L4-W5-DBS301-Group functions

*STEP 1: Put the SQL and the results after each question below*

*STEP 2: Submit on Blackboard.*

1 Display the difference between the Average pay and Lowest pay in the company.

Name this result *Real Amount*.

select avg(salary) - min(salary) as "Real Amount"

from employees



2 Display the department number and Highest, Lowest and Average pay per each department. Name these results *High, Low* and *Avg.*

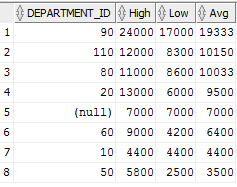
Sort the output so that the department with highest average salary is shown first.

select department\_id, max(salary) as "High", min(salary) as "Low", round(avg(salary)) as "Avg"

from employees

group by department\_id

order by avg(salary) desc



3 Display how many people work the same job in the same department.

Name these results *Dept#, Job* and *How Many.*

Include only jobs that involve more than one person.

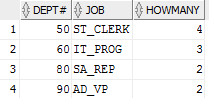
Sort the output so that jobs with the most people involved are shown first.

select department\_id as dept#, job\_id as job, count(job\_id) as howmany

from employees

group by department\_id, job\_id having count(job\_id) > 1

order by count(job\_id) desc



4 For each job title display the job title and total amount paid each month for this type of the job. Exclude titles *AD\_PRES* and *AD\_VP* and also include only jobs that require more than $15,000.

Sort the output so that top paid jobs are shown first.

select job\_id, sum(salary) as "total"

from employees

group by job\_id

having job\_id not in ('ad\_pres','ad\_vp')

and sum(salary) > 15000

order by 2 desc;



5 For each manager number display how many persons he / she supervises. Exclude managers with numbers 100, 101 and 102 and also include only those managers that supervise more than 2 persons.

Sort the output so that manager numbers with the most supervised persons are shown first.

select department\_id, manager\_id, count(manager\_id) as "total employee"

from employees

group by department\_id, manager\_id

having manager\_id not in (100,101,102)

and count(manager\_id) > 2;



6 For each department show the latest and earliest hire date, BUT

- exclude departments 10 and 20

- also exclude those departments where the last person was hired in this century.

- Sort the output so that the most recent, meaning latest hire dates, are shown first.

select department\_id, min(hire\_date) as "earliest", max(hire\_date) as "latest"

from employees

group by department\_id

having department\_id not in (10,20)

and to\_char(max(hire\_date), 'cc') != to\_char(sysdate,'cc')

order by 3 desc;

