

Tab 1

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```
SELECT
  ROUND( MAX(SALARY) ) AS MAXIMUM,
  ROUND( MIN(SALARY) ) AS MINIMUM,
  ROUND( SUM(SALARY) ) AS SUM,
  ROUND( AVG(SALARY) ) AS AVERAGE
FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	SUM	AVERAGE
24000	5800	133000	11083

1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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Tab 2

User: SYSTEM

Home > SQL > SQL Commands

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```
SELECT
  JOB_ID,
  ROUND( MAX(SALARY)) AS MAXIMUM,
  ROUND( MIN(SALARY)) AS MINIMUM,
  ROUND( SUM(SALARY)) AS SUM,
  ROUND( AVG(SALARY)) AS AVERAGE
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY JOB_ID;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

JOB_ID	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	SUM	AVERAGE
IT_PROG	9000	6000	15000	7500
AD_VP	17000	17000	34000	17000
FI_ACCOUNT	9000	8200	17200	8600
FI_MGR	12000	12000	12000	12000
MK_MAN	13000	13000	13000	13000
AD_PRES	24000	24000	24000	24000
SA_REP	6000	5800	11800	5900
MK_REP	6000	6000	6000	6000

8 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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Tab 3

User: SYSTEM

Home > SQL > SQL Commands

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```
SELECT
  JOB_ID,
  COUNT(*) AS NUM_EMPLOYEES
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE UPPER(JOB_ID) IN (
  'AD_PRES',
  'AD_VP',
  'FI_ACCOUNT',
  'FI_MGR',
  'IT_PROG',
  'MK_MAN',
  'MK_REP',
  'SA_REP'
)
GROUP BY JOB_ID;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

JOB_ID	NUM_EMPLOYEES
IT_PROG	2
AD_VP	2
FI_ACCOUNT	2
FI_MGR	1
MK_MAN	1
AD_PRES	1
SA_REP	2
MK_REP	1

8 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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Tab 4

User: SYSTEM

Home > SQL > SQL Commands

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```
SELECT|
  COUNT(MANAGER_ID) AS NUMBER_OF_MANAGER
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE MANAGER_ID IS NOT NULL ;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

NUMBER_OF_MANAGER

11

1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

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Tab 5

User: SYSTEM

Home > SQL > SQL Commands

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```
SELECT
  ROUND( MAX(SALARY)) - ROUND( MIN(SALARY)) AS DIFFERENCE
FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

DIFFERENCE

18200

1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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User: SYSTEM

Home > SQL > SQL Commands

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```
SELECT
  JOB_ID,
  ROUND( MAX(SALARY)) - ROUND( MIN(SALARY)) AS DIFFERENCE
FROM EMPLOYEES
GROUP BY JOB_ID;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

JOB_ID	DIFFERENCE
IT_PROG	3000
AD_VP	0
FI_ACCOUNT	800
FI_MGR	0
MK_MAN	0
AD PRES	0
SA_REP	200
MK_REP	0

8 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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Tab 6

User: SYSTEM

Home > SQL > **SQL Commands**

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```
SELECT
    e.MANAGER_ID AS "Manager ID",
    MIN(e.SALARY) AS "Lowest Salary"
FROM
    EMPLOYEES e
WHERE
    e.MANAGER_ID IS NOT NULL
    AND e.SALARY > 6000
GROUP BY
    e.MANAGER_ID
ORDER BY
    "Lowest Salary" DESC;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Manager ID	Lowest Salary
100	13000
101	12000
102	9000
108	8200

4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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Tab 7

User: SYSTEM

Home > SQL > SQL Commands

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```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_employees,  
       SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1996 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS hired_1996,  
       SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1997 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS hired_1997,  
       SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1998 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS hired_1998  
FROM employees;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

TOTAL_EMPLOYEES	HIRED_1996	HIRED_1997	HIRED_1998
12	1	1	0

1 rows returned in 0.02 seconds

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Tab 8

User: SYSTEM

Home > SQL > **SQL Commands**

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```
SELECT JOB_ID ,
       SUM(CASE WHEN DEPARTMENT_ID = 20 THEN SALARY ELSE 0 END) AS DEPARTMENT_20 ,
       SUM(CASE WHEN DEPARTMENT_ID = 50 THEN SALARY ELSE 0 END) AS DEPARTMENT_50,
       SUM(CASE WHEN DEPARTMENT_ID = 80 THEN SALARY ELSE 0 END) AS DEPARTMENT_80 ,
       SUM(CASE WHEN DEPARTMENT_ID = 90 THEN SALARY ELSE 0 END) AS DEPARTMENT_90
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID IN (20,50,80,90)
GROUP BY JOB_ID;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_20	DEPARTMENT_50	DEPARTMENT_80	DEPARTMENT_90
AD_VP	0	0	0	34000
MK_MAN	13000	0	0	0
AD PRES	0	0	0	24000
SA_REP	0	0	11800	0
MK_REP	6000	0	0	0

5 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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Tab 9

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```
SELECT
  D.DEPARTMENT_NAME,
  L.CITY AS Location,
  COUNT(E.EMPLOYEE_ID) AS Number_of_People,
  ROUND(AVG(E.SALARY), 2) AS Salary
FROM DEPARTMENTS D
JOIN LOCATIONS L ON D.LOCATION_ID = L.LOCATION_ID
LEFT JOIN EMPLOYEES E ON D.DEPARTMENT_ID = E.DEPARTMENT_ID
GROUP BY D.DEPARTMENT_NAME, L.CITY;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION	NUMBER_OF_PEOPLE	SALARY
Human Resources	Sydney	0	-
Administration	Toronto	0	-
Sales	Berlin	0	-
Executive	Toronto	2	5900
Marketing	New York	2	9500
Finance	Berlin	3	19333.33
IT	Chennai	2	7500

7 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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