

4. Find the highest, lowest, sum, and average salary of all employees. Label the columns Maximum, Minimum, Sum, and Average, respectively. Round your results to the nearest whole number

Select max(salary) as "MAXIMUM", min(salary) as "MINIMUM",
^{ROUND}(sum(salary)) as "SUM", ^{ROUND}(avg(salary)) as "AVERAGE" from emp;

5. Modify the above query to display the minimum, maximum, sum, and average salary for each job type.

Select MIN(SALARY), MAX(salary), avg(salary), sum(salary) ^{from emp} group by distinct job;

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(people) group by 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(MANAGER_ID) as Number-of-Managers from emp;

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

Select DIFFERENCE = max(sal) - min(sal) from emp;

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(sal) as minsal from emp where manager.id is not null group by Manager-id having min(salary) > 6000 order by minsal 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.

Select count(*) (employees) as Total employees, count(employees) as Hired-in from emp where hire-date = 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998;

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.

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SELECT job_id AS job_title, SUM(CASE WHEN dept_id = 20 THEN salary ELSE 0 END) AS dept-20-Salary, SUM(CASE WHEN dept_id = 50 THEN salary ELSE 0 END) AS dept-50-Salary, SUM(CASE WHEN dept_id = 80 THEN salary ELSE 0 END) AS dept-80-Salary, SUM(CASE WHEN dept_id = 90 THEN salary ELSE 0 END) AS dept-90-Salary FROM emp WHERE dept_id IN (20, 50, 80, 90) GROUP BY job_id ORDER BY job_id;
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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.

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SELECT d.deptname AS "Dept-name", d.location AS "Location", COUNT(e.empid) AS "Num-ppl", ROUND(AVG(e.salary), 2) AS "AvgSal" FROM department d LEFT JOIN emp e ON d.dept_id = e.dept_id GROUP BY d.dept_id, d.deptname, d.location ORDER BY d.deptname;
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