

SQL part 6.1. Basic subqueries.

1. Display surnames and jobs of those employees who work in the same department as employee Johnson (do not display Johnson).

surname	job
Edwards	SECRETARY
Green	ASSISTANT
Lewis	ASSISTANT
White	LECTURER
Wilson	PROFESSOR
Young	ASSISTANT

2. Add to result of previous query departments names.

surname	job	dept_name
Edwards	SECRETARY	DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS
Green	ASSISTANT	DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS
Lewis	ASSISTANT	DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS
White	LECTURER	DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS
Wilson	PROFESSOR	DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS
Young	ASSISTANT	DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

3. Find the longest-employed lecturer.

surname	job	hire_date
White	LECTURER	1977-09-01

4. For every department find the shortest-employed employee.

department	surname	hire_date
ADMINISTRATION	Clark	1985-02-20
ALGORITHMS	Jones	1973-05-01
DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS	Young	1993-10-01
EXPERT SYSTEMS	Wood	1994-07-15

5. Find departments without employees.

dept_id	dept_name	address
50	OPERATIONAL RESEARCH	PLAINFIELD ROAD

6. Find professors who have not any phd students among their subordinates.

surname	job	salary
Jones	PROFESSOR	3350.00
Williams	PROFESSOR	3070.00

7. Find departments which employ more employees than department “ADMINISTRATION” (use a subquery in a HAVING clause).

dept_name	num_of_empl
DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS	7
EXPERT SYSTEMS	3

8. Find the year in which the biggest number of professors were hired. Show also the number of professors hired in the year.

YEAR	NUMBER_OF_PROFESSORS
1968	1
1973	1
1975	1
1977	1

9. Find the department (write its name and sum of salaries) which pays the biggest amount (sum of salaries) of money to its employees. Take into account also additional salaries.

DEPARTMENT	MAX_SUM
DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS	18610.70