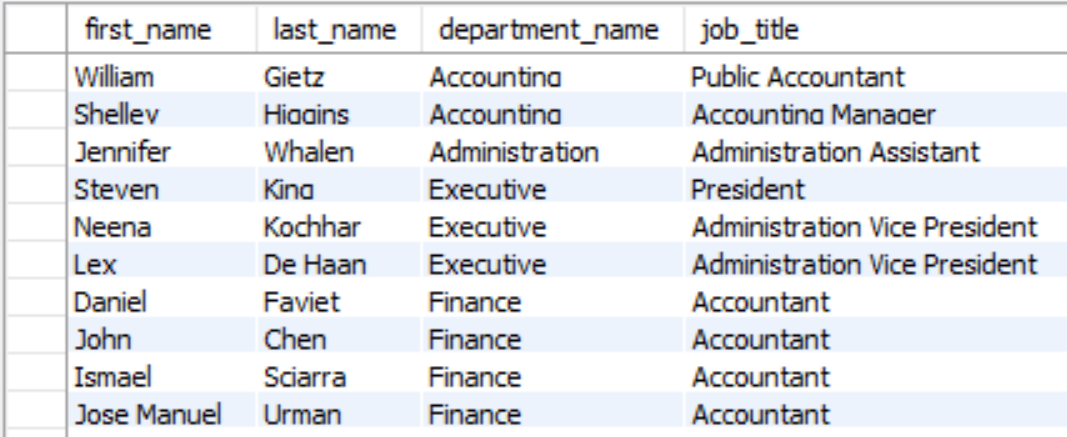
Q1. List the first name, last name, department name and current job title of all staff.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, department\_name, job\_title

FROM (staff NATURAL JOIN departments)NATURAL JOIN jobs;



106 Rows returned

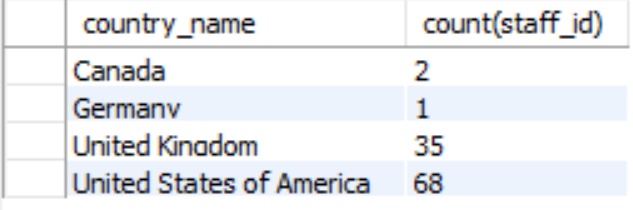
Q2. List every country name and the number of staff in each country. Order the result by country name.

SELECT country\_name, count(staff\_id)

FROM ((countries NATURAL JOIN locations) NATURAL JOIN departments) NATURAL JOIN staff

GROUP BY country\_name

ORDER BY country\_name;



4 Rows returned

Q3. Who has spent the shortest amount of time in a job? Print their name (first and last name), how long the job lasted in days and the job title.

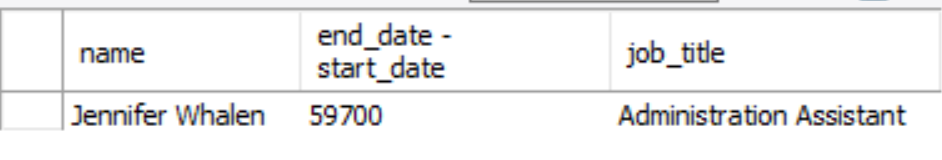
SELECT concat(first\_name,' ', last\_name) AS name, end\_date - start\_date, job\_title

FROM (job\_history NATURAL JOIN jobs) INNER JOIN staff

ON job\_history.staff\_id = staff.staff\_id

ORDER by (end\_date - start\_date) DESC

LIMIT 1;



1 Row returned

Q4. For all supervisors who supervise five or more staff, list their first name, last name, job title, and the number of staff members they supervise.

SELECT supervisor.first\_name, supervisor.last\_name, jobs.job\_title, count(wrk.staff\_id)

FROM staff wrk INNER JOIN staff supervisor

ON wrk.supervisor\_id = supervisor.staff\_id

INNER JOIN jobs

ON supervisor.job\_id = jobs.job\_id

GROUP BY wrk.supervisor\_id

HAVING count(wrk.staff\_id)>=5;



14 Rows returned

Q5. Print department names of departments that currently have neither a manager nor any staff.

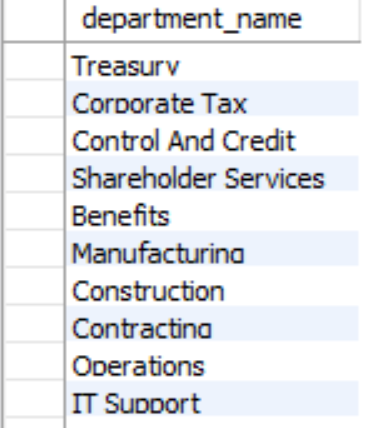
SELECT department\_name

FROM departments

WHERE department\_id NOT IN

(SELECT department\_id

FROM departments NATURAL JOIN staff);



16 Rows returned

Q6. Which region has the most locations? Print the region name, as well as the total number of locations in that region.

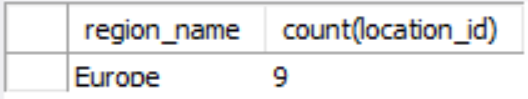
SELECT region\_name, count(location\_id)

FROM (locations NATURAL JOIN countries) NATURAL JOIN regions

GROUP BY region\_name

ORDER BY count(location\_id) DESC

LIMIT 1;



1 Row returned

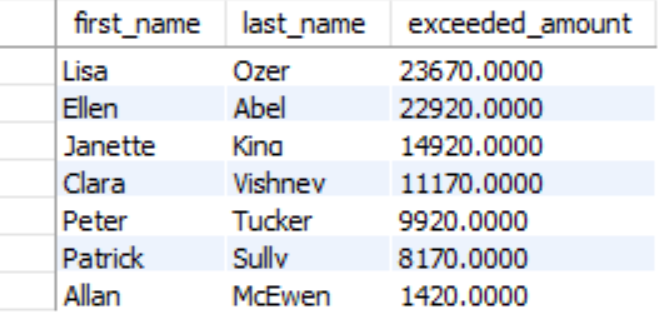
Q7. Some staff members are eligible for a commission. Find the names of staff who will exceed the maximum salary for their job title if they achieve their commission. The calculation of a staff member’s total income if the commission is achieved is their salary multiplied by the commission percent and added onto their original salary. List the staff member’s first name, last name and the amount by which they will exceed the maximum salary for their current job role. Order the results from the highest amount to lowest.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary\*commission\_pct+salary-max\_salary AS exceeded\_amount

FROM staff NATURAL JOIN jobs

WHERE salary\*commission\_pct+salary > max\_salary

ORDER by exceeded\_amount DESC;



7 Rows returned

Q8. List the cities, country names and region names for cities outside the United States of America and Europe where no staff work.

SELECT city, country\_name, region\_name

FROM locations NATURAL JOIN countries NATURAL JOIN regions

WHERE (city NOT IN

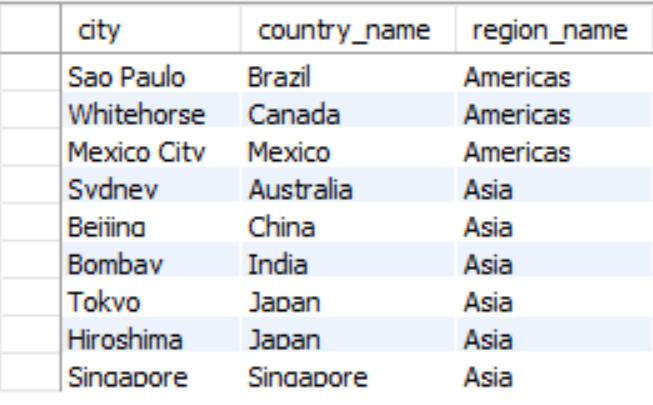
(SELECT city

FROM staff NATURAL JOIN departments NATURAL JOIN locations

GROUP by city))

AND (country\_name != 'United States of America')

AND (region\_name != 'Europe');



9 Rows returned

Q9. Print job titles, the date the jobs ended, and the current manager’s first and last name for all jobs that ended in 2006 which are currently not managed by Steven King.

SELECT job\_title, end\_date, staff.first\_name, staff.last\_name

FROM departments NATURAL JOIN job\_history NATURAL JOIN jobs

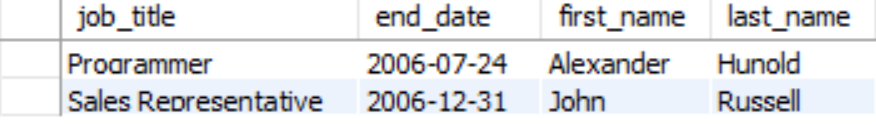
INNER JOIN staff

ON departments.manager\_id= staff.staff\_id

WHERE (end\_date LIKE '2006%')

AND (staff.first\_name != 'Steven')

AND (staff.last\_name != 'King');



2 Rows returned

Q10. Print the first name, last name and current salary for all staff who held more than one job position prior to their current position, and whose current salary is below the average value of maximum salaries for all positions they held in the past prior to their current position.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary

FROM job\_history INNER JOIN staff

ON job\_history.staff\_id = staff.staff\_id

INNER JOIN jobs

ON job\_history.job\_id = jobs.job\_id

WHERE staff.staff\_id IN

(SELECT job\_history.staff\_id

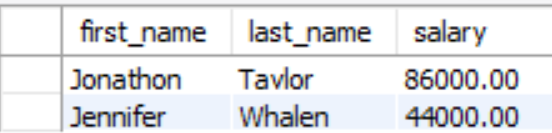
FROM job\_history NATURAL JOIN jobs

GROUP by job\_history.staff\_id

HAVING avg(max\_salary) > salary)

GROUP by job\_history.staff\_id

HAVING count(job\_history.staff\_id)>1;



2 Rows returned