SQL
String and
Aggregation
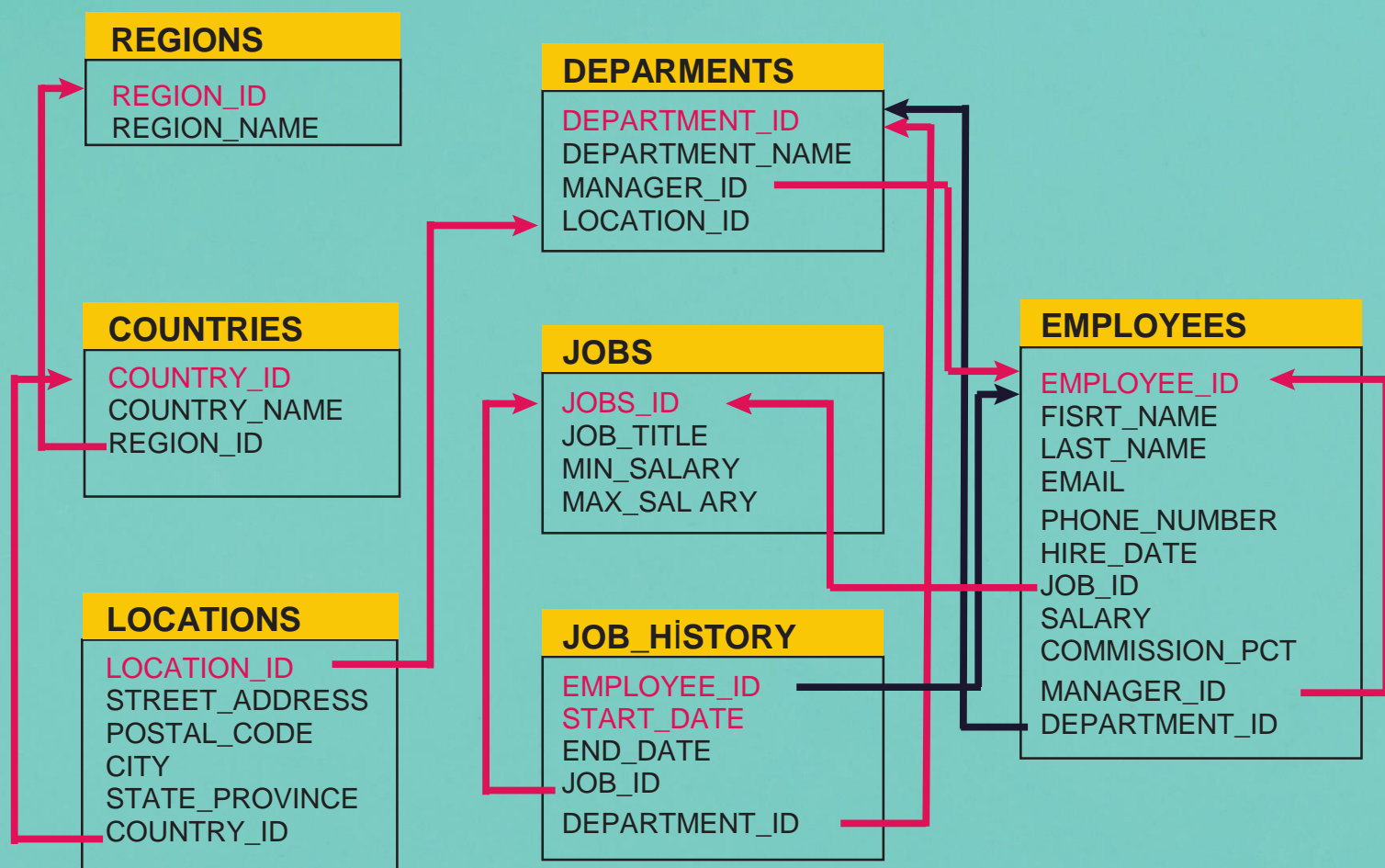# Functions

WEEK 6

Data Science Academy

The following is the structure of the tables provided by Oracle in Human Resource Schema (HR).

REGIONS
- REGION_ID
- REGION_NAME

DEPARMENTS
- DEPARTMENT_ID
- DEPARTMENT_NAME
- MANAGER_ID
- LOCATION_ID

EMPLOYEES
- EMPLOYEE_ID
- FISRT_NAME
- LAST_NAME
- EMAIL
- PHONE_NUMBER
- HIRE_DATE
- JOB_ID
- SALARY
- COMMISSION_PCT
- MANAGER_ID
- DEPARTMENT_ID

COUNTRIES
- COUNTRY_ID
- COUNTRY_NAME
- REGION_ID

JOBS
- JOBS_ID
- JOB_TITLE
- MIN_SALARY
- MAX_SAL ARY

LOCATIONS
- LOCATION_ID
- STREET_ADDRESS
- POSTAL_CODE
- CITY
- STATE_PROVINCE
- COUNTRY_ID

JOB_HİSTORY
- EMPLOYEE_ID
- START_DATE
- END_DATE
- JOB_ID
- DEPARTMENT_ID

You have been given structure of the tables in Human Resource Schema (HR).

Answer the following questions by writing queries

1. Display employees who joined in the month of May.

2. Display employees who joined in the current year.

3. Display the number of days between system date and 1st January 2011.

4. Display maximum salary of employees.

5. Display number of employees in each department.

6. Display number of employees who joined after 15th of month.

7. Display average salary of employees in each department who have commission percentage.

8. Display job ID for jobs with average salary more than 10000.

9. Display job ID, number of employees, sum of salary, and difference between the highest salary and the lowest salary of the employees for all jobs.

10. Display manager ID and number of employees managed by the manager.

11. Search for the key differences between CHAR and VARCHAR data types.