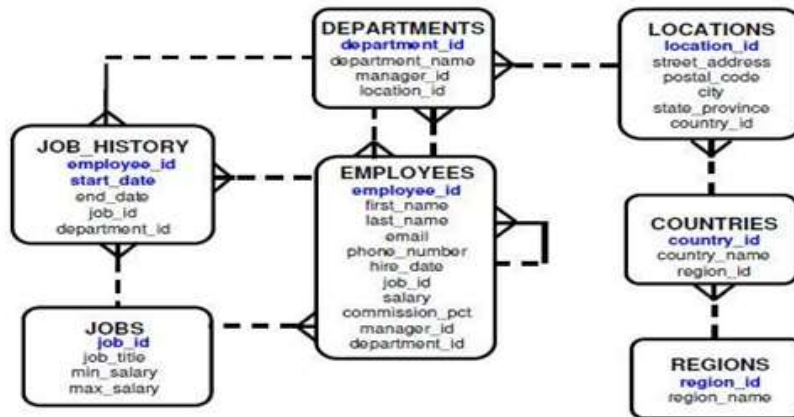


The Human Resources (HR) Schema



Display the department (id , name), manager(id , name)

نلاحظ ان اول 3 هنعرضهم موجودين في ال

departments

بينما الاخير في ال

employees

####

لو عملت التالي

```

Run SQL Command Line
SQL> select department_id,department_name,manager_id
      2  from departments;

DEPARTMENT_ID DEPARTMENT_NAME          MANAGER_ID
-----
10 Administration          200
20 Marketing                201
30 Purchasing              114
40 Human Resources         203
50 Shipping                121
60 IT                      103
70 Public Relations        204
80 Sales                   145
90 Executive               100
100 Finance                108
110 Accounting             205

DEPARTMENT_ID DEPARTMENT_NAME          MANAGER_ID
-----
120 Treasury
130 Corporate Tax
140 Control And Credit
150 Shareholder Services
160 Benefits
170 Manufacturing
    
```

هتلاحظ ان فيه اقسام ملهاش مديرين

كذلك لو عايز مثلا تعرف اسم المدير ذو الرقم 200 هتعمل

```
SQL> select first_name,last_name
2   from employees
3   where employee_id=200;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME
Jennifer	Whalen

```
SQL>
```

يعني لو عملنا الكود بتاع الحل لازم تطلع جينيفر معانا ذات أي دي 200
الكود دا هيشغل

Task6_solution
=====

Q1: select d.department_id,department_name,d.manager_id,first_name||' '||last_name
from departments d join employees e
on d.manager_id = employee_id

بس هو كده هيحدد يقارن بين المانيجر أي دي >واللي فيه لعلمك قيم نل <
مع قيم الموظفين وفي الآخر من هتطلع حاجة مفيدة لأنك بتقارن نل بقيمة ثانية
فعلشان توفر على نفسك الوقت الضائع في المقارنة المش مفيدة دي
كان كل نل هنقارن بينها وبين 107 قيمة ثانية من عمود الأي دي بتاع الموظفين
فهنضيف حنة بسيطة في ال
on

```
SQL>
SQL> select d.department_id,department_name,d.manager_id,first_name||' '||last_n
ame Mgr_Name
2   from departments d join employees e
3   on d.manager_id is not null and d.manager_id = employee_id;_
```

Run SQL Command Line

10 Administration	200
Jennifer Whalen	
20 Marketing	201
Michael Hartstein	
40 Human Resources	203
Susan Mavris	
70 Public Relations	204
Hermann Baer	
110 Accounting	205
Shelley Higgins	

11 rows selected.

```
SQL>
```

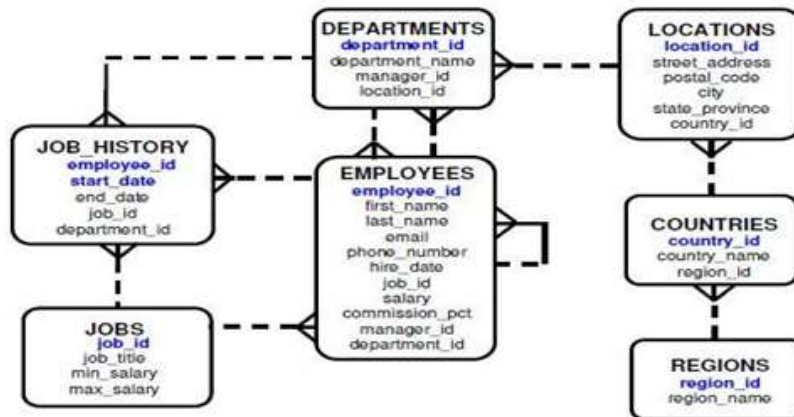
هيطلع 11 قسم وهم بالفعل اللي ليهم مديرين وعلشان تتأكد

```
SQL> select count(unique department_id)
      2 from employees;
```

```
COUNT(UNIQUEDEPARTMENT_ID)
-----
                        11
```

لو كان القسم ملوش أي دي يبقى ملوش مدير

The Human Resources (HR) Schema



Names of employees who are directly managed by *Steven King*

Then we use the self-join

###

14 rows selected.

```
SQL> select w.employee_id Emp_id,w.first_name||' '||w.last_name Emp_Name
  2  from employees w join employees m
  3  on w.manager_id =m.employee_id and m.first_name='Steven' and m.last_name='K
ing';
```

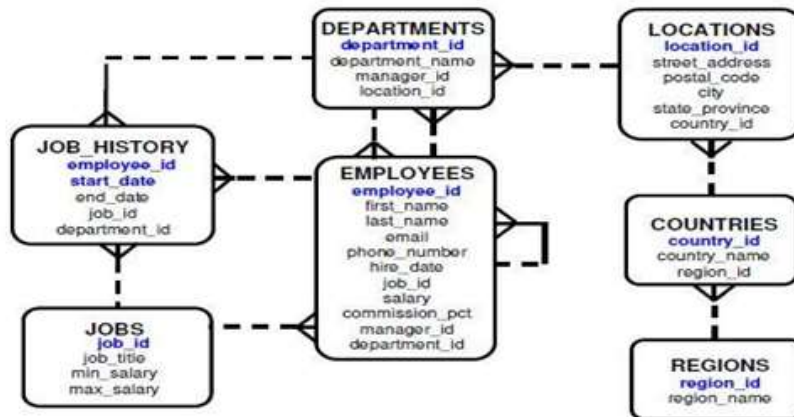
name= King ,

EMP_ID	EMP_NAME
101	Neena Kochhar
102	Lex De Haan
114	Den Raphaely
120	Matthew Weiss
121	Adam Fripp
122	Payam Kaufling
123	Shanta Ullman
124	Kevin Mourgous
145	John Russell
146	Karen Partners
147	Alberto Errazuriz
EMP_ID	EMP_NAME
148	Gerald Cambrault
149	Eleni Zlotkey
201	Michael Hartstein

14 rows selected.

SQL>

The Human Resources (HR) Schema



for each dep

display dep name , max , min , avg salary of its employees

هنعمل ماتش بين جدول الاقسام بسبب أول مطلوب

بين جدول الموظفين بسبب آخر ثلاثة

وتلاحظ إنه قال لكل

يعني هنعمل

group by

###

```

SQL> select d.department_id ID, department_name Name, max(salary) Max, min(salary)
Min, avg(salary) Avg
2 from employees e join departments d
3 on e.department_id = d.department_id
4 group by d.department_id, department_name;
    
```

ID	NAME	MAX	MIN	AUG
100	Finance	12008	6900	8601.33333
50	Shipping	8200	2100	3475.55556
70	Public Relations	10000	10000	10000
30	Purchasing	11000	2500	4150
90	Executive	24000	17000	19333.3333
10	Administration	4400	4400	4400
110	Accounting	12008	8300	10154
40	Human Resources	6500	6500	6500
20	Marketing	13000	6000	9500
60	IT	9000	4200	5760
80	Sales	14000	6100	8955.88235

11 rows selected.

SQL>

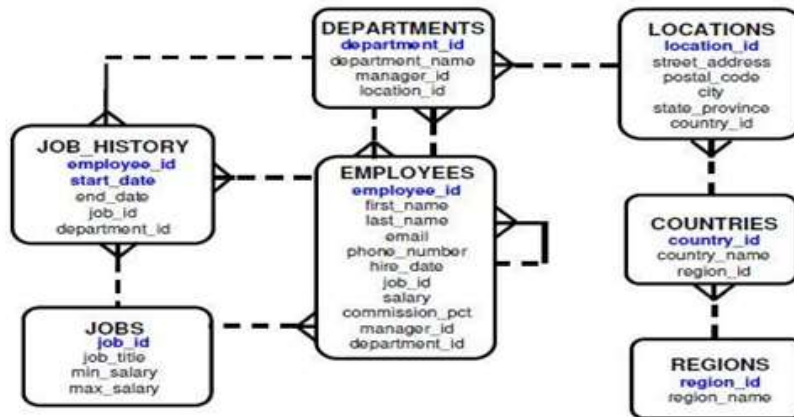
ولو ربتناهم هيقوا كالتالي

```
4 group by d.department_id, department_name
5 order by 1;
```

ID	NAME	MAX	MIN	AVG
10	Administration	4400	4400	4400
20	Marketing	13000	6000	9500
30	Purchasing	11000	2500	4150
40	Human Resources	6500	6500	6500
50	Shipping	8200	2100	3475.55556
60	IT	9000	4200	5760
70	Public Relations	10000	10000	10000
80	Sales	14000	6100	8955.88235
90	Executive	24000	17000	19333.3333
100	Finance	12008	6900	8601.33333
110	Accounting	12008	8300	10154

11 rows selected.

The Human Resources (HR) Schema



display how many empl , sum (sal) , job_title
for each job_id

هنستعمل

group by job_id

هنربط بين جدول الموظفين و....الوظائف بسبب المعروض الاخير

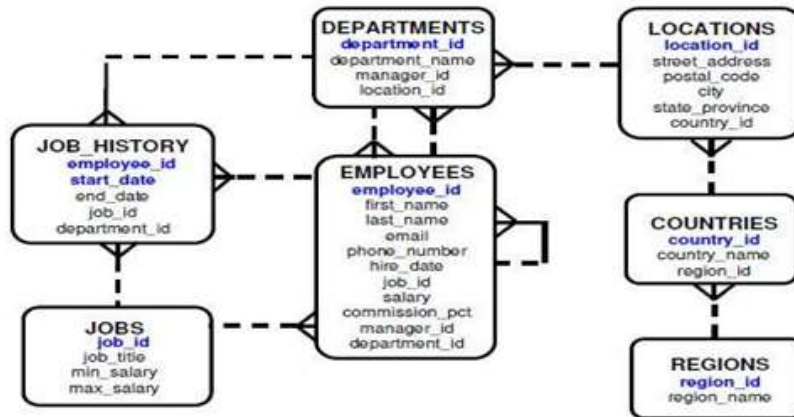
###

```

SQL> select j.job_id ID,job_title Title,count(employee_id) Num,sum(salary) Total
2  from jobs j join employees e
3  on j.job_id=e.job_id
4  group by j.job_id,job_title
    
```

IT_PROG	Programmer	5	28800
MK_MAN	Marketing Manager	1	13000
SA_REP	Sales Representative	30	250500
AC_MGR	Accounting Manager	1	12000
AC_ACCOUNT	Public Accountant	1	8300
FI_MGR	Finance Manager	1	12000
PU_MAN	Purchasing Manager	1	11000
SH_CLERK	Shipping Clerk	20	64300
FI_ACCOUNT	Accountant	5	39600
AD PRES	President	1	24000
ID	TITLE	NUM	TOTAL
MK_REP	Marketing Representative	1	6000
SA_MAN	Sales Manager	5	61000
AD VP	Administration Vice President	2	34000
PU_CLERK	Purchasing Clerk	5	13900
ST_CLERK	Stock Clerk	20	55700
ST_MAN	Stock Manager	5	36400
HR_REP	Human Resources Representative	1	6500
PR_REP	Public Relations Representative	1	10000
19 rows selected.			

The Human Resources (HR) Schema



display dep name , city , country name , region name

هنرط بين 4 جداول
الأقسام و الموقع والدول والمناطق
###

```

SQL> select department_name,city,country_name,region_name
2  from departments d join locations l
3  on d.location_id = l.location_id join countries c
4  on c.country_id = l.country_id join regions r
5  on r.region_id = c.region_id;
    
```

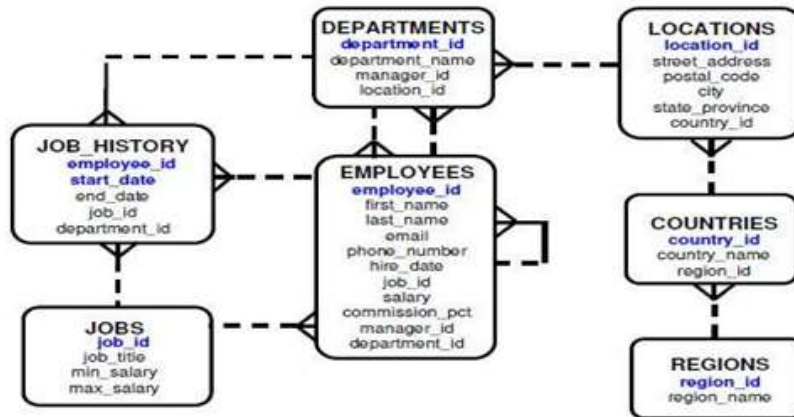
Run SQL Command Line

Executive	Seattle	Americas
United States of America		
Purchasing	Seattle	Americas
United States of America		
DEPARTMENT_NAME	CITY	
COUNTRY_NAME		REGION_NAME
Administration	Seattle	Americas
United States of America		
Shipping	South San Francisco	Americas
United States of America		
IT	Southlake	Americas
United States of America		

27 rows selected.

SQL

The Human Resources (HR) Schema



for each manager
display manager (id , name) , no. of empl they manage

هنستعمل
group by manager_id
وكلهم في نفس الجدول
يبقى هنعمل
self-join
###

27 rows selected.

```

SQL> select w.manager_id Mgr_ID,m.first_name||' '||m.last_name Mgr_Name,count(w.
employee_id) Num_Of_Emps
2   from employees w join employees m
3   on w.manager_id=m.employee_id
4   group by w.manager_id,m.first_name||' '||m.last_name

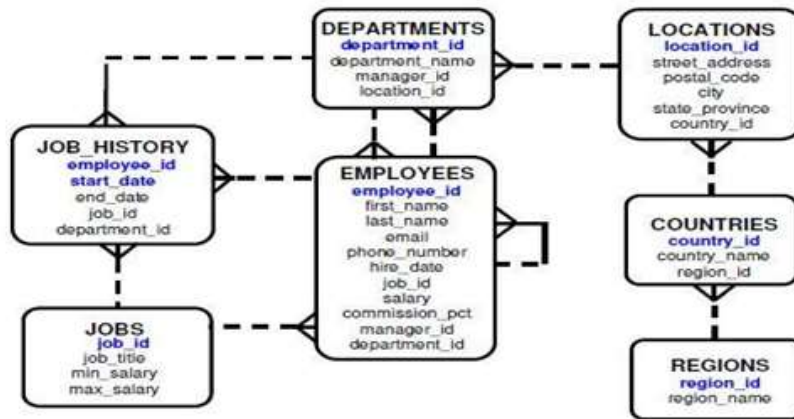
```

205	Shelley Higgins	1
MGR_ID	MGR_NAME	NUM_OF_EMPS
101	Neena Kochhar	5
120	Matthew Weiss	8
122	Payam Kaufling	8
147	Alberto Errazuriz	6
145	John Russell	6
124	Kevin Mourgos	8
149	Eleni Zlotkey	6

18 rows selected.

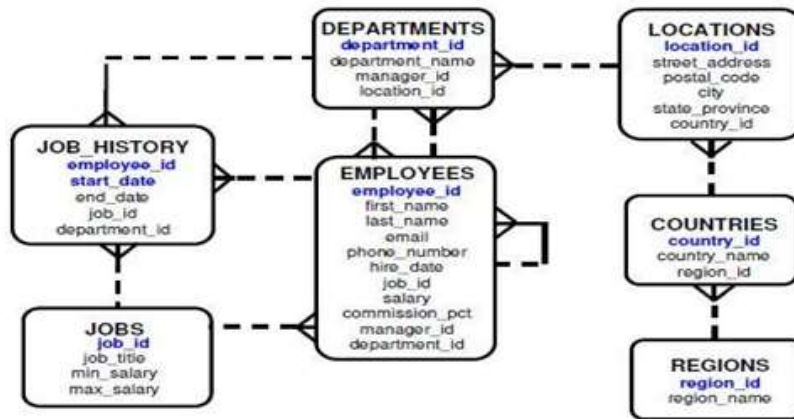
SQL>

The Human Resources (HR) Schema



###

The Human Resources (HR) Schema



###