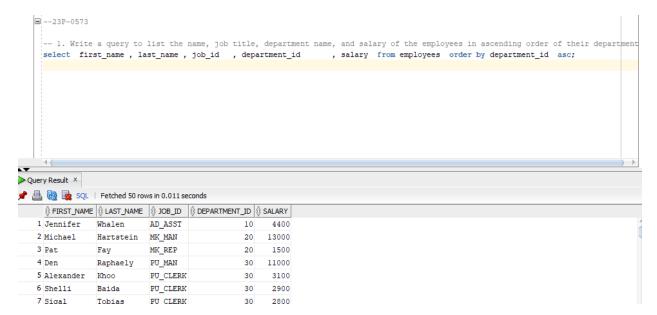
## Name Haris

## Roll # 23P-0573

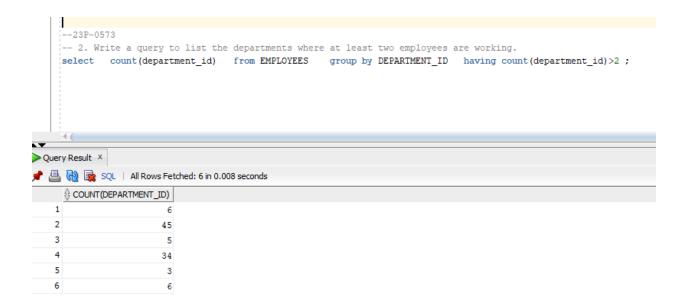
-- 1. Write a query to list the name, job title, department name, and salary of the employees in ascending order of their department.

select first\_name , last\_name , job\_id , department\_id , salary from employees order by department\_id asc;

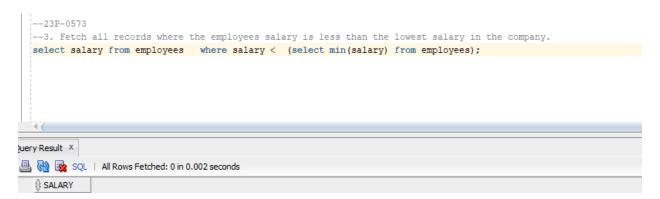


-- 2. Write a query to list the departments where at least two employees are working.

select count(department\_id) from EMPLOYEES group by DEPARTMENT\_ID having count(department\_id)>2;



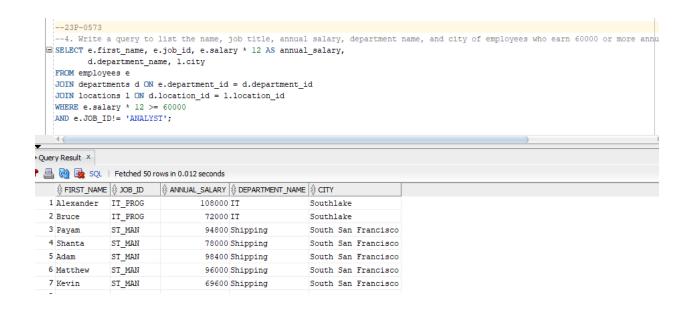
--3. Fetch all records where the employees salary is less than the lowest salary in the company. select salary from employees where salary < (select min(salary) from employees);



--4. Write a query to list the name, job title, annual salary, department name, and city of employees who earn 60000 or more annually and are not working as ANALYST.

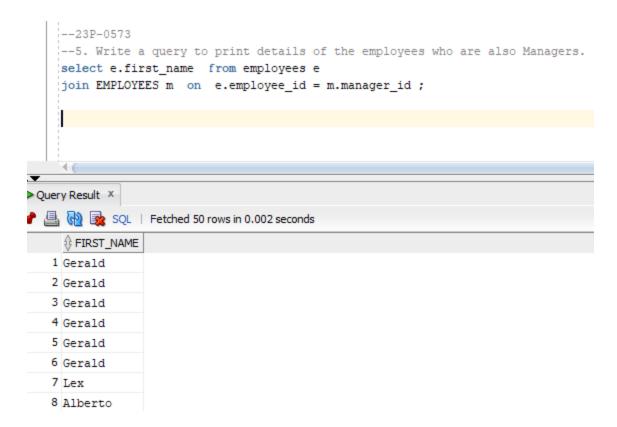
SELECT e.first\_name, e.job\_id, e.salary \* 12 AS annual\_salary, d.department\_name, l.city FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id JOIN locations

1 ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id WHERE e.salary \* 12 >= 60000 AND e.JOB\_ID!= 'ANALYST';



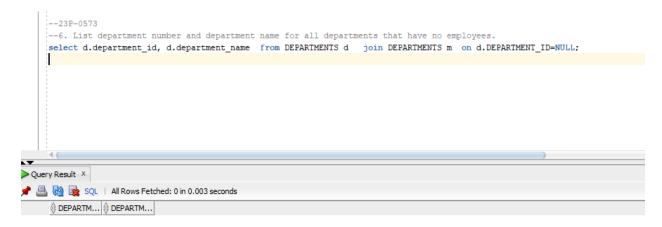
--23P-0573 --5. Write a query to print details of the employees who are also Managers.

select e.first\_name from employees e join EMPLOYEES m on e.employee\_id = m.manager\_id;



--23P-0573 --6. List department number and department name for all departments that have no employees.

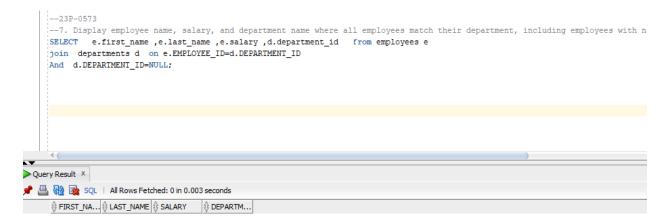
select d.department\_id, d.department\_name from DEPARTMENTS d join DEPARTMENTS m on d.DEPARTMENT\_ID=NULL;



--7. Display employee name, salary, and department name where all employees match their department, including employees with no assigned department.

SELECT e.first\_name ,e.last\_name ,e.salary ,d.department\_id from employees e join departments d on e.EMPLOYEE\_ID=d.DEPARTMENT\_ID

## And d.DEPARTMENT ID=NULL;



--8. Display the name, job title, department name, and city of employees who are working in departments located in cities without a state province. select e.first\_name, e.job\_id, d.department\_name, l.city from employees e

join departments d on e.DEPARTMENT\_ID=d.DEPARTMENT\_ID join locations l on d.location\_id=l.LOCATION\_ID where l.state\_province is null;

```
--23P-0573
--8. Display the name, job title, department name, and city of employees who are working in departments located in cities without select e.first_name ,e.job_id , d.department_name, l.city from employees e join departments d on e.DEPARIMENT_ID=d.DEPARIMENT_ID join locations 1 on d.location_id=l.LOCATION_ID where l.state_province is null;

| Query Result × | Query Result | All Rows Fetched: lin 0.007 seconds | FIRST_NAME | OB_ID | DEPARIMENT_NAME | CITY |
| Susan | HR_REP | Human Resources | London | Location | Lo
```

--9. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that do not exist in another table.

select first\_name from employees where FIRST\_NAME not in (select first\_name from DEPARTMENTS);

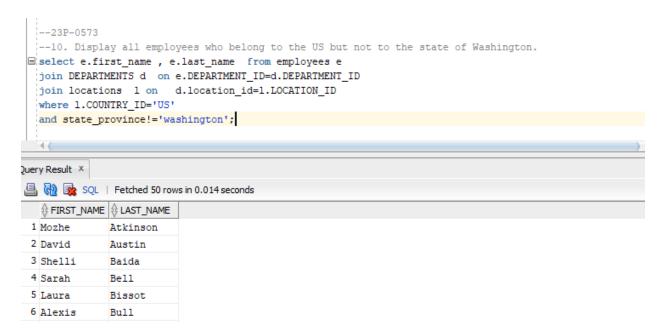
```
--23P-0573
--9. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that do not exist in another table.
select first_name from employees where FIRST_NAME not in (select first_name from DEPARTMENTS);

Luery Result X

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 0 in 0.002 seconds
```

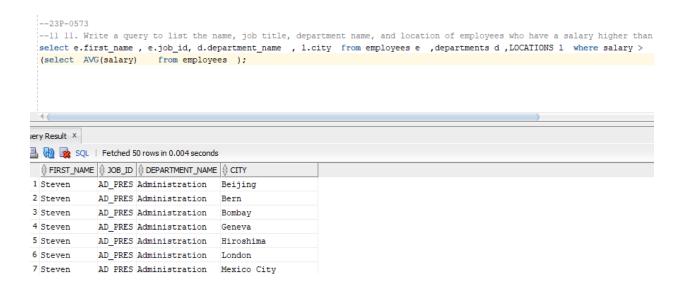
--10. Display all employees who belong to the US but not to the state of Washington.

select e.first\_name, e.last\_name from employees e join DEPARTMENTS d on e.DEPARTMENT\_ID=d.DEPARTMENT\_ID join locations l on d.location\_id=l.LOCATION\_ID where l.COUNTRY\_ID='US' and state\_province!='washington';



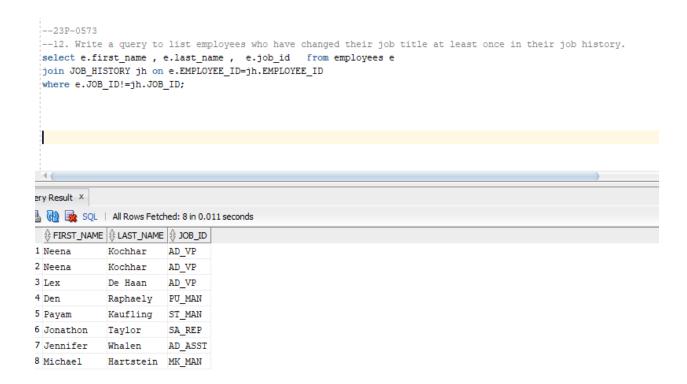
--11 . Write a query to list the name, job title, department name, and location of employees who have a salary higher than the average salary in their department.

select e.first\_name, e.job\_id, d.department\_name, l.city from employees e, departments d, LOCATIONS l where salary > (select AVG(salary) from employees);



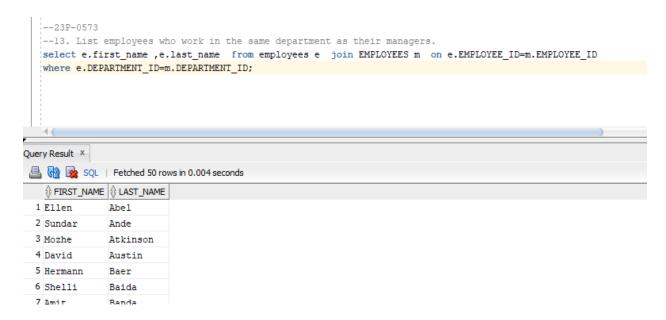
--12. Write a query to list employees who have changed their job title at least once in their job history.

select e.first\_name , e.last\_name , e.job\_id from employees e join JOB\_HISTORY jh on e.EMPLOYEE\_ID=jh.EMPLOYEE\_ID where e.JOB\_ID!=jh.JOB\_ID;



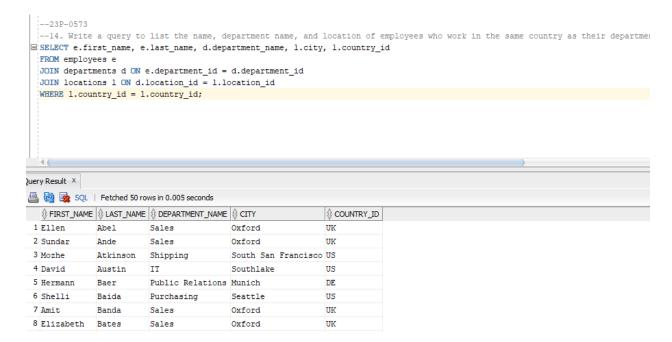
--13. List employees who work in the same department as their managers.

select e.first\_name ,e.last\_name from employees e join EMPLOYEES m on e.EMPLOYEE\_ID=m.EMPLOYEE\_ID where e.DEPARTMENT\_ID=m.DEPARTMENT\_ID;



--14. Write a query to list the name, department name, and location of employees who work in the same country as their department location.

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, d.department\_name, l.city, l.country\_id FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id JOIN locations l ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id WHERE l.country\_id = l.country\_id;



--15. Write a query to find employees who work in departments with more than 5 employees.

select count(department\_id) from EMPLOYEES group by DEPARTMENT\_ID having count(department\_id)>5;

```
--23P-0573
--15. Write a query to find employees who work in departments with more than 5 employees.
select count(department_id) from EMPLOYEES group by DEPARTMENT_ID having count(department_id)>5;

Query Result ×

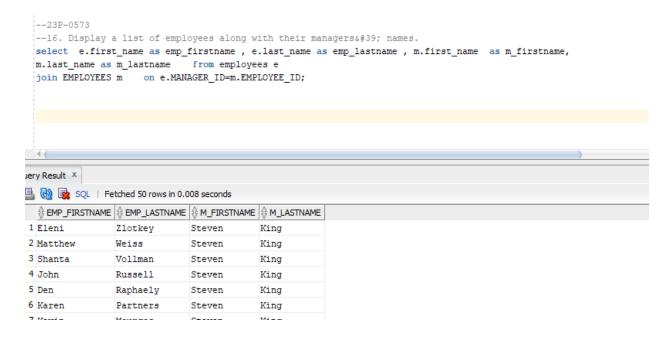
Query Result ×

COUNT(DEPARTMENT_ID)

1 6
2 45
3 34
4 6
```

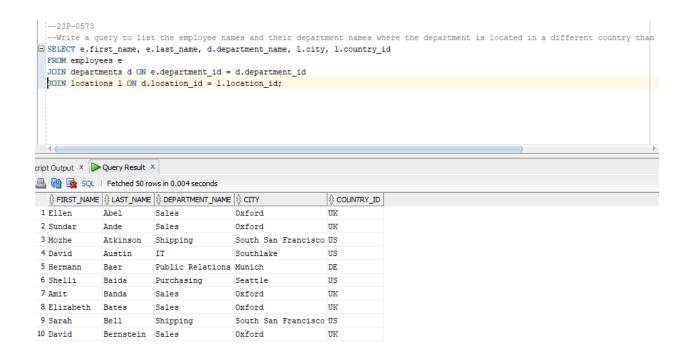
--16. Display a list of employees along with their managers' names.

select e.first\_name as emp\_firstname, e.last\_name as emp\_lastname, m.first\_name as m\_firstname, m.last\_name as m\_lastname from employees e join EMPLOYEES m on e.MANAGER\_ID=m.EMPLOYEE\_ID;



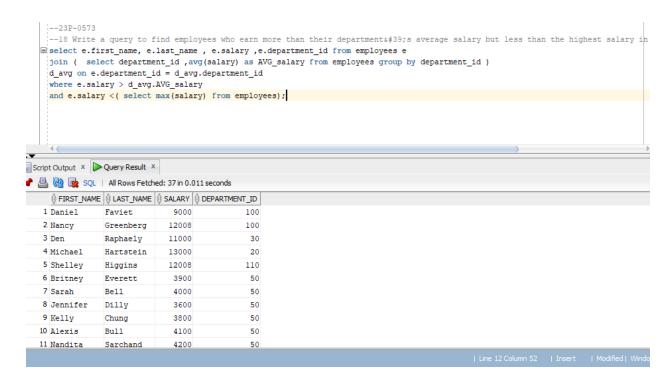
--Write a query to list the employee names and their department names where the department is located in a different country than the employee's residence.

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, d.department\_name, l.city, l.country\_id FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id JOIN locations l ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id;



--18 Write a query to find employees who earn more than their department's average salary but less than the highest salary in the company.

select e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.salary, e.department\_id from employees e join (select department\_id, avg(salary) as AVG\_salary from employees group by department\_id) d\_avg on e.department\_id = d\_avg.department\_id where e.salary > d\_avg.AVG\_salary and e.salary < (select max(salary) from employees);



--19. Display a list of all employees who have worked in multiple departments, showing their job history and department names.

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.job\_id, d.department\_name FROM employees e JOIN job\_history jh ON e.employee\_id = jh.employee\_id JOIN departments d ON d.department\_id = jh.department\_id WHERE e.employee\_id IN ( SELECT employee\_id FROM job\_history GROUP BY employee\_id HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT department\_id) > 1 ) ORDER BY e.last\_name, e.first\_name;

```
--23P-0573
--19. Display a list of all employers who have worked in multiple departments, showing their job history and department names.

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, e.job_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e
JOIN job_history jh ON e.employee_id = jh.employee_id
JOIN departments d ON d.department_id = jh.department_id
WHERE e.employee_id IN (
SELECT employee_id
FROM job_history
GROUP BY employee_id
HAVING COUNT (DISTINCT department_id) > 1
)
ORDER BY e.last_name, e.first_name;

Script Output x Query Result x

SCRIPT Output x Query Result x
```

--20 Write a query to find employees who have worked in more than one region throughout their career. SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name

FROM employees e JOIN job\_history jh ON e.employee\_id = jh.employee\_id JOIN departments d ON jh.department\_id = d.department\_id JOIN locations l ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id GROUP BY e.employee\_id, e.first\_name, e.last\_name HAVING COUNT(l.country\_id) > 1;

```
--23P-0573
--20 Write a query to find employees who have worked in more than one region throughout their career.

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name

FROM employees e

JOIN job_history jh ON e.employee_id = jh.employee_id

JOIN departments d ON jh.department_id = d.department_id

JOIN locations 1 ON d.location_id = l.location_id

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

HAVING COUNT (l.country_id) > 1;

Gript Output x Query Result x

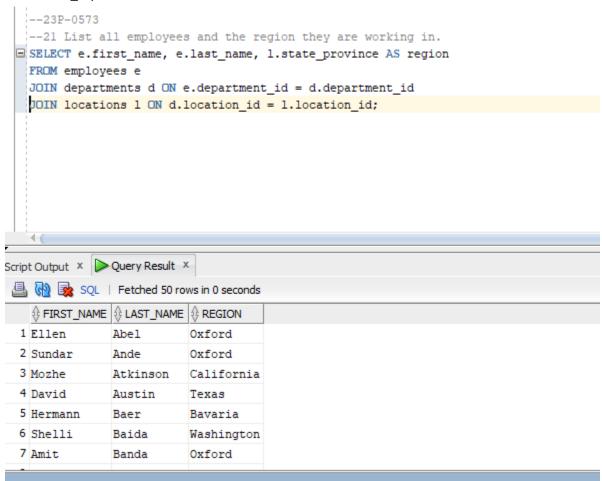
Script Output x Query Result x

FIRST_NA... LAST_NAME
```

--21 List all employees and the region they are working in.

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, l.state\_province AS region FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id JOIN locations l ON d.location\_id =

## l.location\_id;



--22. Find employees who have the same last name but work in different departments.

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.department\_id FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id GROUP BY e.last\_name, e.first\_name, e.department\_id HAVING COUNT( e.department\_id) > 1;

```
--23P-0573
--22. Find employees who have the same last name but work in different departments.

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, e.department_id

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id

GROUP BY e.last_name, e.first_name, e.department_id

HAVING COUNT( e.department_id) > 1;

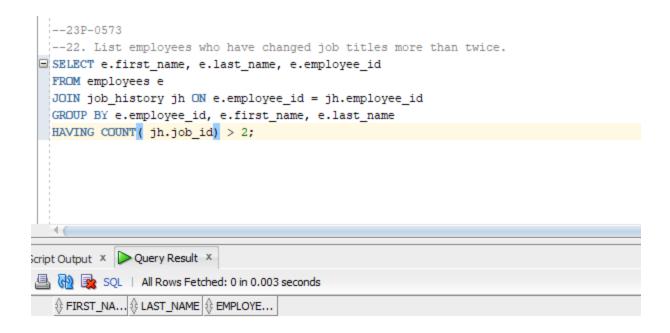
cript Output ×  Query Result ×

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 0 in 0.003 seconds

FIRST_NA.... LAST_NAME DEPARTM...
```

--22. List employees who have changed job titles more than twice.

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.employee\_id 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) > 2;



--24. Show job titles that are not currently assigned to any employee..

SELECT j.job\_id, j.job\_title FROM jobs j LEFT JOIN employees e ON j.job\_id = e.job\_id WHERE e.job\_id IS NULL;

```
--23P-0573
--24. Show job titles that are not currently assigned to any employee..

SELECT j.job_id, j.job_title
FROM jobs j

LEFT JOIN employees e ON j.job_id = e.job_id

WHERE e.job_id IS NULL;

Tipt Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 0 in 0.006 seconds

$\tilde{\text{JOB_ID}} \tilde{\text{JOB_ITILE}}$
```

--25. Find the top 3 employees with the highest salaries in each department.

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.department\_id, e.salary FROM employees e WHERE (e.salary, e.department\_id) IN ( SELECT salary, department\_id FROM employees e1 WHERE e1.department\_id = e.department\_id ORDER BY salary DESC

) ORDER BY e.department\_id, e.salary DESC;

```
--23P-0573
--25.Find the top 3 employees with the highest salaries in each department.

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, e.department_id, e.salary

FROM employees e

WHERE (e.salary, e.department_id) IN (

SELECT salary, department_id

FROM employees el

WHERE el.department_id = e.department_id

ORDER BY salary DESC

)

ORDER BY e.department_id, e.salary DESC;
```