**Section 4.2**

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1. SELECT round(avg(cost), 2)

FROM d\_events

1. SELECT avg(salary)

FROM f\_staffs

WHERE manager\_id = 19

1. SELECT sum(salary)

FROM f\_staffs

WHERE id = 12 OR id = 9

1. SELECT min(salary), max(hire\_date), min(last\_name), max(last\_name)

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 50 OR department\_id = 60

1. It all calculated hourly instead of monthly, essentially putting a months worth of pay into a daily average, making the final output very high if multiplied by 30 days. If you were trying to get the monthly pay for everyone but multiplied all the salaries to a month or year, the averages would be normal for those with hourly pay, but incredibly high for those with monthly pay if you just started with the raw, base number.
2. The date returned will be July 1, 1980
3. SELECT avg(order\_total)

FROM f\_orders

WHERE to\_date(order\_date) BETWEEN '1-Jan-2002' AND '21-Dec-2002'

1. SELECT max(hire\_date)

FROM employees