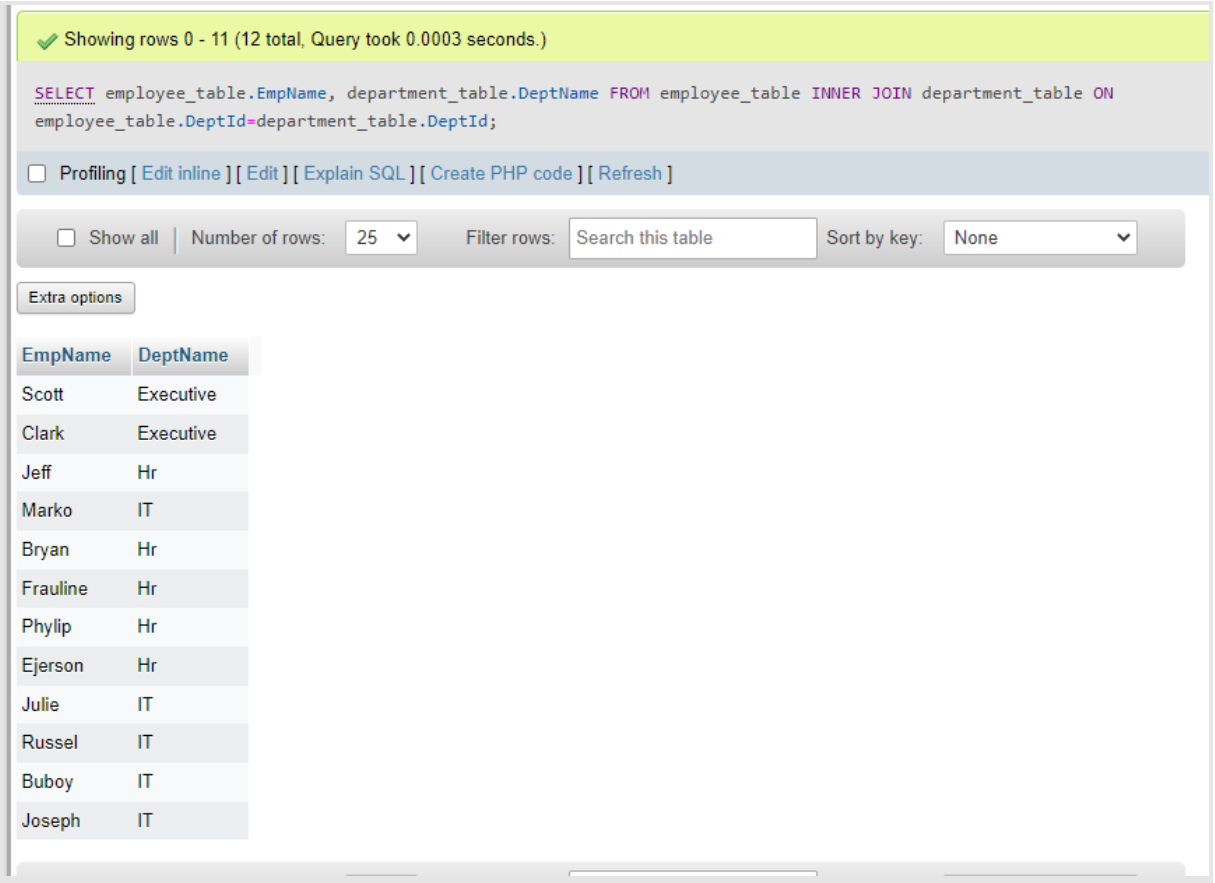
# SQL Hands On 4

Instruction:

1. Write a query to get employee name, department name(Hint: join).

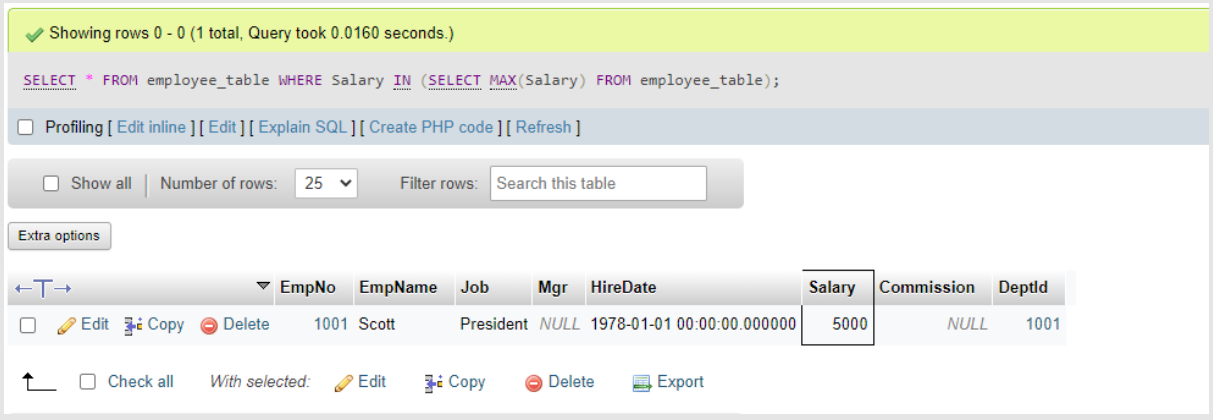
```
SELECT employee_table.EmpName, department_table.DeptName FROM employee_table
INNER JOIN department_table ON employee_table.DeptId=department_table.DeptId;
```




| EmpName | DeptName |
|---|---|
| Scott | Executive |
| Clark | Executive |
| Jeff | Hr |
| Marko | IT |
| Bryan | Hr |
| Frauline | Hr |
| Phylip | Hr |
| Ejerson | Hr |
| Julie | IT |
| Russel | IT |
| Buboy | IT |
| Joseph | IT |

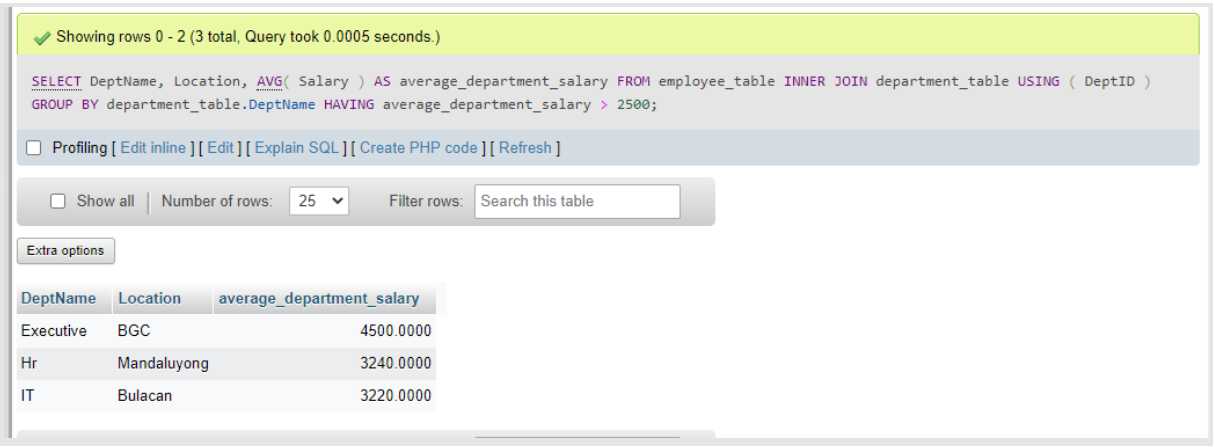
2. Write a query to get the highest paid employee details in organization.(Hint: sub query <select inside select>)

```
SELECT * FROM employee_table WHERE Salary IN (SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM
employee_table);
```



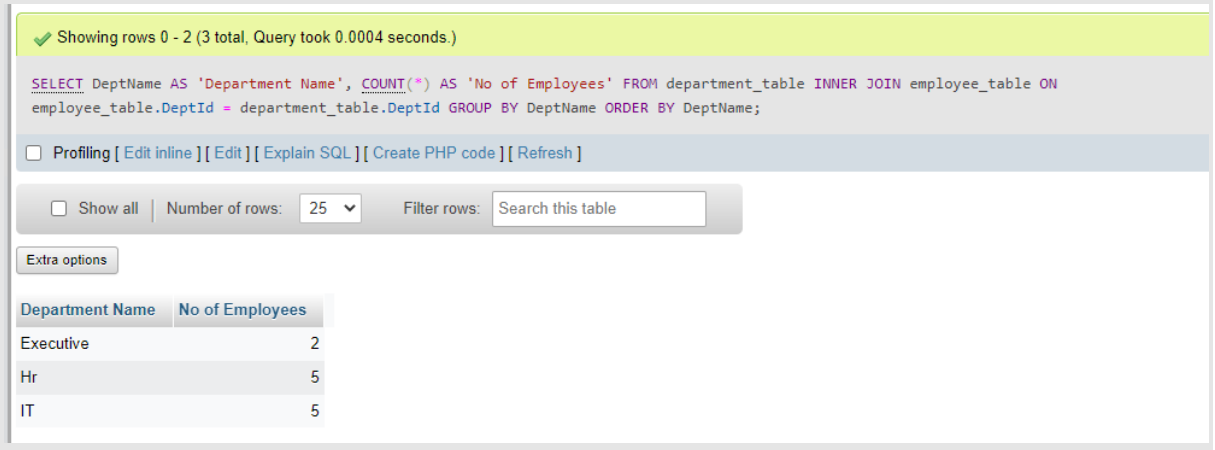

3. Write a query to get all department details whose average is more than 2500(Hint: Join, group by, having).

```
SELECT DeptName, Location, AVG( Salary ) AS average_department_salary FROM employee_table INNER JOIN department_table USING ( DeptID ) GROUP BY department_table.DeptName HAVING average_department_salary > 2500;
```




4. Write a query to display department name and count number of employees per department. (Hint: inner join, group by, count).

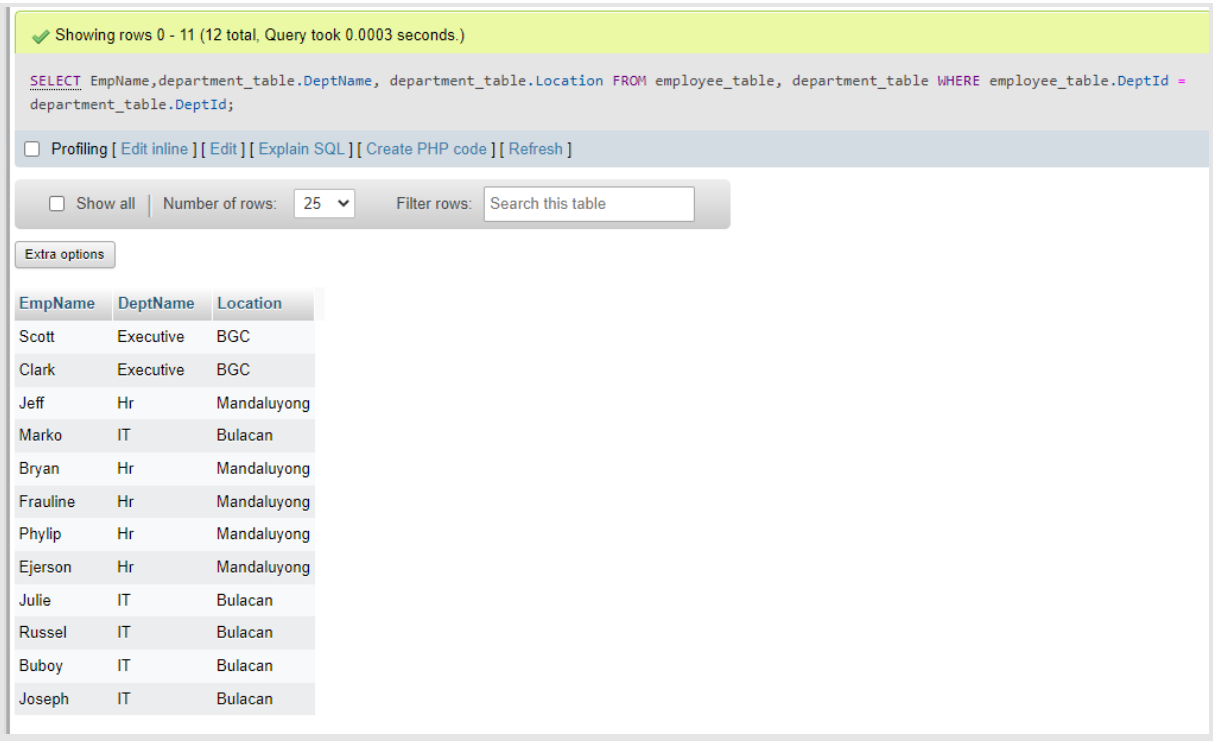
```
SELECT DeptName AS 'Department Name', COUNT(*) AS 'No of Employees' FROM department_table INNER JOIN employee_table ON employee_table.DeptId = department_table.DeptId GROUP BY DeptName ORDER BY DeptName;
```




NOTE: SALES AND SALESMAN HAS DIF. DEPTID, THEREFORE NO WORKER IN THAT DEPARTMENT

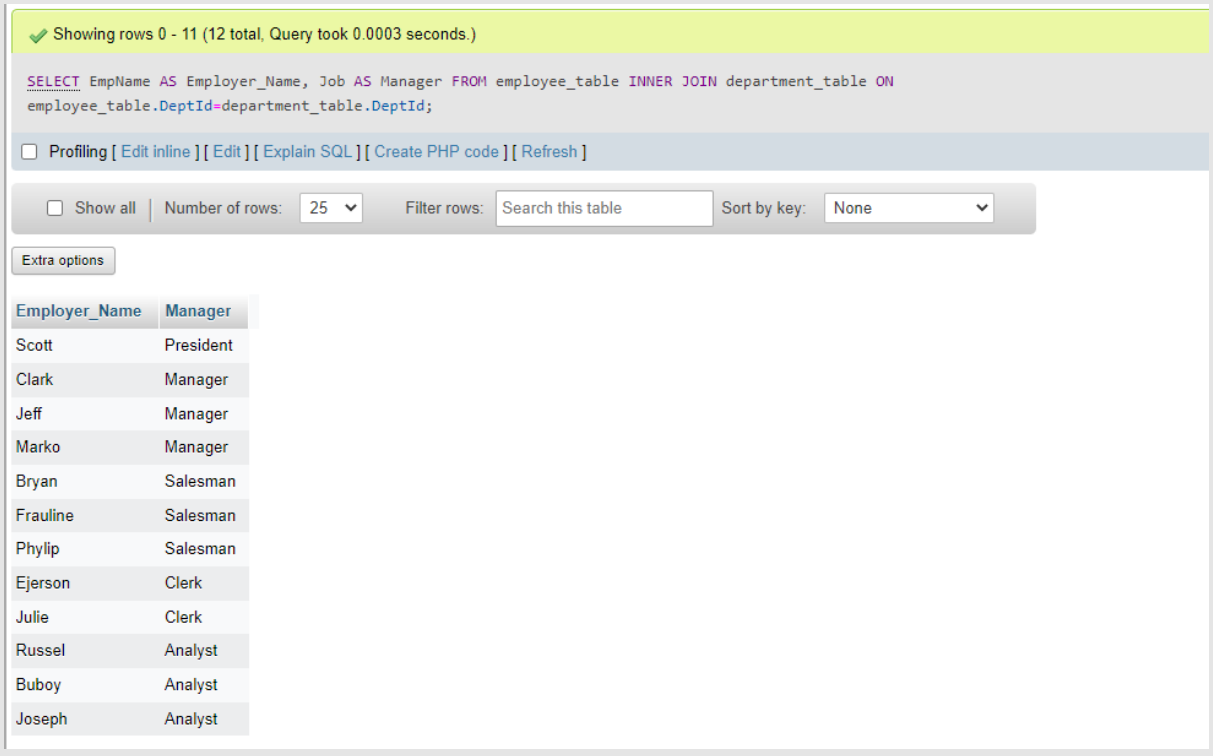
5.Write a query to display employee name, department and location.(Hint: join, alias)

```
SELECT EmpName,department_table.DeptName, department_table.Location FROM employee_table, department_table WHERE employee_table.DeptId = department_table.DeptId;
```



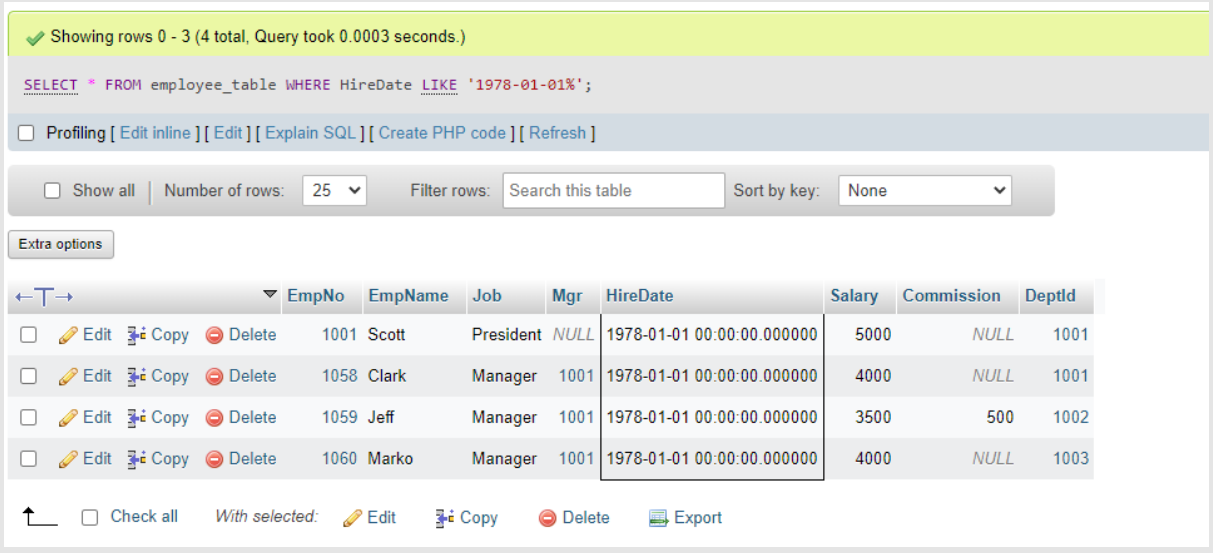

6. Write a query to display employee name and his/her manager.(Hint: join, alias)

```
SELECT EmpName AS Employer_Name, Job AS Manager FROM employee_table INNER JOIN department_table ON employee_table.DeptId=department_table.DeptId;
```



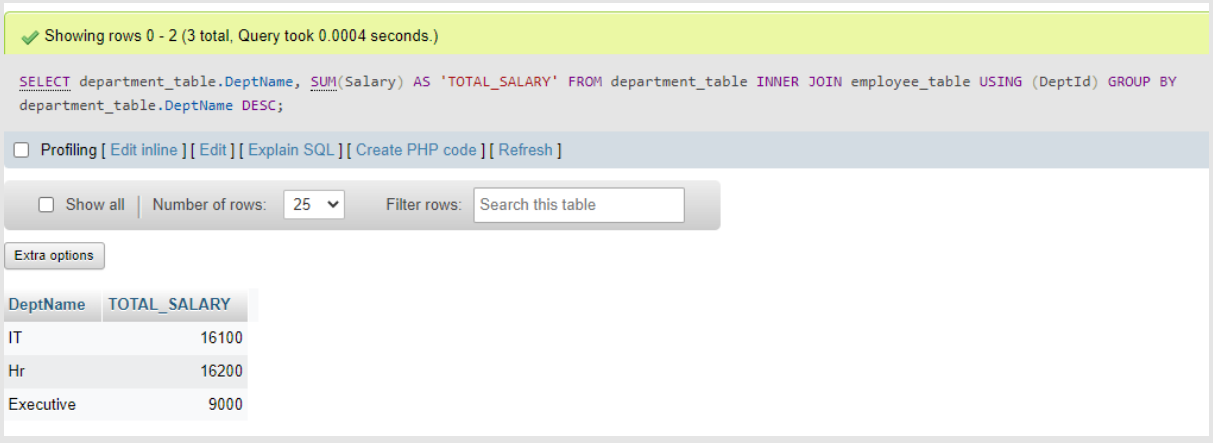

7.Write a query to display total no of employee joined on 1978-01-01.

```
SELECT * FROM employee_table WHERE HireDate LIKE '1978-01-01%';
```



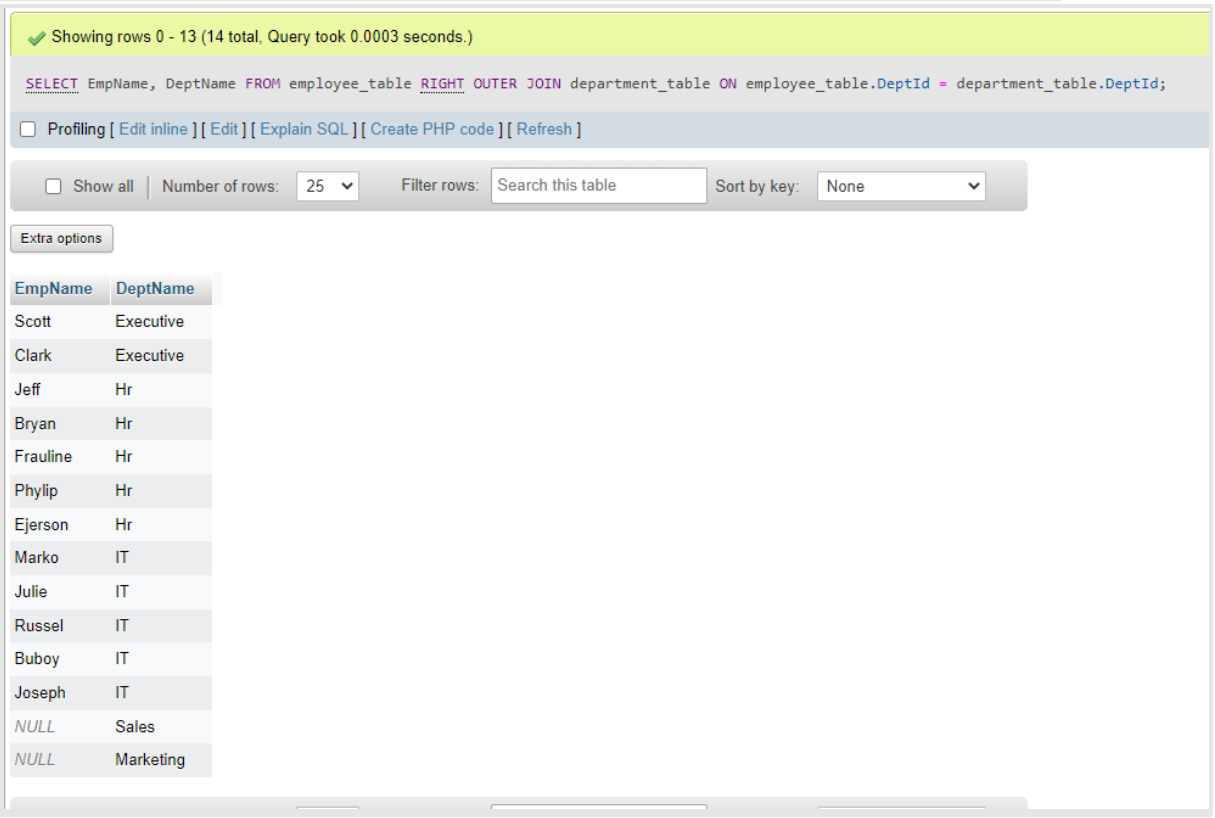

8. Write a query to get the list of department name and its total salary in the organization display it in highest to least salary.

```
SELECT department_table.DeptName, SUM(Salary) AS 'TOTAL_SALARY' FROM department_table INNER JOIN employee_table USING (DeptId) GROUP BY department_table.DeptName DESC;
```




9. Write a query to get the employee name, department name including employees who are not assigned to any department(Hint: outer join).

```
SELECT EmpName, DeptName FROM employee_table RIGHT OUTER JOIN
department_table ON employee_table.DeptId = department_table.DeptId;
```




10. Write a query to get employee name, department name including departments where no employee is working yet(outer join).

```
SELECT EmpName, department_table.DeptId, department_table.DeptName FROM
employee_table RIGHT OUTER JOIN department_table ON employee_table.DeptId =
department_table.DeptId;
```

Showing rows 0 - 13 (14 total, Query took 0.0003 seconds.)

```
SELECT EmpName, department_table.DeptId, department_table.DeptName FROM employee_table RIGHT OUTER JOIN department_table ON
employee_table.DeptId = department_table.DeptId;
```

Profiling [ Edit inline ] [ Edit ] [ Explain SQL ] [ Create PHP code ] [ Refresh ]

Show all | Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

Extra options

| EmpName | DeptId | DeptName |
|---|---|---|
| Scott | 1001 | Executive |
| Clark | 1001 | Executive |
| Jeff | 1002 | Hr |
| Bryan | 1002 | Hr |
| Frauline | 1002 | Hr |
| Phylip | 1002 | Hr |
| Ejerson | 1002 | Hr |
| Marko | 1003 | IT |
| Julie | 1003 | IT |
| Russel | 1003 | IT |
| Buboy | 1003 | IT |
| Joseph | 1003 | IT |
| *NULL* | 1004 | Sales |
| *NULL* | 1005 | Marketing |