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PRACTIAL-6

AIM : To apply the concept of Aggregating Data using Group functions.

Perform the following queries:

1. List total deposit of customer having account date after 1-jan-96.

```
SQL> SELECT SUM (AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSIT WHERE ADATE>'1-JAN-96';

SUM(AMOUNT)
-----------
      10000
```

2. List total deposit of customers living in city Nagpur.

```
SQL> SELECT SUM(D.AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSIT D,CUSTOMERS C WHERE D.CNAME = C.CNAME AND C.
CITY = 'NAGPUR';

SUM(D.AMOUNT)
-------------
         4200
```

3. List maximum deposit of customers living in Bombay.

```
SQL> SELECT SUM(D.AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSIT D , CUSTOMERS C WHERE D.CNAME = C.CNAME AND
C.CITY = 'BOMBAY';

SUM(D.AMOUNT)
-------------
         6000
```

4. Display the highest, lowest, sum, and average salary of all employees. Label the columns Maximum, Minimum, Sum, and Average, respectively. Round your results to the nearest whole number.

```
SQL> SELECT MAX (EMP_SAL) "MAXIMUM", MIN (EMP_SAL) "MINIMUM", SUM(EMP_SAL) "SUBRACT
ION", ROUND(AVG (EMP_SAL)) "AVERAGE" FROM EMPLOYEE;

   MAXIMUM    MINIMUM SUBRACTION    AVERAGE
---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
      5000        800      16925       2418
```

5. Write a query that displays the difference between the highest and lowest salaries. Label the column DIFFERENCE.

```
SQL> SELECT MAX(EMP_SAL)-MIN(EMP_SAL)"DIFFERENCE" FROM  EMPLOYEE;

DIFFERENCE
----------
      4200
```

6. Create a query that will display the total number of employees and, of that total, the number of employees hired in 1981, 1982, 1983,1984 and 1985.

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT (*) FROM EMPLOYEE1 WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'YYYY')IN(1981,1982,19
83,1984,1985);

  COUNT(*)
----------
         0
```

7. Find the average salaries for each department without displaying the respective department numbers.

```
SQL> SELECT AVG(EMP_SAL) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY DEPT_NO;

AVG(EMP_SAL)
------------
        1600
        2975
         950
        3000
        3725
```

8. Write a query to display the total salary being paid to each job title, within each department.

```
SQL> SELECT DEPT_NO,SUM(EMP_SAL)FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY DEPT_NO;

   DEPT_NO SUM(EMP_SAL)
---------- ------------
        25         1600
        30         2975
        20         1900
        15         3000
        10         7450
```

9. Find the average salaries > 2000 for each department without displaying the respective department numbers.

```
SQL> SELECT AVG(EMP_SAL)FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY DEPT_NO HAVING AVG(EMP_SAL)>2000;

AVG(EMP_SAL)
------------
        2975
        3000
        3725
```

10. Display the job and total salary for each job with a total salary amount exceeding 3000, in which excludes president and sorts the list by the total salary.

```
SQL> SELECT DEPT_NO,SUM(EMP_SAL) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY DEPT_NO HAVING SUM(EMP_SAL)
>3000 ORDER BY SUM (EMP_SAL);

   DEPT_NO SUM(EMP_SAL)
---------- ------------
        10         7450
```

11. List the branches having sum of deposit more than 5000 and located in city Bombay.

```
SQL> SELECT D.BNAME,SUM(D.AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSIT D,BRANCH B WHERE B.BNAME = D.BNAME A
ND B.CITY = 'BOMBAY' GROUP BY D.BNAME HAVING SUM (D.AMOUNT)>5000;

BNAME              SUM(D.AMOUNT)
------------------ -------------
POWAI                      7000
```