson | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | 7700 | 5500 |
| E083 | Patrick | Voltz | MANAGER | 11000 | 8500 |
| E403 | Steve | Hoffman | ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST | 5000 | 4000 |
| E620 | Katrina | Allen | JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST | 3000 | 2800 |

10. Write a query to assign ranks to each employee based on their experience. Take data from the employee record table.

10A.

```
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EXP,
```

```
RANK() OVER(ORDER BY EXP) EXP_RANK
```

```
FROM emp_record_table;
```

The screenshot shows a database query editor with a query window and a result grid. The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EXP,
2 RANK() OVER(ORDER BY EXP) EXP_RANK
3 FROM emp_record_table;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | EXP | EXP_RANK |
|--------|------------|-----------|-----|----------|
| E640 | Jenifer | Jhones | 1 | 1 |
| E620 | Katrina | Allen | 2 | 2 |
| E478 | David | Smith | 3 | 3 |
| E532 | Claire | Brennan | 3 | 3 |
| E403 | Steve | Hoffman | 4 | 5 |
| E505 | Chad | Wilson | 5 | 6 |
| E052 | Dianna | Wilson | 6 | 7 |
| E245 | Nian | Zhen | 6 | 7 |
| E260 | Roy | Collins | 7 | 9 |
| E204 | Karenne | Nowak | 8 | 10 |
| E057 | Dorothy | Wilson | 9 | 11 |
| E005 | Eric | Hoffman | 11 | 12 |
| E010 | William | Butler | 12 | 13 |

11. Write a query to create a view that displays employees in various countries whose salary is more than six thousand. Take data from the employee record table.

11A.

```
CREATE VIEW employees_in_various_countries AS
```

```
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, COUNTRY, SALARY
```

```
FROM emp_record_table
```

```
WHERE SALARY > 6000;
```

```
SELECT * FROM employees_in_various_countries;
```

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left is a 'SCHEMAS' pane with a tree view showing 'employee' as the selected schema. The main area is titled 'Query 1' and contains a SQL script. The script creates a view named 'employees_in_various_countries' by selecting columns from 'emp_record_table' where the salary is greater than 6000. Below the script, the 'Result Grid' displays the data from the newly created view. The grid has columns for EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, COUNTRY, and SALARY, and lists 12 rows of employee data.

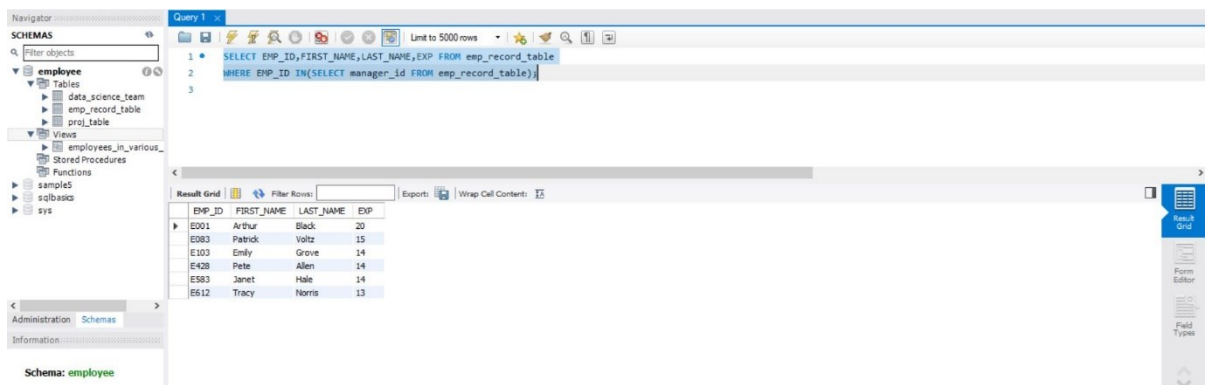
| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | COUNTRY | SALARY |
|--------|------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| E001 | Arthur | Black | USA | 16500 |
| E005 | Eric | Hoffman | USA | 8500 |
| E010 | William | Butler | FRANCE | 9000 |
| E057 | Dorothy | Wilson | USA | 7700 |
| E083 | Patrick | Voltz | USA | 9500 |
| E103 | Emily | Grove | CANADA | 10500 |
| E204 | Karen | Nowak | GERMANY | 7500 |
| E245 | Nian | Zhen | CHINA | 6500 |
| E260 | Roy | Collins | INDIA | 7000 |
| E428 | Pete | Allen | GERMANY | 11000 |
| E583 | Janet | Hale | COLOMBIA | 10000 |
| E612 | Tracy | Norris | INDIA | 8500 |

12. Write a nested query to find employees with experience of more than ten years. Take data from the employee record table.

12A.

```
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EXP FROM emp_record_table
```

```
WHERE EMP_ID IN (SELECT manager_id FROM emp_record_table);
```



13. Write a query to create a stored procedure to retrieve the details of the employees whose experience is more than three years. Take data from the employee record table.

13A.

DELIMITER &&

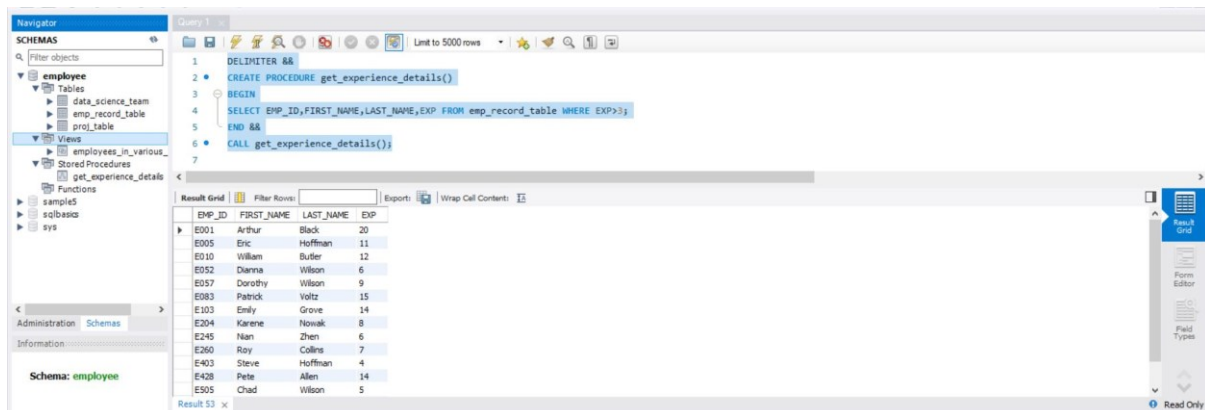
CREATE PROCEDURE get_experience_details()

BEGIN

SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EXP FROM emp_record_table WHERE EXP > 3;

END &&

CALL get_experience_details();



14. Write a query using stored functions in the project table to check whether the job profile assigned to each employee in the data science team matches the organization's set standard.

The standard being:

For an employee with experience less than or equal to 2 years assign 'JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 2 to 5 years assign 'ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 5 to 10 years assign 'SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST',
For an employee with the experience of 10 to 12 years assign 'LEAD DATA SCIENTIST',
For an employee with the experience of 12 to 16 years assign 'MANAGER'.

14A.

DELIMITER &&

CREATE FUNCTION Employee_ROLE(

EXP int

)

RETURNS VARCHAR(40)

DETERMINISTIC

BEGIN

DECLARE Employee_ROLE VARCHAR(40);

IF EXP>12 AND 16 THEN

SET Employee_ROLE="MANAGER";

ELSEIF EXP>10 AND 12 THEN

SET Employee_ROLE ="LEAD DATA SCIENTIST";

ELSEIF EXP>5 AND 10 THEN

SET Employee_ROLE ="SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST";

ELSEIF EXP>2 AND 5 THEN

SET Employee_ROLE ="ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST";

ELSEIF EXP<=2 THEN

SET Employee_ROLE ="JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST";

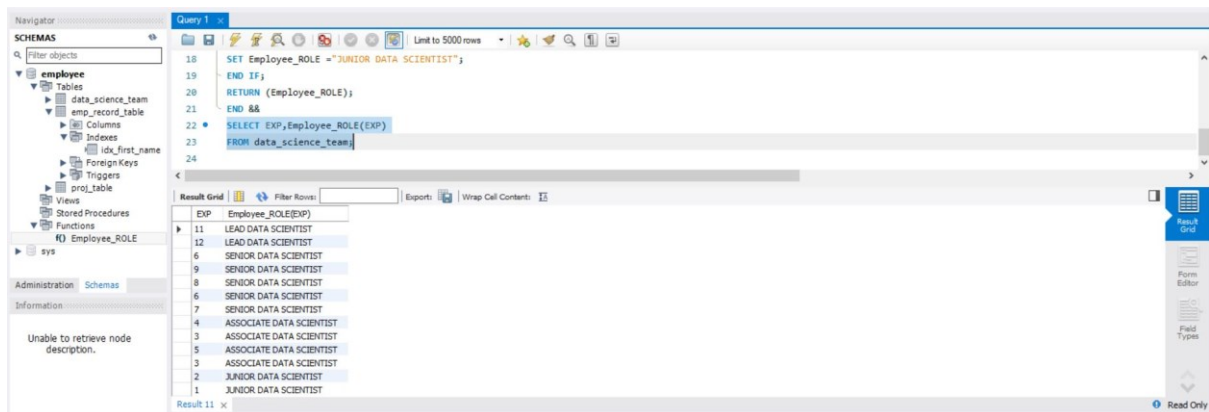
END IF;

RETURN (Employee_ROLE);

END &&

SELECT EXP,Employee_ROLE(EXP)

FROM data_science_team;



15. Create an index to improve the cost and performance of the query to find the employee whose FIRST_NAME is 'Eric' in the employee table after checking the execution plan.

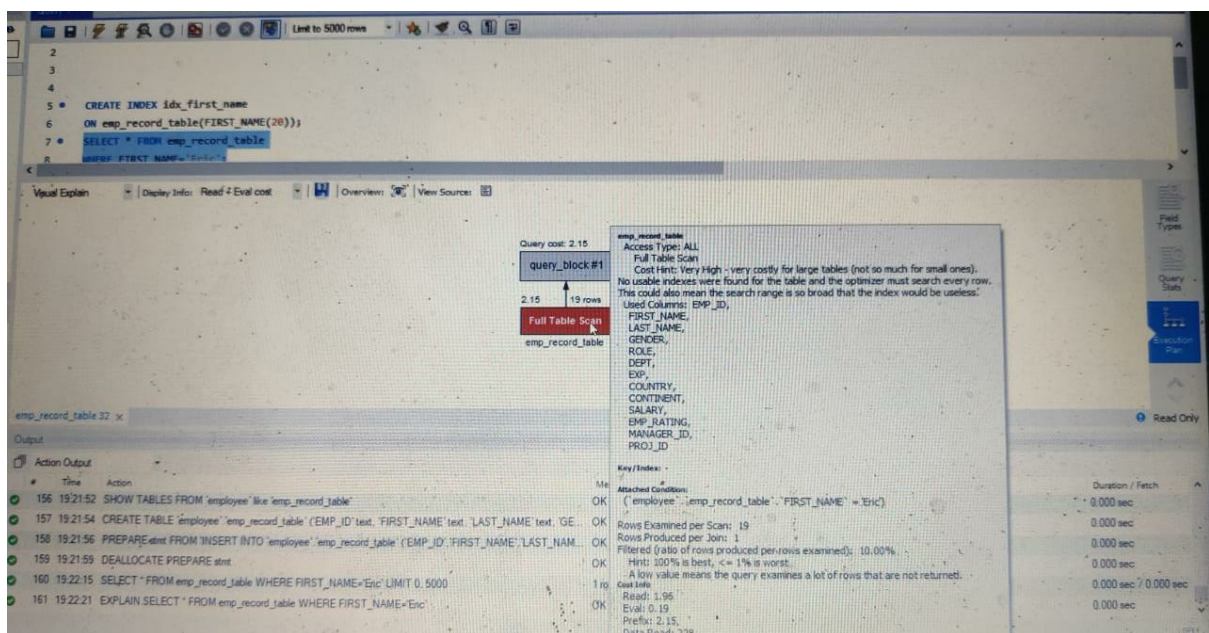
15A.

CREATE INDEX idx_first_name

ON emp_record_table(FIRST_NAME(20));

SELECT * FROM emp_record_table

WHERE FIRST_NAME='Eric';



Query cost: 0.35

Non-Unique Key Lookup

emp_record_table

idx_first_name

Access Type: ref

Non-Unique Key Lookup

Cost Hint: Low-medium - Low if number of matching rows is small, higher as the number of rows increases.

Used Columns: EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, ROLE, DEPT, EXP, COUNTRY, CONTINENT, SALARY, EMP_RATING, MANAGER_ID, PROJ_ID

Key/Index: idx_first_name

Ref.: const

Used Key Parts: FIRST_NAME

Possible Keys: idx_first_name

Attached Condition: (employee.emp_record_table.FIRST_NAME = 'Eric')

1 row(s)

OK

Rows Examined per Scan: 1

Rows Produced per Join: 1

Filtered (ratio of rows produced per rows examined): 100.00%

Hint: 100% is best, ~1% is worst

A low value means the query examines a lot of rows that are not returned.

Cost Info:

Read: 0.25

Eval: 0.10

Proj: 0.35

Data Read: 120

emp_record_table 31 x

Output

Action Output

Time Action

145 19:14:33 SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME='Eric' LIMIT 0, 5000

146 19:14:38 EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME='Eric'

147 19:14:38 EXPLAIN FORMAT=JSON SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME='Eric'

148 19:16:52 CREATE INDEX idx_first_name ON emp_record_table (FIRST_NAME(20))

149 19:17:13 SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME='Eric' LIMIT 0, 5000

150 19:17:18 EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME='Eric'

16. Write a query to calculate the bonus for all the employees, based on their ratings and salaries (Use the formula: 5% of salary * employee rating).

16A.

update emp_record_table set salary=(select salary +(select salary*.05*EMP_RATING))

SELECT *FROM emp_record_table;

Query 1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export: Wrap Cell Contents: 15

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | GENDER | ROLE | DEPT | EXP | COUNTRY | CONTINENT | SALARY | EMP_RATING | MANAGER_ID | PROJ_ID |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------|------------|-----|----------|---------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| E001 | Arthur | Black | M | PRESIDENT | ALL | 20 | USA | NORTH AMERICA | 20625 | 5 | E008 | E008 |
| E005 | Eric | Hoffman | M | LEAD DATA SCIENTIST | FINANCE | 11 | USA | NORTH AMERICA | 9775 | 3 | E103 | P105 |
| E010 | William | Butler | M | LEAD DATA SCIENTIST | AUTOMOTIVE | 12 | FRANCE | EUROPE | 9900 | 2 | E428 | P204 |
| E052 | Dianna | Wilson | F | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | HEALTHCARE | 6 | CANADA | NORTH AMERICA | 6875 | 5 | E083 | P103 |
| E057 | Dorothy | Wilson | F | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | HEALTHCARE | 9 | USA | NORTH AMERICA | 8085 | 1 | E083 | P302 |
| E083 | Patrick | Voltz | M | MANAGER | HEALTHCARE | 15 | USA | NORTH AMERICA | 11875 | 5 | E001 | E008 |
| E103 | Emily | Grove | F | MANAGER | FINANCE | 14 | CANADA | NORTH AMERICA | 12600 | 4 | E001 | E008 |
| E204 | Karen | Novak | F | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | AUTOMOTIVE | 8 | GERMANY | EUROPE | 9375 | 5 | E428 | P204 |
| E245 | Nian | Zhen | M | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | RETAIL | 6 | CHINA | ASIA | 7150 | 2 | E583 | P109 |
| E260 | Roy | Collins | M | SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST | RETAIL | 7 | INDIA | ASIA | 8050 | 3 | E583 | NA |
| E403 | Steve | Hoffman | M | ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST | FINANCE | 4 | USA | NORTH AMERICA | 5750 | 3 | E103 | P105 |
| E428 | Pete | Allen | M | MANAGER | AUTOMOTIVE | 14 | GERMANY | EUROPE | 13200 | 4 | E001 | E008 |
| E478 | David | Smith | M | ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST | RETAIL | 3 | COLOMBIA | SOUTH AMERICA | 4800 | 4 | E583 | P109 |

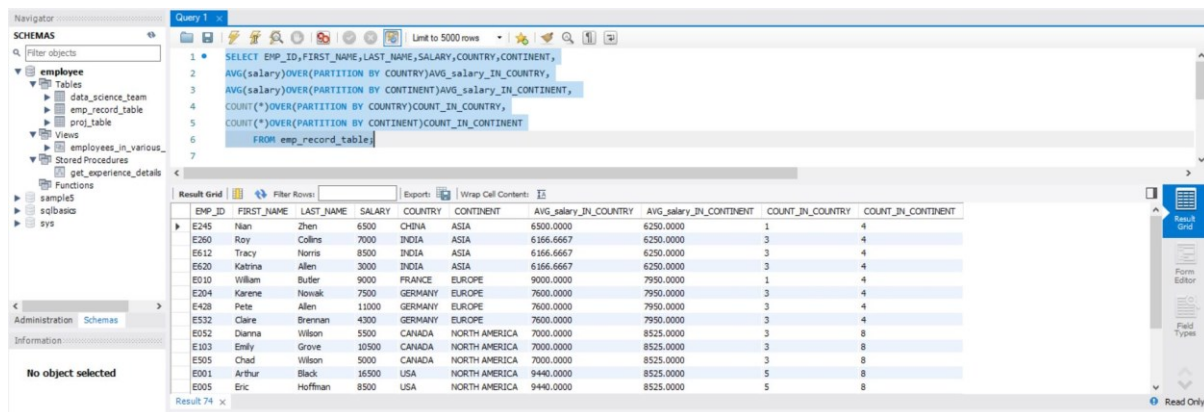
emp_record_table 4 x

Output

17. Write a query to calculate the average salary distribution based on the continent and country. Take data from the employee record table.

17A.

```
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, COUNTRY, CONTINENT,  
AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY COUNTRY) AVG_salary_IN_COUNTRY,  
AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY CONTINENT) AVG_salary_IN_CONTINENT,  
COUNT(*) OVER (PARTITION BY COUNTRY) COUNT_IN_COUNTRY,  
COUNT(*) OVER (PARTITION BY CONTINENT) COUNT_IN_CONTINENT  
FROM emp_record_table;
```



The screenshot shows a database query editor with a query window and a results grid. The query window contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, COUNTRY, CONTINENT,  
2 AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY COUNTRY) AVG_salary_IN_COUNTRY,  
3 AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY CONTINENT) AVG_salary_IN_CONTINENT,  
4 COUNT(*) OVER (PARTITION BY COUNTRY) COUNT_IN_COUNTRY,  
5 COUNT(*) OVER (PARTITION BY CONTINENT) COUNT_IN_CONTINENT  
6 FROM emp_record_table;  
7
```

The results grid displays the following data:

| EMP_ID | FIRST_NAME | LAST_NAME | SALARY | COUNTRY | CONTINENT | AVG_salary_IN_COUNTRY | AVG_salary_IN_CONTINENT | COUNT_IN_COUNTRY | COUNT_IN_CONTINENT |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| E245 | Nan | Zhen | 6500 | CHINA | ASIA | 6500.0000 | 6250.0000 | 1 | 4 |
| E260 | Roy | Collins | 7000 | INDIA | ASIA | 6166.6667 | 6250.0000 | 3 | 4 |
| E512 | Tracy | Horris | 8500 | INDIA | ASIA | 6166.6667 | 6250.0000 | 3 | 4 |
| E620 | Katrina | Allen | 3000 | INDIA | ASIA | 6166.6667 | 6250.0000 | 3 | 4 |
| E010 | William | Butler | 9000 | FRANCE | EUROPE | 9000.0000 | 7950.0000 | 1 | 4 |
| E204 | Karene | Nowak | 7500 | GERMANY | EUROPE | 7600.0000 | 7950.0000 | 3 | 4 |
| E428 | Pete | Allen | 11000 | GERMANY | EUROPE | 7600.0000 | 7950.0000 | 3 | 4 |
| E532 | Clare | Brennan | 4300 | GERMANY | EUROPE | 7600.0000 | 7950.0000 | 3 | 4 |
| E052 | Danna | Wilson | 5500 | CANADA | NORTH AMERICA | 7000.0000 | 8525.0000 | 3 | 8 |
| E103 | Emily | Grove | 10500 | CANADA | NORTH AMERICA | 7000.0000 | 8525.0000 | 3 | 8 |
| E505 | Chad | Wilson | 5000 | USA | NORTH AMERICA | 7000.0000 | 8525.0000 | 3 | 8 |
| E001 | Arthur | Black | 16500 | USA | NORTH AMERICA | 9440.0000 | 8525.0000 | 5 | 8 |
| E005 | Eric | Hoffman | 8500 | USA | NORTH AMERICA | 9440.0000 | 8525.0000 | 5 | 8 |