

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	