SQL String and Aggregation Functions
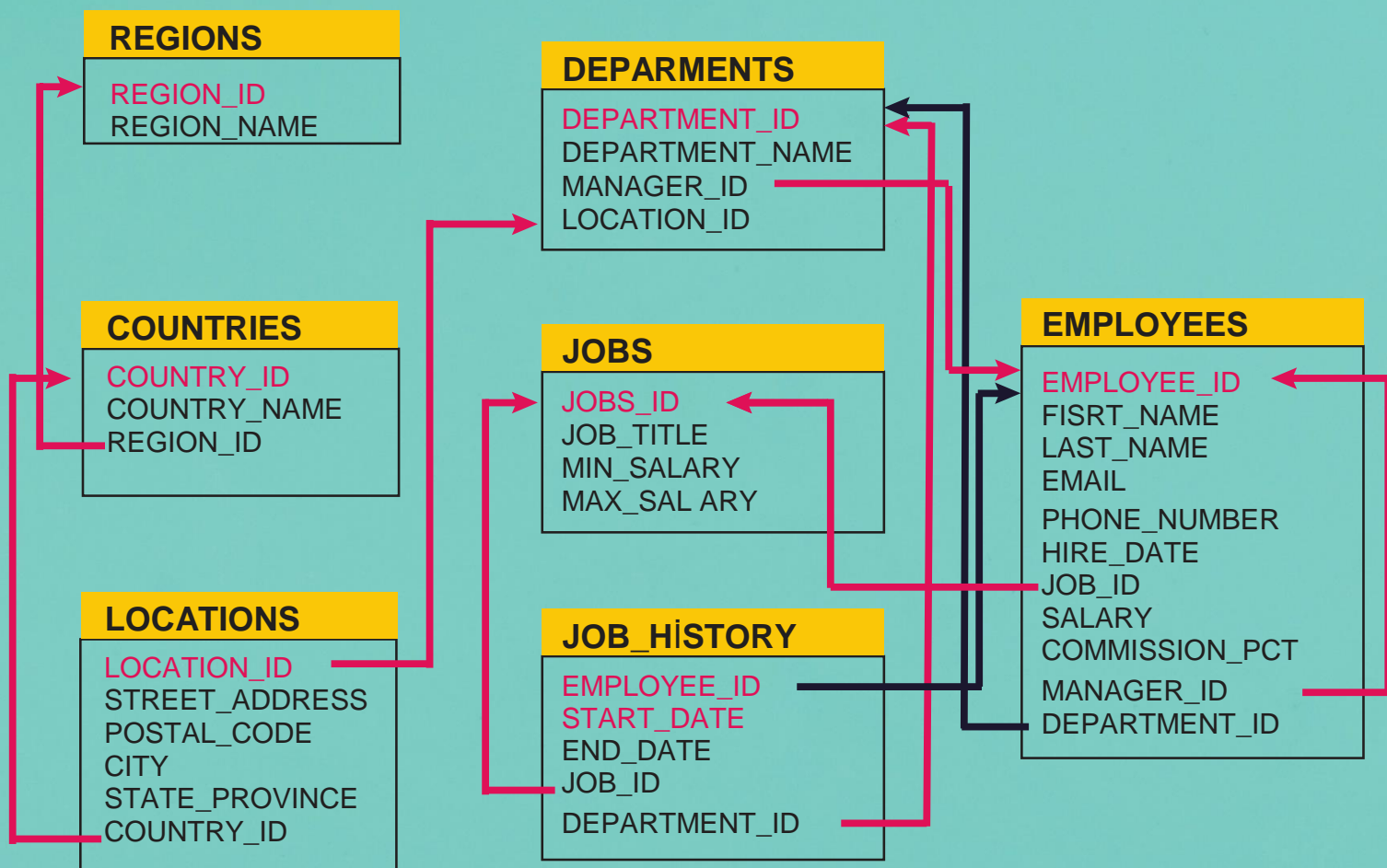
WEEK 6

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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

COUNTRIES
- COUNTRY_ID
- COUNTRY_NAME
- REGION_ID

JOBS
- JOBS_ID
- JOB_TITLE
- MIN_SALARY
- MAX_SAL ARY

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

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

JOB_HİSTORY
- EMPLOYEE_ID
- START_DATE
- END_DATE
- JOB_ID
- DEPARTMENT_ID

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You have been given structure of the tables in Human Resource Schema (HR).
Answer the following questions by writing queries.

1. Show minimum, average and maximum salary in last 15 years according to job id.
2. How many employees hired after 2005 for each department?
3. Write a query to show departments in which the difference between maximum and minimum salary is greater than 5000.
4. Display salaries of employees who has not commission pact according to departments (without using where).
5. How many people has job id with average salary between 3000 and 7000?
6. Find number of employees with same name.
7. How many people with the same phone code work in departments 50 and 90?
8. Display departments with average number of employees more than 5 in spring and autumn.
9. How many employees work in departments which has maximum salary more than 5000?
10. Change second letter of employees' names with the last letter and display.