1) Display the minimum,maxiumum,average and sum of the salaries for the employees who has the phrase 'REP' in his job_id.

```
SELECT AVG(salary), MAX(salary),
MIN(salary), SUM(salary)
FROM   employees
WHERE  job_id LIKE '%REP%';
```

2) Display the hire_dates for the employees who hired the job first and last.

```
SELECT MIN(hire_date), MAX(hire_date)
FROM     employees;
```

3) Display the number of employees in department 50.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM     employees
WHERE  department_id = 30;
```

4) Display the number of employees in department 80 who can earn a commission.

```
SELECT COUNT(commission_pct)
FROM   employees
WHERE  department_id = 80;
```

NOTE:

- **COUNT(*expr*) returns the number of rows with non-null values for the *expr*.**
- **COUNT(DISTINCT expr) returns the number of distinct non-null values of the *expr*.**

5) Display the number of distinct department values in the EMPLOYEES table.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department_id)
FROM   employees;
```

6) Display the average of employees commission_pct. Ignore the null values.

```
SELECT AVG(commission_pct)
FROM   employees;
```

NOTE:

The NVL function forces group functions to include null values.

Recall: NVL Converts a null to an actual value

In the example below we put 0 instead of NULL values and calculate the average.

```
SELECT AVG(NVL(commission_pct, 0))
FROM   employees;
```

7) Display the deparment_id and average salary for each deparment by grouping by deparment_id.

```
SELECT   department_id, AVG(salary)
FROM     employees
GROUP BY department_id ;
```