

Tables: EMP, DEPT

- 1. Group functions work across many rows to produce one result. (True/False) True
- 2. Group functions include nulls in calculations. (True/False) False
- 3. The WHERE clause restricts rows prior to inclusion in a group calculation. (True/False) True
- 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.

MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	SUM	AVERAGE	
800	5000	29025	2073	

5. Modify the query in 4 exercise to display the minimum, maximum, sum, and average salary for each job type.

MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	SUM AVER	RAGE
3000	3000	6000	3000
800	1300	4150	1038
2450	2975	8275	2758
5000	5000	5000	5000
1250	1600	5600	1400

6. Write a query to display the number of people with the same job.

JOB	COUNT(*)
ANALYST	2
CLERK	4
MANAGER	3
PRESIDEN	IT 1
SALESMA	N 4

7. Determine the number of managers without listing them. Label the column Number of Managers.

NUMBER OF MANAGERS

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

9. Display the manager number and the salary of the lowest paid employee for that manager. Exclude anyone whose manager is not known. Exclude any groups where the minimum salary is 1,000 or less. Sort the output in descending order of salary.

MGR	MIN(SAL)
7566	3000
7839	2450
7782	1300
7788	1100

10. Create a query that will display the total number of employees and, of that total, the number of employees hired in 1981, 1983 and 1980. Create appropriate column headings.

TOTAL	1983	1982	1980
14	1	2	1

11. Create a matrix query to display the job, the salary for that job based on department number, and the total salary for that job, for departments 10,20 and 30, giving each column an Appropriate heading.

JOB	Dept 10	Dept 20	Dept 30	Total
ANALYST CLERK MANAGER PRESIDENT SALESMAN	1300 2450 5000	6000 1900 2975	950 2850 5600	6000 4150 8275 5000 5600