TP Final

Ricardo Vallejo

Yulia Kalugina

---3. SQL

----3.1. Charger le jeu de donnees « data\_person\_profiles.txt ».---

CREATE TABLE public.data\_person\_profiles

(

age integer,

work\_class varchar(50),

salary integer,

education varchar(50),

education\_num integer,

marital\_status varchar(50),

occupation varchar(50),

relationship varchar(50),

race varchar(50),

gender varchar(50),

capital\_gain integer,

capital\_loss integer,

hours\_per\_week integer,

country varchar(50),

target varchar(50)

)

TABLESPACE pg\_default;

ALTER TABLE public.data\_person\_profiles

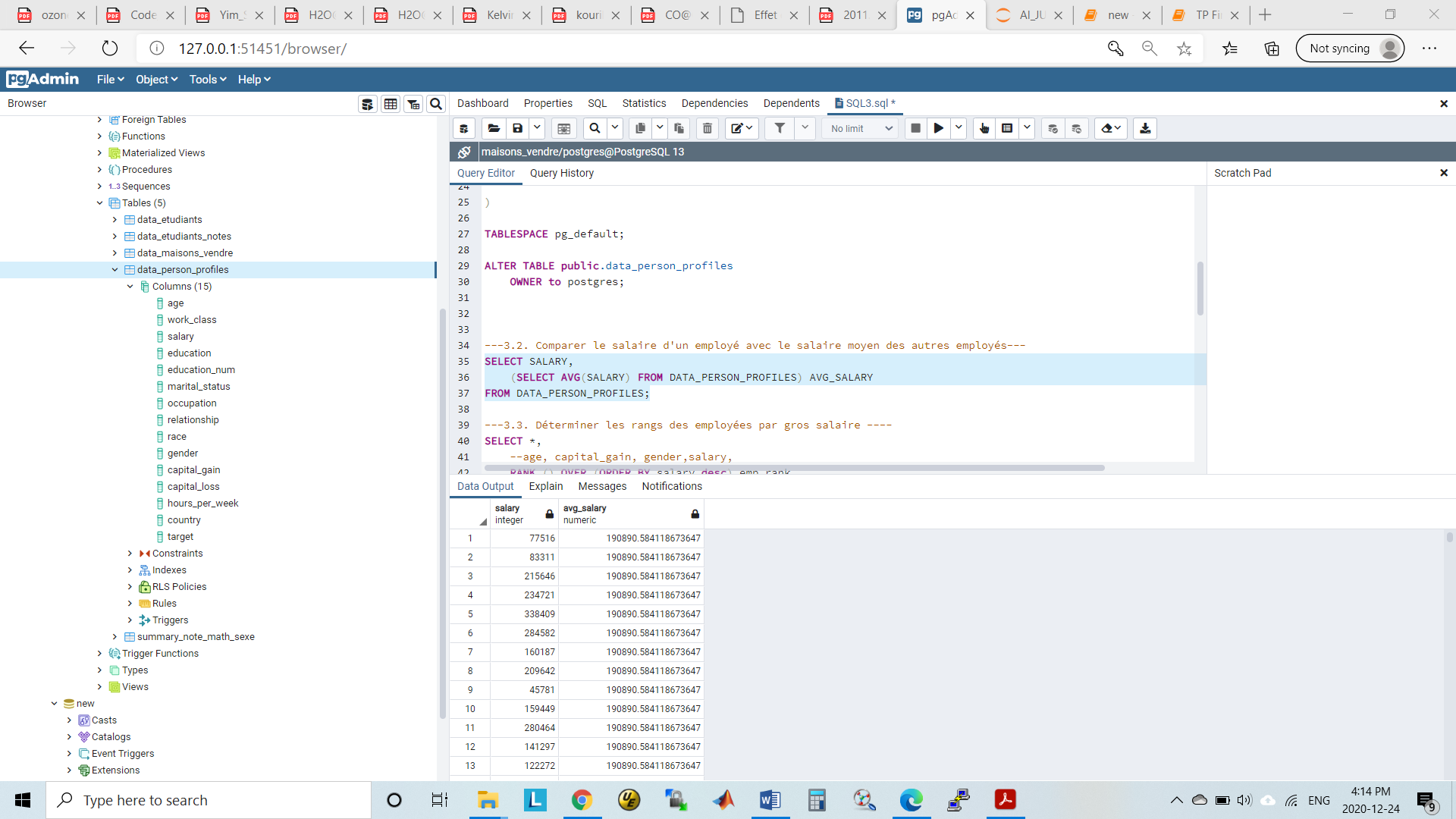
OWNER to postgres;

---3.2. Comparer le salaire d'un employee avec le salaire moyen des autres employees---

SELECT SALARY,

(SELECT AVG(SALARY) FROM DATA\_PERSON\_PROFILES) AVG\_SALARY

FROM DATA\_PERSON\_PROFILES;



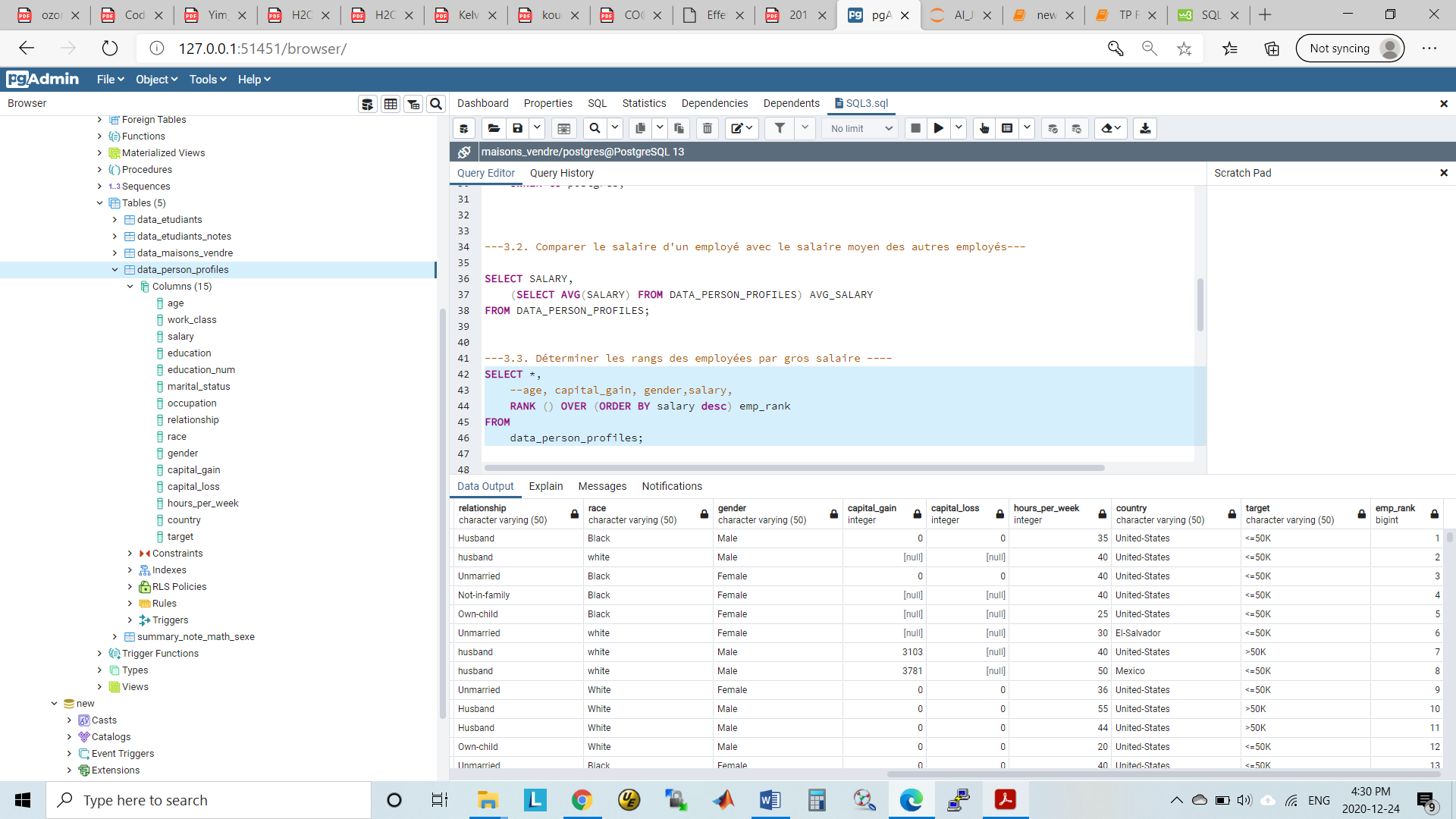
---3.3. Determiner les rangs des employees par gros salaire ----

SELECT \*,

RANK () OVER (ORDER BY salary desc) emp\_rank

FROM

data\_person\_profiles;



---3.4. Determine les 10 premiers rangs des employees par age, capital-gain et sexe ---

--by age

SELECT

age, capital\_gain, gender,salary, RANK () OVER (

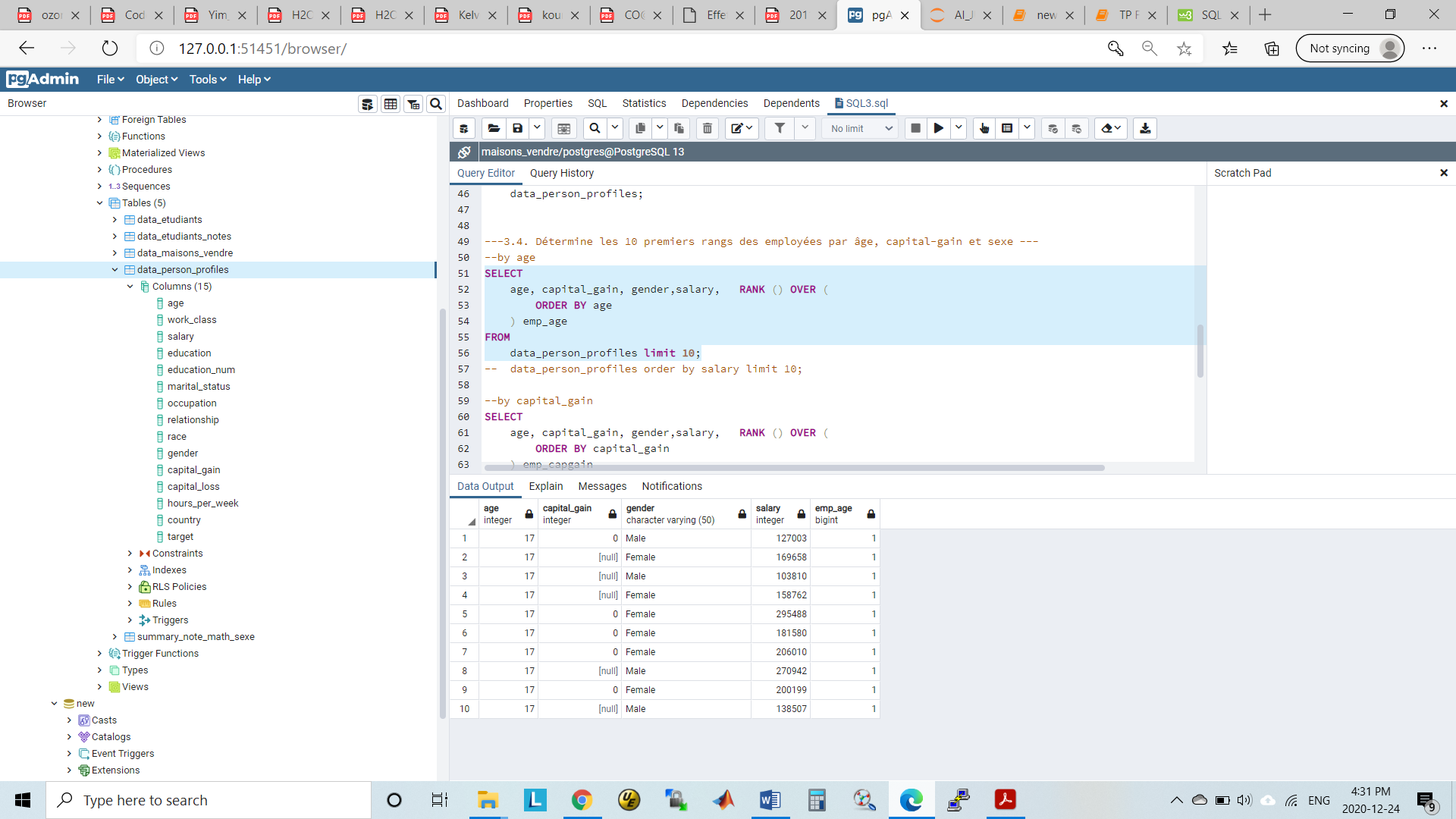
ORDER BY age

) emp\_age

FROM

data\_person\_profiles limit 10;

-- data\_person\_profiles order by salary limit 10;



--by capital\_gain

SELECT

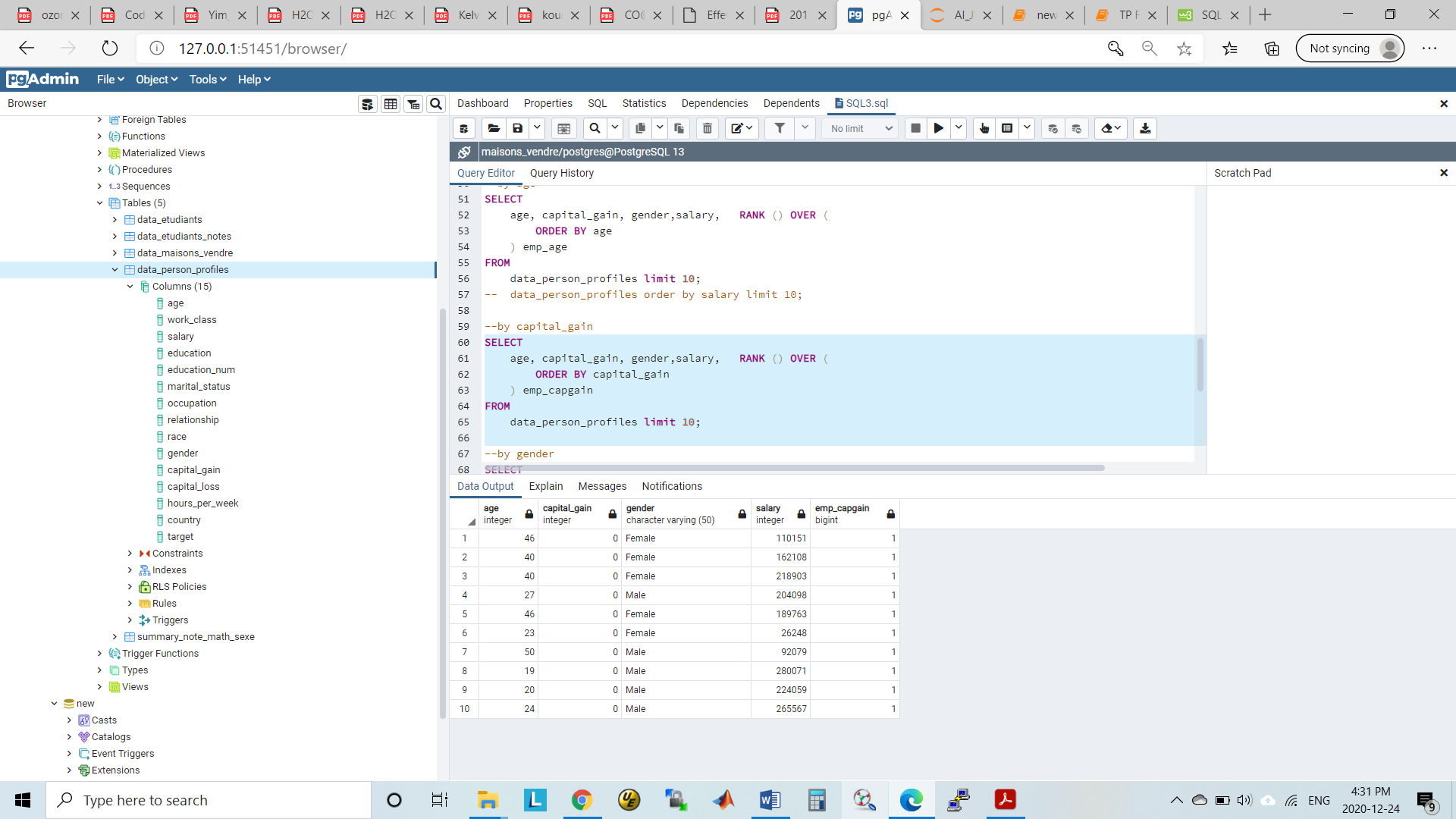
age, capital\_gain, gender,salary, RANK () OVER (

ORDER BY capital\_gain

) emp\_capgain

FROM

data\_person\_profiles limit 10;



--by gender

SELECT

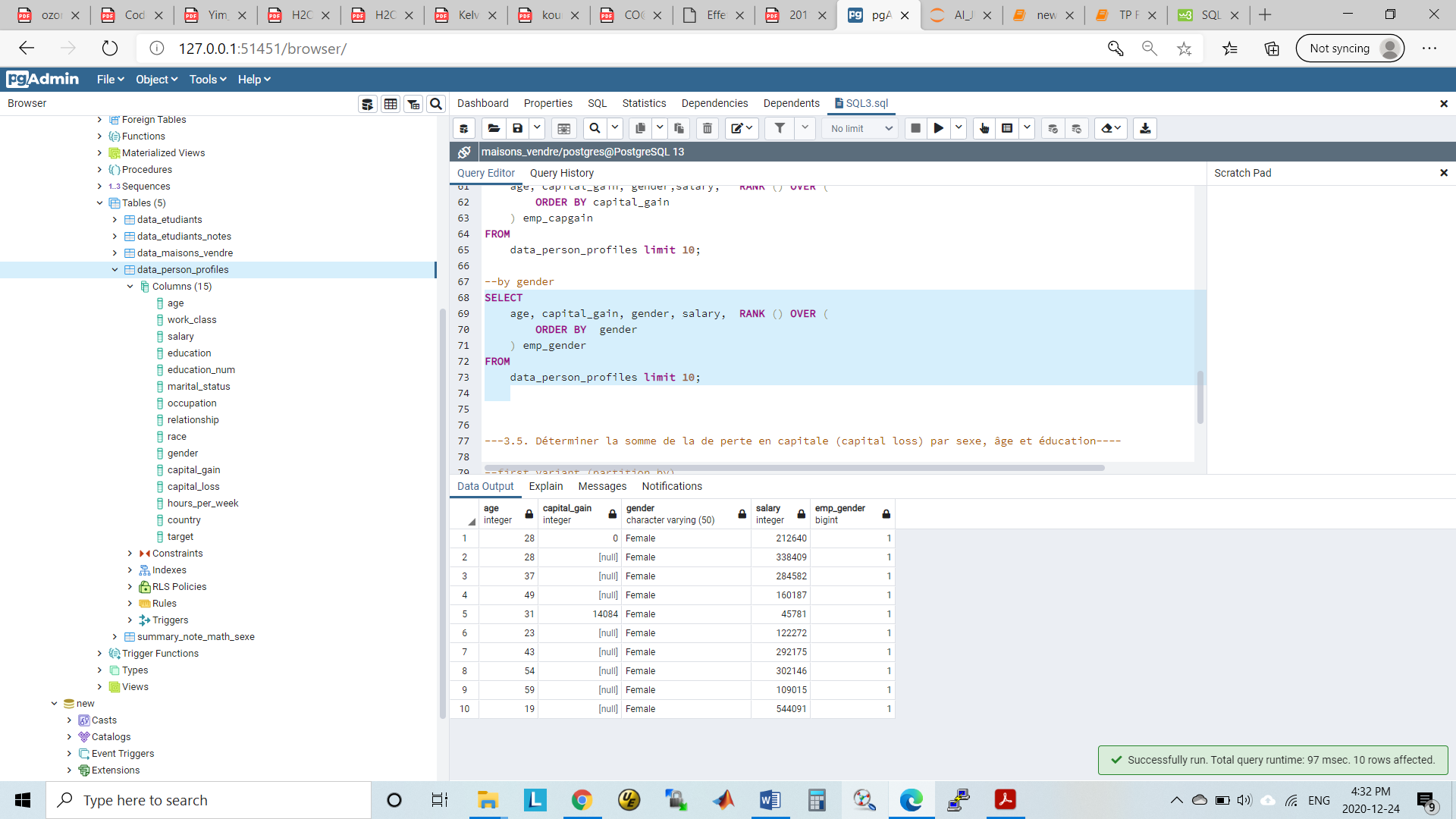
age, capital\_gain, gender, salary, RANK () OVER (

ORDER BY gender

) emp\_gender

FROM

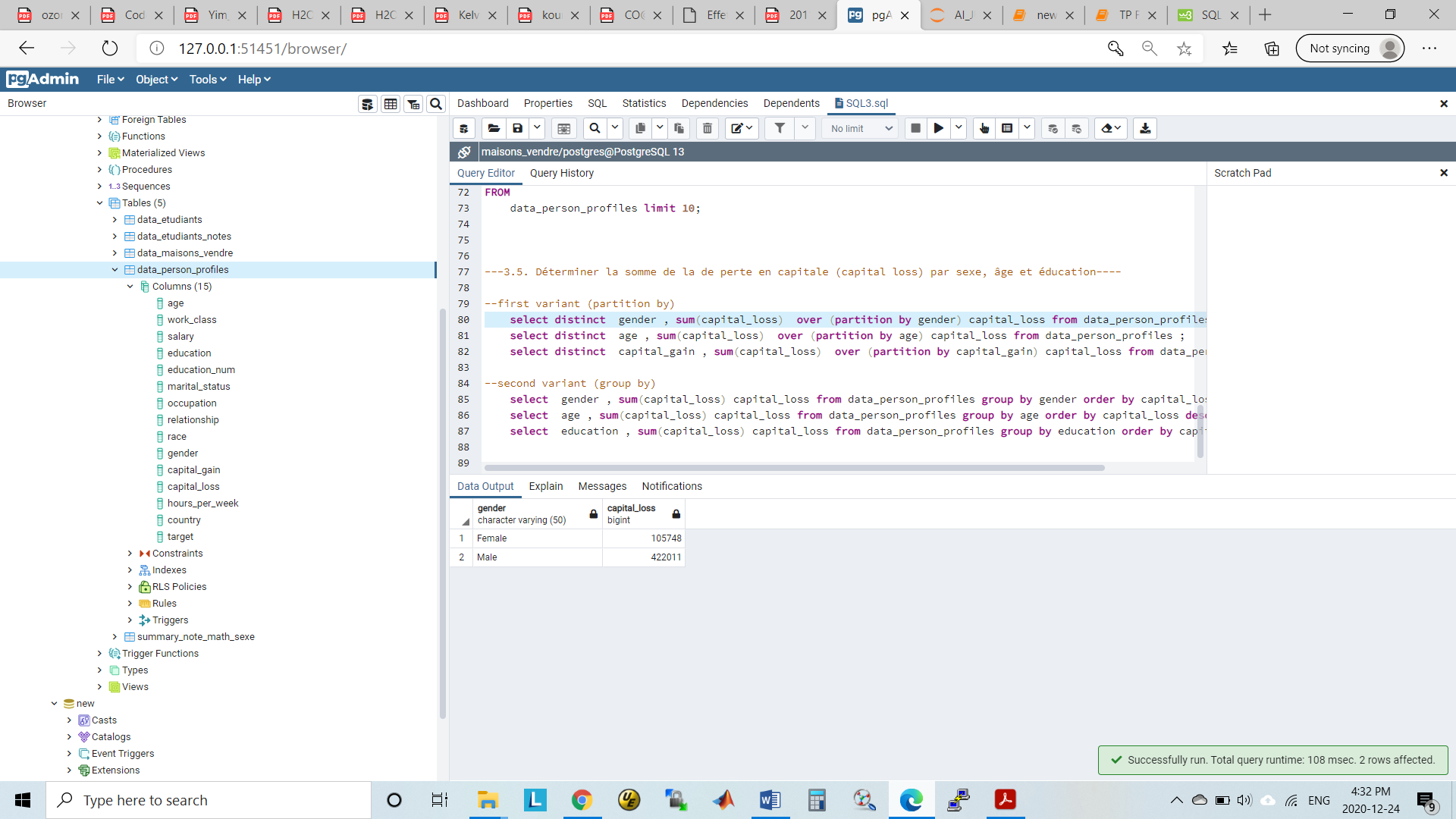
data\_person\_profiles limit 10;



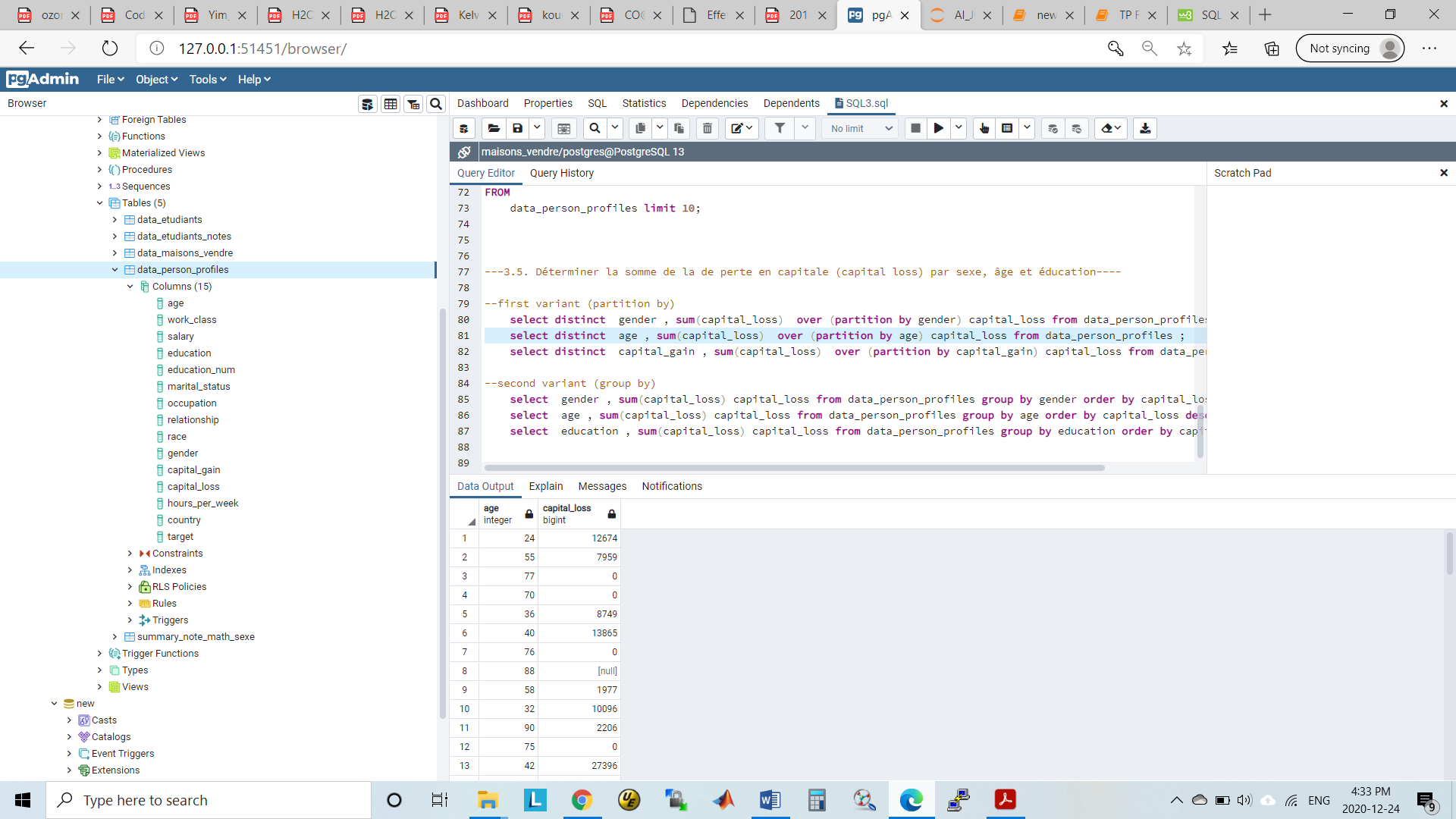
---3.5. Determiner la somme de la de perte en capitale (capital loss) par sexe, Age et Education----

--first variant (partition by)

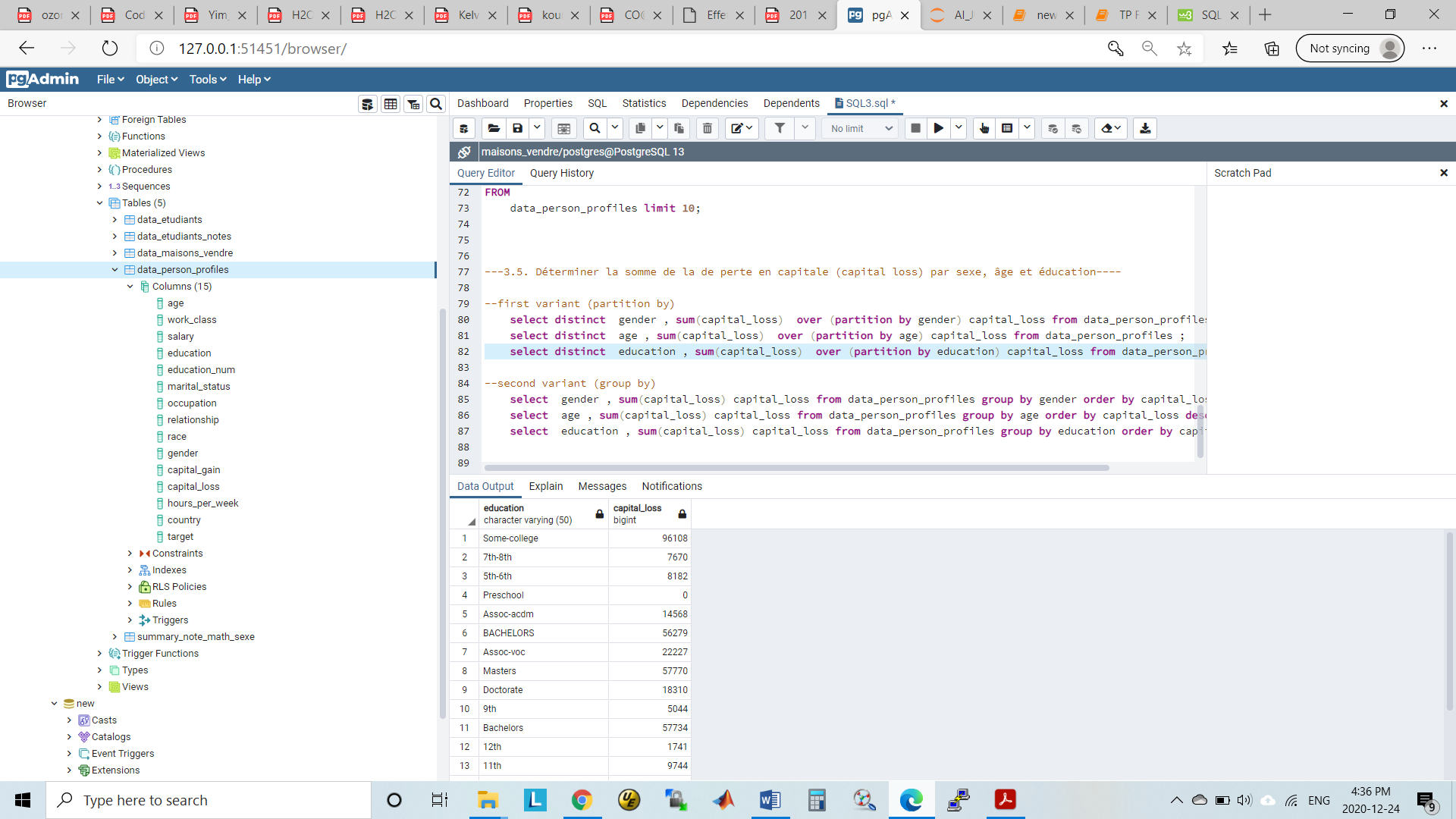
select distinct gender , sum(capital\_loss) over (partition by gender) capital\_loss from data\_person\_profiles ;



select distinct age , sum(capital\_loss) over (partition by age) capital\_loss from data\_person\_profiles ;



select distinct education , sum(capital\_loss) over (partition by education) capital\_loss from data\_person\_profiles ;



--second variant (group by)

select gender , sum(capital\_loss) capital\_loss from data\_person\_profiles group by gender order by capital\_loss desc;;

select age , sum(capital\_loss) capital\_loss from data\_person\_profiles group by age order by capital\_loss desc;;

select education , sum(capital\_loss) capital\_loss from data\_person\_profiles group by education order by capital\_loss desc;