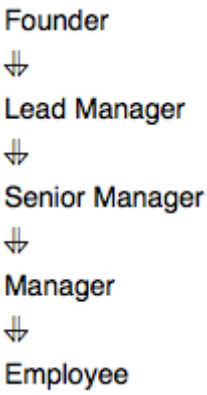
Problem

Amber's conglomerate corporation just acquired some new companies. Each of the companies follows this hierarchy:



Given the table schemas below, write a query to print the company_code, founder name, total number of lead managers, total number of senior managers, total number of managers, and total number of employees. Order your output by ascending company_code.

Note:

- The tables may contain duplicate records.
- The company_code is string, so the sorting should not be numeric. For example, if the company_codes are C_1, C_2, and C_10, then the ascending company_codes will be C_1, C_10, and C_2.

Input Format

The following tables contain company data:

- Company: The company_code is the code of the company and founder is the founder of the company.

Column	Type
company_code	String
founder	String

- Lead_Manager: The lead_manager_code is the code of the lead manager, and the company_code is the code of the working company.

Column	Type
lead_manager_code	String
company_code	String

- Senior_Manager: The senior_manager_code is the code of the senior manager, the lead_manager_code is the code of its lead manager, and the company_code is the code of the working company.

Column	Type
senior_manager_code	String
lead_manager_code	String
company_code	String

- Manager: The manager_code is the code of the manager, the senior_manager_code is the code of its senior manager, the lead_manager_code is the code of its lead manager, and the company_code is the code of the working company.

Column	Type
manager_code	String
senior_manager_code	String
lead_manager_code	String
company_code	String

- Employee: The employee_code is the code of the employee, the manager_code is the code of its manager, the senior_manager_code is the code of its senior manager,

the lead_manager_code is the code of its lead manager, and the company_code is the code of the working company.

Column	Type
employee_code	String
manager_code	String
senior_manager_code	String
lead_manager_code	String
company_code	String

Sample Input

Company Table:

company_code	founder
C1	Monika
C2	Samantha

Lead_Manager Table:

lead_manager_code	company_code
LM1	C1
LM2	C2

Senior_Manager Table:

senior_manager_code	lead_manager_code	company_code
SM1	LM1	C1
SM2	LM1	C1
SM3	LM2	C2

Manager Table:

manager_code	senior_manager_code	lead_manager_code	company_code
M1	SM1	LM1	C1
M2	SM3	LM2	C2
M3	SM3	LM2	C2

Employee Table:

employee_code	manager_code	senior_manager_code	lead_manager_code	company_code
E1	M1	SM1	LM1	C1
E2	M1	SM1	LM1	C1
E3	M2	SM3	LM2	C2
E4	M3	SM3	LM2	C2

Sample Output

C1 Monika 1 2 1 2
C2 Samantha 1 1 2 2

Explanation

In company C1, the only lead manager is LM1. There are two senior managers, SM1 and SM2, under LM1. There is one manager, M1, under senior manager SM1. There are two employees, E1 and E2, under manager M1.

In company C2, the only lead manager is LM2. There is one senior manager, SM3, under LM2. There are two managers, M2 and M3, under senior manager SM3. There is one employee, E3, under manager M2, and another employee, E4, under manager, M3.

Solution

select c.company_code, c.founder, count(distinct l.lead_manager_code), count(distinct s.senior_manager_code), count(distinct m.manager_code), count(distinct e.employee_code) from Company as c join Lead_Manager as l on c.company_code = l.company_code join Senior_Manager as s on l.lead_manager_code = s.lead_manager_code join Manager as m on s.senior_manager_code = m.senior_manager_code join Employee as e on

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m.manager_code = e.manager_code group by c.company_code, c.founder order by
c.company_code;
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