/\*1. Display the first promotion year for each employee.\*/

select first\_name, to\_char(min(end\_date), 'yyyy')

from hr.employees emp right join hr.job\_history jh

on emp.employee\_id = jh.employee\_id

group by first\_name;

/\*2. Display location, city and department name of employees who have been promoted more than once.\*/

select emp.first\_name, loc.city, dep.department\_name

from hr.employees emp right join hr.job\_history jh

on emp.employee\_id = jh.employee\_id

left join hr.departments dep

on dep.department\_id = emp.department\_id

left join hr.locations loc

on loc.location\_id = dep.location\_id

group by jh.employee\_id, emp.first\_name, loc.city, dep.department\_name

having count(jh.employee\_id) > 1;

select \* from hr.departments;

/\*3. Display minimum and maximum “hire\_date” of employees work in IT and HR departments.\*/

select first\_name, max(hire\_date), min(hire\_date)

from hr.employees emp left join hr.departments dep

on emp.department\_id = dep.department\_id

where dep.department\_name in ('IT', 'Human Resources')

group by first\_name;

/\*4. Find difference between current date and hire dates of employees after sorting them by hire date, then show difference in days, months and years.\*/

select trunc(sysdate - hire\_date) ,trunc(months\_between(sysdate, hire\_date)) ,extract(year from sysdate) - extract(year from hire\_date)

from hr.employees

order by hire\_date;

/\*5. Find which departments used to hire earliest/latest.\*/

select dep.department\_name, hire\_date

from hr.departments dep left join hr.employees emp

on dep.department\_id = emp.department\_id

where hire\_date = (select min(hire\_date) from hr.employees) or hire\_date = (select max(hire\_date) from hr.employees);

/\*6. Find the number of departments with no employee for each city.\*/

select city, count(distinct dep.department\_name)

from hr.employees emp left join hr.job\_history jh

on emp.employee\_id = jh.employee\_id

right join hr.departments dep

on dep.department\_id = emp.department\_id

left join hr.locations loc

on loc.location\_id = dep.location\_id

where emp.employee\_id is null

group by city;

select \* from hr.departments;

/\*7. Create a category called “seasons” and find in which season most employees were hired.\*/

select seasons, count(\*) from

(select case when to\_char(hire\_date, 'mon') in ('jan', 'feb', 'dec') then 'Winter'

when to\_char(hire\_date, 'mon') in ('mar', 'apr', 'may') then 'Spring'

when to\_char(hire\_date, 'mon') in ('jun', 'jul', 'aug') then 'Summer'

else 'Autumn'

end seasons

from hr.employees)

group by seasons

;

select to\_char(hire\_date, 'mon') from hr.employees;

/\*8. Find the cities of employees with average salary more than 5000.\*/

select city, count(emp.employee\_id)

from hr.employees emp left join hr.departments dep

on dep.department\_id = emp.department\_id

right join hr.locations loc

on loc.location\_id = dep.location\_id

group by city

having avg(salary) > 5000;