HR Demographics Dataset :

Please take the help of following csv files to fetch the required data and answer the following questions:

a) Employee_HR_Data

b) Department_HR_Data

c) Jobs_HR_Data

d) Job_Grades_HR_Data

e) Job_History_HR_Data

f) location_HR_Data

g) Countries_HR_Data

1. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is higher than 9000. Return first name, last name and department number and salary.
2. Write a SQL query to identify employees who do not have a department number. Return employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number, hire_date, job_id, salary,commission_pct, manager_id and department_id.
3. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose first name does not contain the letter 'T'. Sort the result-set in ascending order by department ID. Return full name (first and last name together), hire_date, salary and department_id.
4. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn between 9000 and 12000 (Begin and end values are included.) and get some commission. Return all fields.
5. Write a SQL query to find those employees who do not earn any commission. Return full name (first and last name), and salary.
6. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work under a manager. Return full name (first and last name), salary, and manager ID.
7. Write a SQL query to find employees whose first names contain the letters F, T, or M. Sort the result-set in descending order by salary. Return all fields
8. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn above 12000 or the seventh character in their phone number is 3. Sort the result-set in descending order by first name. Return full name (first name and last name), hire date, commission percentage, email, and telephone separated by '-', and salary.

9. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose first name contains a character 's' in the third position. Return first name, last name and department id.
10. Write a SQL query to find those employees who worked more than two jobs in the past. Return employee id.
11. Write a SQL query to count the number of employees, the sum of all salary, and difference between the highest salary and lowest salaries by each job id. Return job_id, count, sum, salary_difference.
12. Write a SQL query to find each job ids where two or more employees worked for more than 300 days. Return job id.
13. Write a SQL query to count the number of employees worked under each manager. Return manager ID and number of employees.
14. Write a SQL query to calculate the average salary of employees who receive a commission percentage for each department. Return department id, average salary.
15. Write a SQL query to find the departments where more than ten employees receive commissions. Return department id.
16. Write a SQL query to find those job titles where maximum salary falls between 10000 and 15000 (Begin and end values are included.). Return job_title, max_salary-min_salary.
17. Write a SQL query to find details of those jobs where the minimum salary exceeds 9000. Return all the fields of jobs
18. Write a SQL query to find those employees who work in the same department as ‘Clara’. Exclude all those records where first name is ‘Clara’. Return first name, last name and hire date.
19. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn more than the average salary and work in the same department as an employee whose first name contains the letter 'J'. Return employee ID, first name and salary.
20. Write a query to display the employee id, name (first name and last name) and the job id column with a modified title SALESMAN for those employees whose job title is ST_MAN and DEVELOPER for whose job title is IT_PROG.

JOINS

1. Write a SQL query to find the first name, last name, department, city, and state province for each employee.
2. Write a SQL query to find the first name, last name, salary, and job grade for all employees

3. Write a SQL query to find all those employees who work in department ID 80 or 40. Return first name, last name, department number and department name
4. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose first name contains the letter ‘z’. Return first name, last name, department, city, and state province.
5. Write a SQL query to find all employees who joined on 1st January 1993 and left on or before 31 August 1997. Return job title, department name, employee name, and joining date of the job.
6. Write a SQL query to calculate the difference between the maximum salary of the job and the employee's salary. Return job title, employee name, and salary difference.
7. Write a SQL query to find the department name and the full name (first and last name) of the manager.
8. Write a SQL query to find the department name, full name (first and last name) of the manager and their city.
9. Write a SQL query to find out the full name (first and last name) of the employee with an ID and the name of the country where he/she is currently employed.