

1. Show minimum, average and maximum salary in last 15 years according to job id.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
select min(salary),avg(salary),max(salary),job_id
from hr.employees
where(extract(year from sysdate)-extract(year from hire_date))>=15
group by job_id ;
```

The Query Results window displays the following data:

	MIN(SALARY)	AVG(SALARY)	MAX(SALARY)	JOB_ID
1	17000	17000	17000	AD VP
2	6900	7920	9000	FI ACCOUNT
3	2500	2780	3100	PU CLERK
4	2500	3215	4200	SH CLERK
5	6500	6500	6500	HR REP
6	11000	11000	11000	PU MAN
7	12008	12008	12008	AC MGR
8	2100	2785	3600	ST CLERK
9	4400	4400	4400	AD ASST
10	4200	5760	9000	IT PROG
11	10500	12200	14000	SA MAN
12	8300	8300	8300	AC ACCOUNT
13	12008	12008	12008	FI MGR
14	5800	7280	8200	ST MAN
15	24000	24000	24000	AD PRES
16	13000	13000	13000	MK MAN
17	6100	8350	11500	SA REP
18	6000	6000	6000	MK REP

2. How many employees hired after 2005 for each department?

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
select first_name, commission_pct,
sum(case
when commission_pct is null then salary
else 0 end)
from hr.employees;

select count(*),department_id
from hr.employees
where hire_date>Date '2005-12-31'
group by department_id
```

The Query Results window displays the following data:

	COUNT(*)	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	26	50
2	2	30
3	1	(null)
4	4	60
5	2	100
6	19	80

3. Write a query to show departments in which the difference between maximum and minimum salary is greater than 5000.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the 'hr' schema tree. The main editor contains two SQL queries. The first query calculates the salary difference for employees hired 15 or more years ago, grouped by job\_id. The second query calculates the salary difference for all employees, grouped by department\_id, with a filter for a difference greater than 5000. The 'Query Result' pane shows the results of the second query.

```

--select min(salary),avg(salary),max(salary),job_id
--from hr.employees
--where (extract(year from sysdate)-extract(year from hire_date))>=15
--group by job_id ;

select department_id,max(salary)-min(salary)salary_diff
from hr.employees
group by department_id having (max(salary)-min(salary))>5000;

```

DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY_DIFF
50	6100
90	7000
30	8500
20	7000
100	5108
80	7900

4. Display salaries of employees who has not commission pact according to departments (without using where).

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the 'hr' schema tree. The main editor contains a SQL query that calculates the sum of salaries for employees who do not have a commission percentage, grouped by department\_id. The 'Query Result' pane shows the result of this query.

```

select
--first name,commission_pct,
sum(case
when commission_pct is null then salary
else 0 end)
from hr.employees;

```

SUM(CASE WHEN COMMISSION_PCT IS NULL THEN SALARY ELSE 0 END)
379916

5. How many people has job id with average salary between 3000 and 7000?

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema for the 'hr' schema. The main editor contains the following SQL query:

```

select
--first_name,commission_pct,
sum(case
when commission_pct is null then salary
else 0 end)
from hr.employees;

select count(*)
from hr.employees
having avg(salary)between 3000 and 7000 ;

```

The Query Results pane shows the execution results:

1	COUNT(*)
1	107

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Rainy days ahead 50°F" and the system clock shows 10:34 pm on 04/12/2025.

6. Find number of employees with same name.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema for the 'hr' schema. The main editor contains the following SQL query:

```

select
--first_name,commission_pct,
sum(case
when commission_pct is null then salary
else 0 end)
from hr.employees;

select first_name,count(*)
from hr.employees group by first name
having count(*)>1

```

The Query Results pane shows the execution results:

1	FIRST_NAME	COUNT(*)
1	David	3
2	Alexander	2
3	Randall	2
4	Karen	2
5	Julia	2
6	William	2
7	Peter	3
8	James	2
9	Steven	2
10	John	3
11	Jennifer	2
12	Kevin	2
13	Michael	2

The status bar at the bottom indicates "1 inch of rain Friday" and the system clock shows 10:35 pm on 04/12/2025.

7. How many people with the same phone code work in departments 50 and 90?

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Query Builder' window contains the following SQL query:

```

select
--first_name,commission_pct,
sum(case
when commission_pct is null then salary
else 0 end)
from hr.employees;

select count(*),substr(phone_number,1,3)ph_code
from hr.employees
where department id in(50,90)
group by substr(phone_number,1,3);

```

The 'Query Result' window displays the following data:

1	COUNT(*)	PH_CODE
1	3	515
2	45	650

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Line: 13 Column: 35' and 'All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.013 seconds'.

8. Display departments with count of employees more than 5 in spring and autumn.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Query Builder' window contains the following SQL query:

```

select
--first_name,commission_pct,
sum(case
when commission_pct is null then salary
else 0 end)
from hr.employees;

select department_id,count(*)
from hr.employees
where extract(month from hire_date)in(3,4,5,9,10,11)
group by department id having count(*)>5

```

The 'Query Result' window displays the following data:

1	DEPARTMENT_ID	COUNT(*)
1	50	16
2	80	21

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Line: 13 Column: 35' and 'All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.011 seconds'.

9. How many employees work in departments which has maximum salary more than 5000?

Oracle SQL Developer: hr

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Query Builder

```

select
--first_name,commission_pct,
sum(case
when commission_pct is null then salary
else 0 end)
from hr.employees;

select department_id,count(*)
from hr.employees
group by department_id having max(salary)>5000;

```

Query Result

All Rows Fetched: 11 in 0.005 seconds

DEPARTMENT_ID	COUNT(*)
1	50
2	40
3	110
4	90
5	30
6	70
7	(null)
8	20
9	60
10	100
11	80

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50°F Cloudy

Search

10:38 pm 04/12/2025

10.Change second letter of employees' names with the last letter and display.

Oracle SQL Developer: hr

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Oracle Connections

hr

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Worksheet

Query Builder

```

select
--first_name,commission_pct,
sum(case
when commission_pct is null then salary
else 0 end)
from hr.employees;

SELECT first_name,
SUBSTR(first_name,1,1) ||
SUBSTR(first_name,-1,1) ||
SUBSTR(first_name,3, LENGTH(first_name)-3) ||
SUBSTR(first_name,2,1) from hr.employees;

```

Query Result

Fetched 50 rows in 0.01 seconds

FIRST_NAME	SUBSTR(FIRST_NAME,1,1)  SUBSTR(FIRST_NAME,-1,1)  SUBSTR(FIRST_NAME,3,LENGTH(FIRST_NAME)-3)  SUBSTR(FIRST_NAME,2,1)
1 Ellen	Enlel
2 Sundar	Sndau
3 Mozhe	Mezho
4 David	Ddvia
5 Hermann	Hnrmane
6 Shelli	Siellh
7 Amit	Atim
8 Elizabeth	Ehizabetl
9 Sarah	Shraa
10 David	Ddvia
11 Laura	Laura
12 Harrison	Hnrrisoa
13 Alexis	Asexil
14 Anthony	Aythonn
15 Gerald	Gdrale
16 Nanette	Nenetta
17 John	Jnho
18 Kelly	Kylle

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51°F Cloudy

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10:54 pm 04/12/2025