# SQL ÖDEVİ 3 - İSMAİL BERKEHAN GÖKDEMİR

## Sorular & Cevaplar

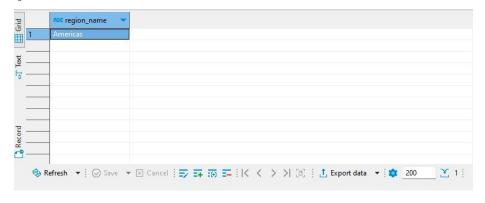
Soru 1) City içerisinde 'South' kelimesi geçen dataların region\_name'ini benzersiz bir şekilde gösterin.

#### Cevap 1)

Sorgu:

SELECT DISTINCT hr.hr\_regions.region\_name
FROM hr.hr\_locations
JOIN hr.hr\_countries ON hr.hr\_locations.country\_id = hr.hr\_countries.country\_id
JOIN hr.hr\_regions ON hr.hr\_countries.region\_id = hr.hr\_regions.region\_id
WHERE hr.hr\_locations.city LIKE '%South%'

### Çıktı:



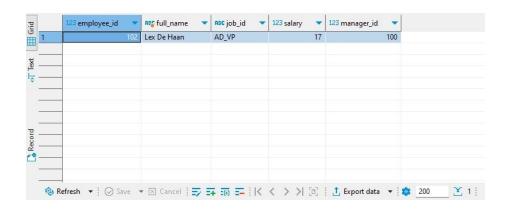
**Soru 2) manager\_id**'si 100 olan yöneticinin altında çalışan elemanlardan, en yüksek maaş alan kimdir? Eğer birden fazla en yüksek maaş alan varsa alfabetik olarak sıralayıp ilk geleni alınız.

#### Cevap 2)

Sorgu:

```
SELECT employee_id, CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS full_name, job_id, salary, manager_id FROM hr_employees
WHERE manager_id = 100
ORDER BY salary DESC, full_name ASC
LIMIT 1
```

Çıktı:



Soru 3) hr.hr\_employees tablosunda, hire\_date'i 1985 ve 1995 arasındaki kayıtların bağlı oldukları departman isimleri nelerdir?

#### Cevap 3)

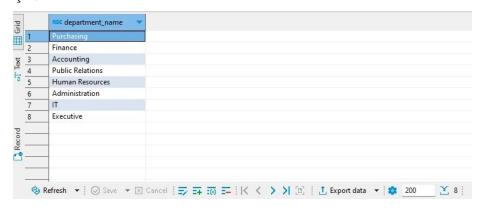
Sorgu:

SELECT DISTINCT hr.hr\_departments.department\_name

FROM hr.hr\_employees

JOIN hr.hr\_departments ON hr.hr\_employees.department\_id = hr.hr\_departments.department\_id WHERE hr.hr\_employees.hire\_date >= '1985-01-01' AND hr.hr\_employees.hire\_date <= '1994-12-3

## Çıktı:



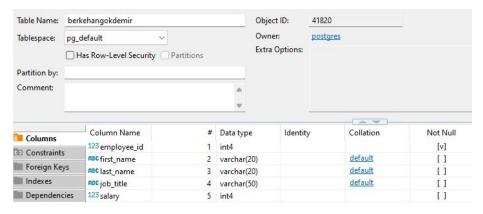
Soru 4) tbl.adsoyad olacak şekilde tablolar yaratın. Bu tablolardaki verileri hr şemasından çekin. Çektiğiniz verilere uygun olarak CREATE TABLE'ınızı detaylandırın (NOT NULL, UNIQUE, FK, PK, CHECK, tabloya yorum ve kolona yorum gibi). NOT: Gördüğümüz her özelliği bir kez kullanacak şekilde aktarım yapacağınız dataları belirlemeniz sizler için iyi olacaktır.

#### Cevap 4)

## 1.Adım - Tablo oluşturma sorgusu:

```
CREATE TABLE berkehangokdemir (
employee_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL UNIQUE,
first_name VARCHAR(20),
last_name VARCHAR(20),
job_title VARCHAR(50),
salary INTEGER
)
```

#### 1.Adım - Sonuç:

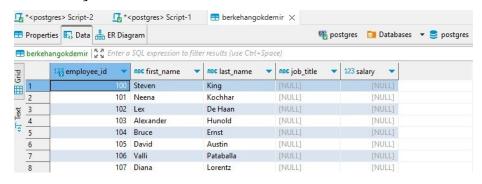


#### 2.Adım - Veri çekme sorguları:

## 2.1 - $hr.hr\_employees$ tarafından çekilenler:

```
INSERT INTO berkehangokdemir (
employee_id,
first_name,
last_name
)
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name
FROM hr.hr_employees
```

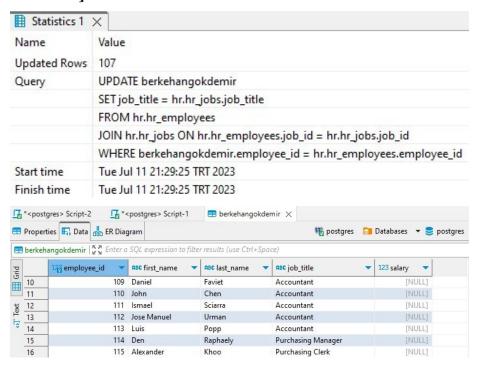
#### 2.1 - Sonuç:



## $\bf 2.2$ - $\bf hr.hr\_jobs$ tarafından çekilenler:

UPDATE berkehangokdemir
SET job\_title = hr.hr\_jobs.job\_title
FROM hr.hr\_employees
JOIN hr.hr\_jobs ON hr.hr\_employees.job\_id = hr.hr\_jobs.job\_id
WHERE berkehangokdemir.employee\_id = hr.hr\_employees.employee\_id

#### 2.2 - Sonuç:



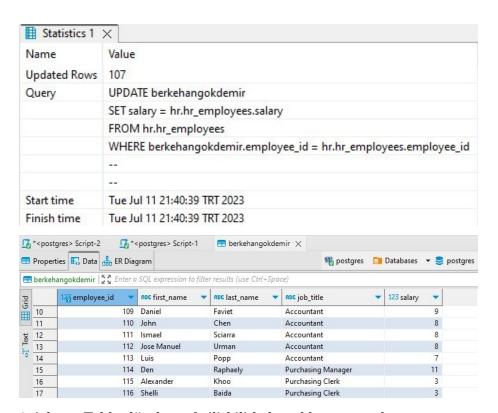
#### 2.3 - hr.hr employees tarafından salary:

UPDATE berkehangokdemir

SET salary = hr.hr\_employees.salary

FROM hr.hr\_employees

WHERE berkehangokdemir.employee\_id = hr.hr\_employees.employee\_id

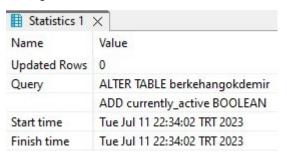


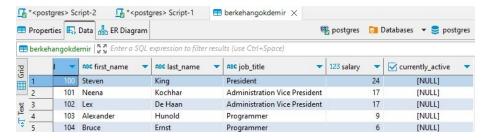
## $3.\mathrm{Adım}$ - Tablo düzeltme & ilişkili kolon ekleme sorguları

## 3.1 - currently\_active kolonu eklenmesi & veri transferi:

## 1.Sorgu:

ALTER TABLE berkehangokdemir ADD currently\_active BOOLEAN

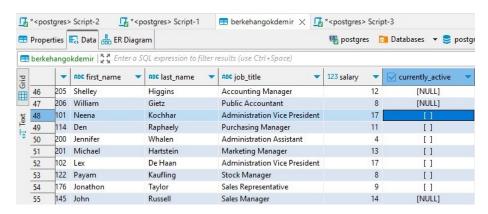




## 2.Sorgu:

```
UPDATE berkehangokdemir
SET currently_active = CASE
WHEN EXISTS (
    SELECT 1
    FROM hr.hr_job_history
    WHERE hr_job_history.employee_id = berkehangokdemir.employee_id
    AND hr_job_history.end_date IS NULL
) THEN TRUE
ELSE FALSE
END
WHERE employee_id IN (
    SELECT employee_id
    FROM hr.hr_job_history
```

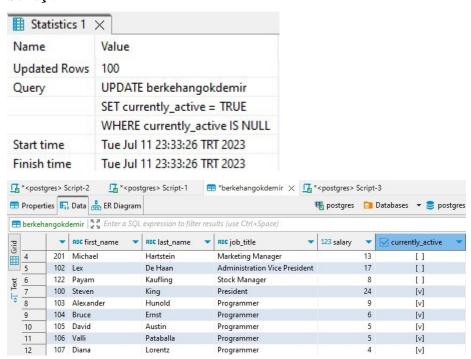
```
Statistics 1 X
               Value
Name
Updated Rows
Query
               UPDATE berkehangokdemir
               SET currently_active = CASE
                WHEN EXISTS (
                 SELECT 1
                 FROM hr.hr_job_history
                 WHERE hr_job_history.employee_id = berkehangokdemir.employee_id
                  AND hr_job_history.end_date IS NULL
                ) THEN TRUE
                ELSE FALSE
               WHERE employee_id IN (
                SELECT employee_id
                FROM hr.hr_job_history
```



Bu aşamada sorgu yaptığımda '[]' şeklinde gözüken değerler false çıkmaktadır. Kalan değerler NULL olarak kaldığı için bir update daha yapacağım:

## 3. Sorgu:

UPDATE berkehangokdemir
SET currently\_active = TRUE
WHERE currently\_active IS NULL

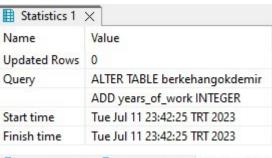


3.2 - years of work kolonu eklenmesi & veri transferi

## 1.Sorgu:

ALTER TABLE berkehangokdemir ADD years\_of\_work INTEGER

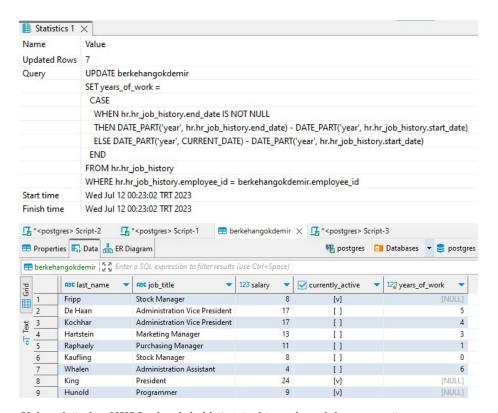
#### Sonuçlar:





#### 2.Sorgu:

```
UPDATE berkehangokdemir
SET years_of_work =
   CASE
   WHEN hr.hr_job_history.end_date IS NOT NULL
   THEN
   DATE_PART('year', hr.hr_job_history.end_date)
   - DATE_PART('year', hr.hr_job_history.start_date)
   ELSE DATE_PART('year', CURRENT_DATE)
   - DATE_PART('year', hr.hr_job_history.start_date)
   END
FROM hr.hr_job_history
WHERE hr.hr_job_history.employee_id = berkehangokdemir.employee_id
Sonuçlar:
```

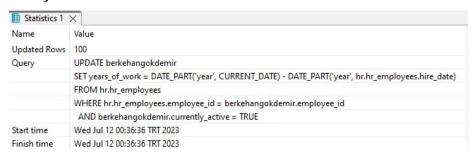


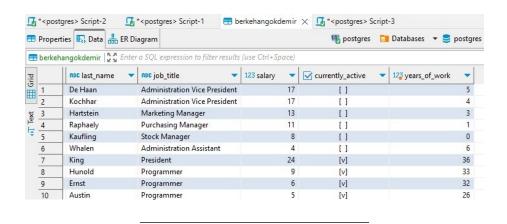
Kalan değerler NULL olarak kaldığı için bir update daha yapacağım:

```
UPDATE berkehangokdemir
SET years_of_work = DATE_PART('year', CURRENT_DATE)
- DATE_PART('year', hr.hr_employees.hire_date)
FROM hr.hr_employees
```

WHERE hr.hr\_employees.employee\_id = berkehangokdemir.employee\_id AND berkehangokdemir.currently\_active = TRUE

Varsayım olarak bu veritabanını günümüzde güncel olarak düşünerek yaptım. Dolayısıyla rakamlar büyük.





**Soru 5)** Dataset'i analiz ederek daha kolay görmek istediğiniz, anlam çıkarabileceğinizi düşündüğünüz sorguları view şeması içerisinde oluşturun.

## Cevap 5)

## 1.Sorgu:

CREATE VIEW hr.country\_id\_region\_view AS
SELECT
hr.hr\_countries.country\_id,
hr.hr\_countries.country\_name,
hr.hr\_regions.region\_name
FROM hr.hr\_countries
JOIN hr.hr\_regions
ON hr.hr\_countries.region\_id = hr.hr\_regions.region\_id

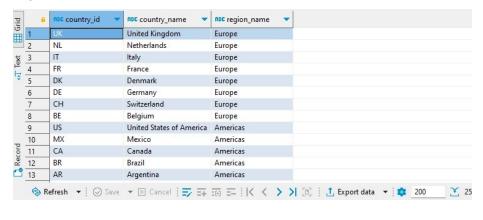
## 1.Çıktı:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	CREATE VIEW hr.country_id_region_view AS
	SELECT
	hr.hr_countries.country_id,
	hr.hr_countries.country_name,
	hr.hr_regions.region_name
	FROM hr.hr_countries
	JOIN hr.hr_regions
	ON hr.hr_countries.region_id = hr.hr_regions.region_id
Start time	Wed Jul 12 15:57:25 TRT 2023
Finish time	Wed Jul 12 15:57:25 TRT 2023

## 2.Sorgu:

SELECT \* FROM hr.country\_id\_region\_view

#### 2.Cıktı:



**Soru 6)** Herkes kendi ad soyadını kullanacak şekilde bir kullanıcı yaratsın Postgres DB'de ve bütün ayrıcalıkları kod kullanarak versin.

## Cevap 6)

Sorgu:

CREATE USER berkehangokdemir WITH PASSWORD 'techbros2023'

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE postgres to berkehangokdemir

ALTER ROLE berkehangokdemir SUPERUSER CREATEDB CREATEROLE INHERIT LOGIN REPLICATION BYPASSRLS

GRANT ALL ON SCHEMA hr TO berkehangokdemir

GRANT CREATE ON SCHEMA hr TO berkehangokdemir

#### Çıktı:

