Practicum – week 5

Opgave 1: Functies

1. select now();
2. select concat(last\_name, ', ', job\_id) as 'Employee and Title' from employees;
3. select employee\_id, last\_name, salary, round(salary/100\*115.5, 0) as 'New Salary' from employees;
4. select employee\_id, last\_name, salary, round(salary/100\*115.5, 0) as 'New Salary', round(salary/100\*15.5, 0) as 'Increase' from employees;
5. select upper(last\_name) as 'name', length(last\_name) as 'length' from employees

where last\_name like 'A%' or last\_name like 'J%' or last\_name like 'M%';

1. select first\_name, last\_name, length(concat(first\_name, ' ', last\_name)) as length from employees;
2. select last\_name, round(salary \* 12, 0) as 'salary' from employees;
3. select first\_name, last\_name, job\_id from employees where length(last\_name) > 8;
4. select last\_name, salary, if(commission\_pct is null, salary, (salary \* 1.20)) AS new\_salary from employees order by last\_name;
5. select last\_name, left(job\_id, 2) from employees where job\_id like '%MGR';

Opgave 2: Aggregatie

1. select round(max(salary)) as Maximum, round(min(salary)) as Minimum, round(sum(salary)) as 'Sum', round(avg(salary)) as Average

from employees;

1. select job\_id, round(max(salary)) as Maximum, round(min(salary)) as Minimum, round(sum(salary)) as 'Sum', round(avg(salary)) as Average

from employees

group by job\_id;

1. select job\_id, count(job\_id) as 'Count'

from employees

group by job\_id;

1. select count(distinct manager\_id) as 'Number of Managers'

from employees;

1. select max(salary) - min(salary) as 'Difference'

from employees;

1. select manager\_id, min(salary) AS 'Minimum'

from employees

where manager\_id IS NOT NULL

group by manager\_id

having min(salary) > 6000

order by Minimum DESC

1. select department\_id

from employees

group by department\_id

having count(employee\_id) > 10

1. select round(avg(salary), 2) as 'Average Salary', count(department\_id) as Count

from employees

where department\_id = 90

1. select department\_id, sum(salary) as 'Total Salary'

from employees

where department\_id is not null

group by department\_id

1. select manager\_id as 'Employee ID', round(avg(salary),2) as 'Average Salary'

from employees

group by manager\_id

having count(employee\_id) > 5

1. select job\_id, count(employee\_id) as count

from employees

group by job\_id

having avg(salary) > 8000