DBA 110 LAB Week 5 Joellyn Johnson , jajohnson23

Lab 05 – Using Aggregate Functions

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1. Write a query to display the number of people with the same job from EMPLOYEES table. (Hint: use

COUNT() function). The output display should be like this.

[Answer:] SELECT job\_id, COUNT(employee\_id) AS "Number Holding Job"

FROM employees

GROUP BY job\_id;

2. Write a query to find out the number of managers without listing them. Label the column as Number of

Mangers. (Hint: Use the Manager\_id column to determine the number of managers). The output

should like this.

[Answer:] SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT manager\_id) AS "Number of Managers"

FROM employees;

3. Write a query to find the difference between the highest and lowest salaries from EMPLOYEES table.

Label the column as DIFFERENCE. The output is this.

[Answer:] SELECT MAX (salary) - MIN (salary) AS "DIFFERENCE"

FROM employees;

4. The ORDER BY clause is always the last clause in a SQL statement. (True/False)

[Answer:] True

5. The WHERE clause restricts rows before inclusion in a group calculation. (True/False)

[Answer:] True

6. 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 $6000 or less.

Sort the output in descending order of salary. The output should be:

[Answer:] SELECT employees.manager\_id, MIN(employees.salary)

FROM employees INNER JOIN employees AS employees\_1

ON employees.manager\_id = employees\_1.employee\_id

WHERE employees.salary > 6000

GROUP BY employees.manager\_id

ORDER BY MIN(employees.salary) DESC;