**ASSIGNMENT#4**

**Use the “hrdb\_part2.sql” (under Experiments tab in D2L) to create more tables in the “hrdb” database that you created in your Assignment 3. After you created the tables, use “show tables;”, and attach the screenshot to your solution**

A picture containing graphical user interface

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**1. Write a query to find the name (first\_name, last\_name) and the salary of the employees who have a higher salary than the employee whose last\_name=’Bull’.**

Text

Description automatically generatedselect FIRST\_NAME,LAST\_NAME,SALARY from employees where salary>(select salary from employees where LAST\_NAME='BULL');

**2. Write a query to find the name (first\_name, last\_name) of all employees who works in the IT department.**

select FIRST\_NAME,LAST\_NAME from employees where DEPARTMENT\_ID in (select DEPARTMENT\_ID from departments where department\_name='IT');

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**3. Write a query to find the name (first\_name, last\_name) of the employees who have a manager and worked in a USA based department.**

select FIRST\_NAME,LAST\_NAME from employees where MANAGER\_ID in (select EMPLOYEE\_ID from employees where DEPARTMENT\_ID in (select DEPARTMENT\_ID from departments where location\_id in (select location\_id from locations where country\_id='US')));

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**4. Write a query to find the name (first\_name, last\_name), and salary of the employees whose salary is greater than the average salary.**

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Description automatically generatedSELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);

**5. Write a query to find the name (first\_name, last\_name), and salary of the employees whose salary is equal to the minimum salary for their job grade. 1**

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary FROM employees WHERE employees.salary = (SELECT min\_salary FROM jobs WHERE employees.job\_id = jobs.job\_id);

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**6. Write a query to find the name (first\_name, last\_name), and salary of the employees who earn the same salary as the minimum salary for all departments.**

SELECT FIRST\_NAME,LAST\_NAME,SALARY FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees);

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**7. Write a query to find the 4th minimum salary in the employees table.**

SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees e1 WHERE 4 = (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary) FROM employees e2 WHERE e2.salary <= e1.salary);

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**8. Write a query to get 3 minimum salaries.**

SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees a WHERE 3 >= (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary) FROM employees b WHERE b.salary <= a.salary) ORDER BY a.salary DESC;

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**9. Write a query to find the addresses (location\_id, street\_address, city, state\_province, country\_name) of all the departments**

SELECT location\_id, street\_address, city, state\_province, country\_name FROM locations NATURAL JOIN countries;

Graphical user interface

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**10. Write a query to find the name (first\_name, last\_name), job, department ID and name of the employees who works in London.**

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.job\_id, e.department\_id, d.department\_name FROM employees e

JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id) JOIN locations l ON (d.location\_id = l.location\_id) WHERE LOWER(l.city) = 'London';

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**11. Write a query to find the name (first\_name, last\_name) and hire date of the employees who was hired after ’Jones’.**

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, e.hire\_date FROM employees e JOIN employees davies ON (davies.last\_name = 'Jones') WHERE davies.hire\_date < e.hire\_date;

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**12. Write a query to display department name, name (first\_name, last\_name), hire date, salary of the manager for all managers whose experience is more than 15 years.**

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date, salary, (DATEDIFF(now(), hire\_date))/365 Experience

FROM departments d JOIN employees e ON (d.manager\_id = e.employee\_id) WHERE (DATEDIFF(now(), hire\_date))/365>15;

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