**Lab – 5**

**SQL query based on Joins II**

1. Write a query in SQL to display all departments including those where does not have any employee.

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| QUERY | ELECT departments.department\_id, departments.department\_name, COUNT(employees.employee\_id) AS employee\_count  FROM departments  LEFT JOIN employees ON departments.department\_id = employees.department\_id  GROUP BY departments.department\_id, departments.department\_name;  ; |
| OUTPUT |  |

1. Write a query in SQL to display the first and last name and salary for those employees who earn less than the employee earn whose number is 182.

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| QUERY | SELECT first\_name, last\_name  FROM employees  WHERE salary < ( SELECT salary  FROM employees  WHERE employee\_id = 182  ) |
| OUTPUT |  |

1. Write a query in SQL to display the first name of all employees including the first name of their manager.

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| QUERY | SELECT e.first\_name AS employee\_first\_name, m.first\_name AS manager\_first\_name  FROM employees e  LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id; |
| OUTPUT |  |

1. Write a query in SQL to display the department name, city, and state province for each department.

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| QUERY | SELECT d.department\_name, l.city, l.state\_province  FROM departments d  JOIN locations l ON d.location\_id = l.location\_id; |
| OUTPUT |  |

1. Write a query in SQL to display the first name, last name, department number and name, for all employees who have or have not any department.

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| QUERY | SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.department\_id,  COALESCE(d.department\_name, 'No Department Assigned') AS department\_name  FROM employees e  LEFT JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id; |
| OUTPUT |  |