☑ ~~ASSIGNMENT NO 6~~

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1. List the employee details along with the department_name to which they belong.

➔ SELECT e.*, d.department_name FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id;

2. List the departments along with their location as full address.

➔ SELECT department_id, department_name,
street_address||', '|| postal_code||', '|| city||', '|| country_id AS full_address
FROM departments
JOIN locations ON departments.location_id = locations.location_id;

3. List the employee names along with their department names and location addresses.

➔ SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, d.department_name,
l.street_address||', '||l.postal_code||', '|| l.city||', '||l.country_id AS location_address
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id;

4. List the first_name, last_name, department_id, department_name, location_id, country_id whose country_id is 'US'.

➔ SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name, l.location_id, l.country_id
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
WHERE l.country_id = 'US';

5. Write a query to list the number of jobs available in the employees table.

➔ SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT job_id) AS job_count
FROM employees;

6. Write a query to get the total salaries payable to employees.

➔ SELECT SUM(salary) AS total_salaries
FROM employees;

7. Write a query to get the maximum salary of an employee working as a Programmer.

➔ SELECT MAX(salary) AS max_salary
FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'PROGRAMMER';

8. Write a query to get the difference between the highest and lowest salaries.

➔ SELECT MAX(salary) - MIN(salary) AS salary_difference
FROM employees;

9. Write a query to find the manager ID and the salary of the lowest-paid employee for that manager.

➔ SELECT manager_id, MIN(salary) AS lowest_salary
FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;

10. Write a query to get the average salary for each job ID excluding Programmer.

➔ SELECT job_id, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary FROM employees
WHERE job_id != 'PROGRAMMER' GROUP BY job_id;

11. Write a query to get the total salary, maximum, minimum, average salary of employees (job ID wise),
for department ID 90 only.

➔ SELECT job_id,
SUM(salary) AS total_salary,
MAX(salary) AS max_salary,
MIN(salary) AS min_salary,
AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 90 GROUP BY job_id;

12. Write a query to get the job ID and maximum salary of the employees where maximum salary is greater
than or equal to $4000.

➔ SELECT job_id, MAX(salary) AS max_salary FROM employees GROUP BY job_id
HAVING MAX(salary) >= 4000;

13. Write a query to get the average salary for all departments employing more than 10 employees.

➔ SELECT department_id, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary FROM employees GROUP BY department_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;

14. Write a SQL query to count the number of employees in each department.
Return department code and number of employees.

➔ SELECT department_id, COUNT(*) AS num_employees FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;

15. Write a SQL query to find all those employees who work in the Finance department.
Return department ID, name (first), job ID and department name.

➔ SELECT e.department_id, e.first_name, e.job_id, d.department_name
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
WHERE d.department_name = 'Finance';

16. Write a query in SQL to display all the data of employees including their department names.

➔ SELECT e.*, d.department_name
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id

17. Write a query in SQL to find the employee ID, first name, and last name of employees working for the ‘Marketing’ department.

➔ SELECT e.department_id, e.first_name, e.Last_name, d.department_name
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
WHERE d.department_name = 'Marketing';