

5. Modify the above query to display the minimum, maximum, sum, and average salary for each job type. *Select job_id, round(min(salary)) as minimum, round(max(salary)) as maximum, round(avg(salary)) as average, round(sum(salary)) as sum from employees, Group by job_id*

6. Write a query to display the number of people with the same job. Generalize the query so that the user in the HR department is prompted for a job title.

Select count() as number_of_employees
from employees
where job_id = '&job_title';*

7. Determine the number of managers without listing them. Label the column Number of Managers. *Hint: Use the MANAGER_ID column to determine the number of managers.*

*Select count(distinct manager_id) as no_of_managers
from employees
where manager_id is not null;*

8. Find the difference between the highest and lowest salaries. Label the column DIFFERENCE.

Select max(salary) - min(salary) as difference from employees;

9. Create a report to 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 \$6,000 or less. Sort the output in descending order of salary.

*Select manager_id
min(salary) as Lowest_Salary from employee
where manager_id is not null group by manager_id
having min(salary) > 6000
order by Lowest_Salary desc;*

10. Create a query to display the total number of employees and, of that total, the number of employees hired in 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. Create appropriate column headings.

Count() As total_employees,*

*sum(case when to_char(hire_date, 'yyyy') = '1995' then 1 else 0 end as hired_1995, sum(case when to_char(hire_date, 'yyyy') = '1996' then 1 else 0 as hired_1996, sum(case when to_char(hire_date, 'yyyy') = '1997' then 1 else 0 end as hired_1997
from employees;*

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 20, 50, 80, and 90, giving each column an appropriate heading.

Select job_id as job,
SUM (CASE WHEN dept_id = 20 THEN salary ELSE 0 END) AS dept_20,
SUM (CASE WHEN dept_id = 50 THEN salary ELSE 0 END) AS dept_50,
SUM (CASE WHEN dept_id = 80 THEN salary ELSE 0 END) AS dept_80;
from employees; group by job_id;

12. Write a query to display each department's name, location, number of employees, and the average salary for all the employees in that department. Label the column name=Location, Number of people, and salary respectively. Round the average salary to two decimal places.

Select

d.department_name || '-' || d.location AS "Name_location",
Count (e.employee_id) AS "no. of people",
Round (avg(e.salary), 2) AS salary,
from department d
join employee e on d.department_id = e.department_id
Group by d.department_name, d.location;

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	B. M.