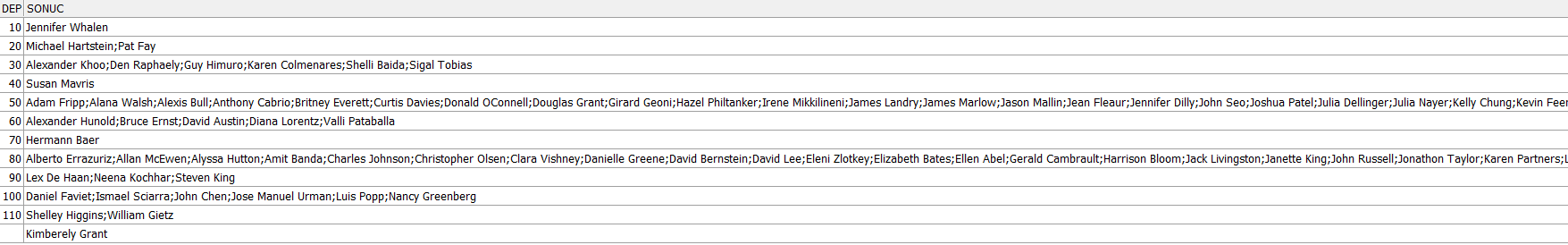
ÖDEV

HR.EMPLOYEES tablosu dataları kullanarak   
  
1-Departmandaki tüm çalışan personelleri yanyana yazabilir misiniz?

 ISIM SOYISIM;ISIM SOYISIM....

  
SELECT department\_id, LISTAGG (first\_name || ' ' ||last\_name, '; ')

WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY department\_id)

AS sonuc FROM

hr.employees GROUP BY department\_id

2- JOBID YE GORE GRUPLANACAK  
 EMPID YE SIRALANACAK GORE HERKESIN KENDINDEN 1 ONCEKI VE 1 SONRAKI  
SALARY TOPLAMI BULUNACAK

select hr.employees.\*, SUM(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY job\_id ORDER BY

employee\_id ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING AND 1 FOLLOWING) NUM from hr.employees

3-TELEFON NO HERKESIN KENDINDEN BIR SONRAKI KISININ TELEFON NUMARASINI  
YANINA YAZIN  
HIRE\_DATE E GÖRE SIRALI  
DEPARTMENT\_ID göre gruplanmalı

select hr.employees.\*, LEAD(phone\_number,1)

OVER (PARTITION BY department\_id ORDER BY hire\_date)

NEXT\_VALUE from hr.employees  
  
4-MAASLARA GORE 1 DEN BASLAYARAK SIRALA EMPLOYEES TABLOSU ICINDE  
MAAS AYNI ISE KIDEME(İŞE GİRİŞ TARİHİ) GORE SIRALA

SELECT

hr.employees.\*,

RANK() OVER (ORDER BY salary DESC, hire\_date ASC) salary\_rank

FROM

hr.employees

ORDER BY

salary\_rank;  
  
5-TÜM TABLOYU EMPLOYEES ILK 10 İÇİN 1 DIGER 10 İÇİN 2... YAZACAK. Sıralamayı EMPLOYEE\_ID üzerinden yapabilir misiniz?  
NTile fonksiyonunu kullanırken Order\_Clause da olmalı.

select hr.employees.\*, NTILE(11) OVER (ORDER BY employee\_id) from hr.employees

6-HER DEPARTMAN İÇİN ORTALAMA MAAŞIN ALTINDAKİLER 0 ÜSTÜNDEKİLER 1  
OLARAK GÖSTERİLSİN.

SELECT employee\_id, salary, department\_id,

CASE

WHEN salary < avg\_salary\_over\_dept THEN 0

ELSE 1

END AS salary\_label,

avg\_salary\_over\_dept AS avg\_salary\_department

FROM (SELECT employee\_id, salary, department\_id,

AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department\_id) AS avg\_salary\_over\_dept

FROM hr.employees

) t

ORDER BY

department\_id, employee\_id;

7- employees tablosu yıl içinde işe başlayan ilk personelleri listeleyebilir misiniz?

SELECT e.\*

FROM hr.employees e

JOIN (

SELECT employee\_id, hire\_date

FROM ( SELECT employee\_id, hire\_date,

ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire\_date) ORDER BY hire\_date) AS rn

FROM hr.employees

) ranked\_employees

WHERE rn = 1

) first\_employee\_per\_year

ON e.employee\_id = first\_employee\_per\_year.employee\_id

AND e.hire\_date = first\_employee\_per\_year.hire\_date;

8- Her departmanda en yüksek ücret alan personel dışındaki tüm kayıtlar gelsin.

SELECT \*

FROM hr.employees

WHERE employee\_id NOT IN (

SELECT employee\_id

FROM (

SELECT

employee\_id,

DENSE\_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY department\_id ORDER BY salary DESC) AS salary\_rank

FROM hr.employees

) ranked\_employees

WHERE salary\_rank = 1);

9- Her departmanda en yüksek ücret alan 2 personelin kayıtları gelsin.

SELECT \*

FROM hr.employees

WHERE employee\_id NOT IN (

SELECT employee\_id

FROM (

SELECT

employee\_id,

DENSE\_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY department\_id ORDER BY salary DESC) AS salary\_rank

FROM hr.employees

) ranked\_employees

WHERE salary\_rank > 2);

10- Her departmanda en kıdemli personelden başlayarak ondan önce ve sonra bölüme başlayan pesronelin ad soyad bilgisini gösterebilir misiniz

SELECT

department\_id,

first\_name,

last\_name,

hire\_date

FROM

( SELECT

department\_id,

first\_name,

last\_name,

hire\_date,

RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY department\_id ORDER BY hire\_date) AS rank

FROM hr.employees) ranked\_employees

ORDER BY department\_id,

CASE

WHEN rank = 1 THEN 0

ELSE 1

END,

hire\_date;