**Внутреннее соединение таблиц**

1. Определить суммарную зарплату работников из Великобритании (страна с названием "United Kingdom").

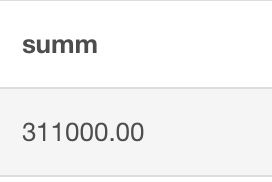
**Ответ:** select sum(e.salary) summ from employees e

inner join departments d using (department\_id)

inner join locations l using(location\_id)

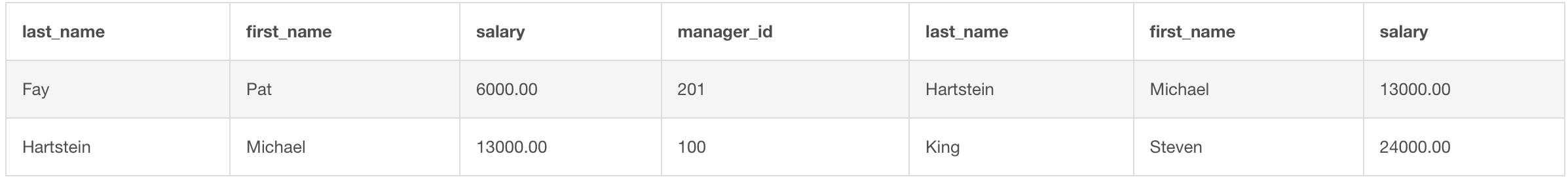
inner join countries c using(country\_id)

where c.country\_name = 'United Kingdom'



<https://www.db-fiddle.com/f/9JdN9c9fBJ8xD8SFVk6q4W/12>

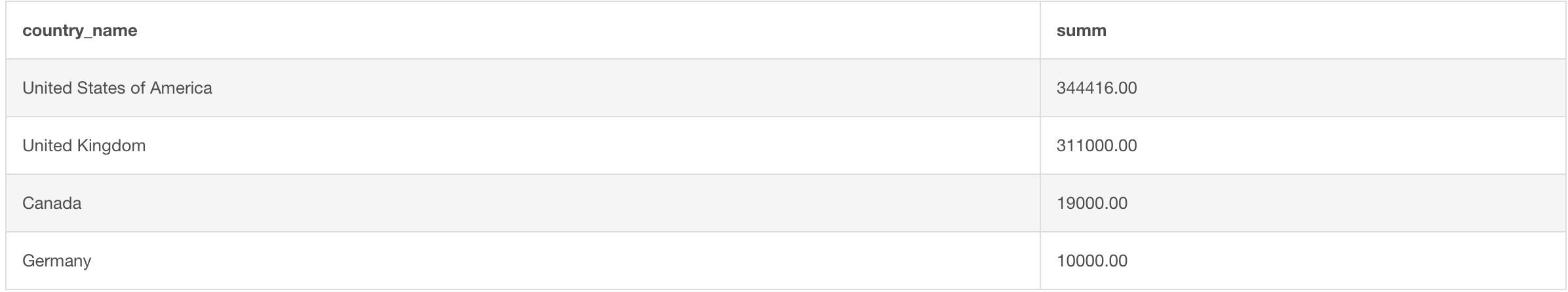
1. Для каждого сотрудника из Канады найти данные о менеджере.   
   **Ответ**: select e.last\_name, e.first\_name, e.salary, e.manager\_id, m.last\_name, m.first\_name, m.salary from employees e inner join departments d using(department\_id) inner join locations l using(location\_id) inner join countries c using(country\_id) inner join employees m on e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id where c.country\_name = 'Canada' order by e.last\_name, e.first\_name;



https://www.db-fiddle.com/f/9JdN9c9fBJ8xD8SFVk6q4W/13

1. Для стран, в которой трудоустроен хотя бы один сотрудник, подсчитать суммарную зарплату работников, трудоустроенных в подразделениях, расположенных в этой стране.   
   **Ответ:**

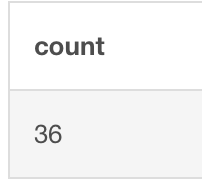
select c.country\_name, sum(e.salary) summ from employees e inner join departments d using(department\_id) inner join locations l using(location\_id) inner join countries c using(country\_id) group by c.country\_id having count(e.employee\_id) > 0 order by summ DESC, c.country\_id



https://www.db-fiddle.com/f/9JdN9c9fBJ8xD8SFVk6q4W/13

1. Определить количество работников из Европы (регион с именем "Europe").   
   **Ответ:**

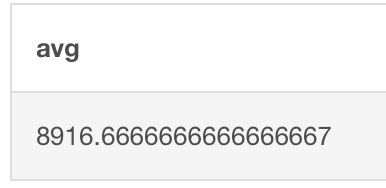
select count(\*) from employees e inner join departments d using(department\_id) inner join locations l using(location\_id) inner join countries c using(country\_id) inner join regions r using(region\_id) where r.region\_name = 'Europe';



https://www.db-fiddle.com/f/9JdN9c9fBJ8xD8SFVk6q4W/15

1. Определить среднюю зарплату работников из Европы (регион с именем "Europe").  
   **Ответ:**

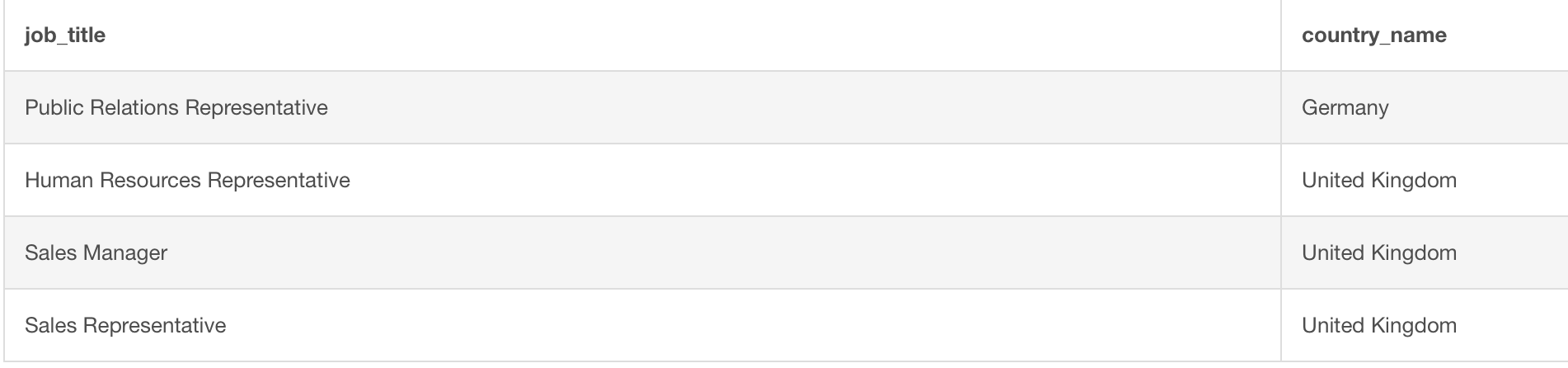
select avg(e.salary) from employees e inner join departments d using(department\_id) inner join locations l using(location\_id) inner join countries c using(country\_id) inner join regions r using(region\_id) where r.region\_name = 'Europe';



https://www.db-fiddle.com/f/9JdN9c9fBJ8xD8SFVk6q4W/16

1. Определите все должности встречающиеся в странах Европы   
   **Ответ:**

select distinct j.job\_title, c.country\_name from employees e inner join jobs j using(job\_id) inner join departments d using(department\_id) inner join locations l using(location\_id) inner join countries c using(country\_id) inner join regions r using(region\_id) where r.region\_name = 'Europe' order by c.country\_name, j.job\_title;



https://www.db-fiddle.com/f/9JdN9c9fBJ8xD8SFVk6q4W/18

1. Определить год, в котором было трудоустроено больше всего человек.    
   **Ответ:**

select extract(year from hire\_date) as yearr from employees group by extract(year from hire\_date) order by count(\*) DESC limit 1;



https://www.db-fiddle.com/f/9JdN9c9fBJ8xD8SFVk6q4W/19

1. Определить работника (работников), который эффективнее всех продвинулся по карьерной лестнице. Под эффективностью будем понимать разницу максимальной зарплаты на новой должности и минимальной на старой должности.    
   **Ответ:**

with career\_growth as (

select jh.employee\_id, max(j\_new.max\_salary) - min(j\_old.min\_salary) as growth

from job\_history jh

inner join jobs j\_old on jh.job\_id = j\_old.job\_id

inner join employees e on jh.employee\_id = e.employee\_id

inner join jobs j\_new on e.job\_id = j\_new.job\_id

group by jh.employee\_id)

select e.employee\_id as id\_employee, e.first\_name as fiirst\_name, e.last\_name as laast\_name, d.department\_name as department

from employees e

inner join career\_growth cg on e.employee\_id = cg.employee\_id

inner join departments d on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

where cg.growth = (select max(growth) from career\_growth)

order by e.employee\_id;



https://www.db-fiddle.com/f/9JdN9c9fBJ8xD8SFVk6q4W/21

1. Найти всех таких сотрудников, менеджер которых трудоустроен в другом отделе.   
   **Ответ:**

select e.employee\_id, ed.department\_name as employee\_department, ec.country\_name as employee\_country, e.manager\_id, md.department\_name as manager\_department, mc.country\_name as manager\_country

from employees e

inner join departments ed using(department\_id)

inner join locations el using(location\_id)

inner join countries ec using(country\_id)

inner join employees m on e.manager\_id = m.employee\_id

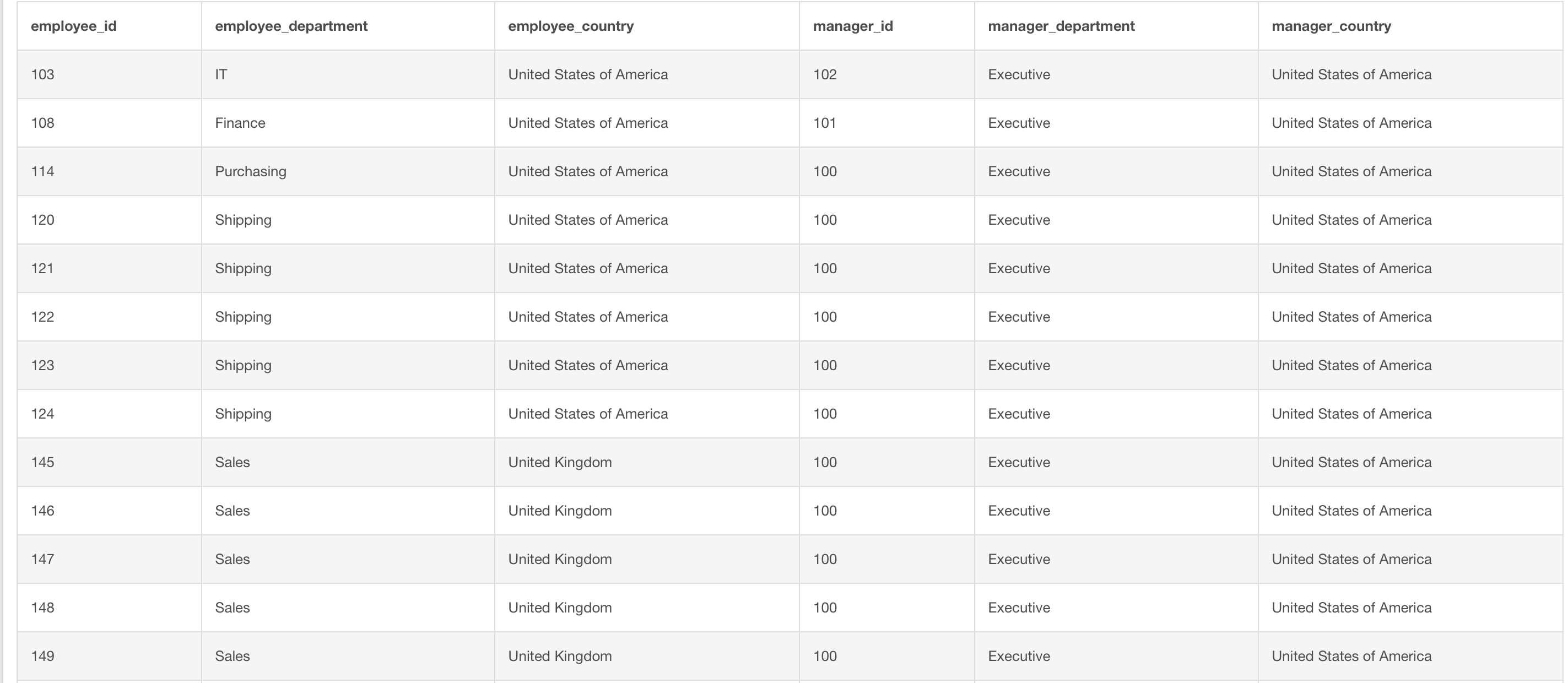
inner join departments md on m.department\_id = md.department\_id

inner join locations ml on md.location\_id = ml.location\_id

inner join countries mc on ml.country\_id = mc.country\_id

where e.department\_id != m.department\_id

order by e.employee\_id;





https://www.db-fiddle.com/f/9JdN9c9fBJ8xD8SFVk6q4W/20