1. Display the department number and Highest, Lowest and Average pay per each department. Name these results *High, Low and Avg.*

Sort the output so that department with highest average salary are shown first.

select department\_id ,max(salary) as "High",min(salary) as "Low",round(avg(salary),2) as "AVG"

from employee

group by department\_id;

OUTPUT

Graphical user interface, table

Description automatically generated

1. Display how many people work the same job in the same department. Name these results *Dept#, Job and HowMany.* Include only jobs that involve more than one person.

Sort the output so that jobs with the most people involved are shown first.

select department\_id as "Dept#" ,job\_id as "Job", count(\*) as "HowMany"

from employee

group by department\_id,job\_id

order by "HowMany" DESC ;

Table

Description automatically generated

1. For each job title display the job title and total amount paid each month for this type of the job. Exclude titles *AD\_PRES* and *AD\_VP* and also include only jobs that require more than $15,000.

Sort the output so that top paid jobs are shown first.

select job\_id, SUM(salary) from employee

group by job\_id

having job\_id != 'AD\_PRES' and job\_id != 'AD\_VP' and sum(salary) > 15000

order by SUM(salary) DESC;

output

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

1. For each manager number display how many persons he / she supervises. Exclude managers with numbers 100, 101 and 102 and also include only those managers that supervise more than 2 persons.

Sort the output so that manager numbers with the most supervised persons are shown first.

select manager\_id as "Manager", count(employee\_id) "Emopoyee ID"

from employee

group by manager\_id

having manager\_id != 100

and manager\_id != 101

and manager\_id != 102

and count(employee\_id) >= 2

order by count(employee\_id) DESC;

Output:

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

1. For each department show the latest and earliest hire date, but exclude departments 10

and 20 and also exclude those departments where the last person was hired in this century (Century started on Jan 01st 2000). Sort the output so that most recent latest hire dates are shown first.

select department\_id, min(hire\_date) as "Earliest", max(hire\_date) as "Latest"

from employee

group by department\_id

having department\_id not in 10

and department\_id not in 20

and to\_char(max(hire\_date), 'cc') != to\_char(sysdate,'cc')

order by "Latest" DESC;

Output:

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

1. For each department show its name, city and how many people work there, excluding departments which name starts on S (do not use LIKE here) and showing only those ones that employ at least 3 persons. Sort the output by department name ascending.

One possible row will look like shown here:

**Executive Seattle 3**

select d.department\_name, l.city, count(l.city)

from department d

join location l on l.location\_id = d.location\_id

join employee e on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

where l.city in (select l.city from location where substr(l.city,1,1) IN ('S'))

group by(d.department\_name,l.city)

order by department\_name;

**![Graphical user interface, table

Description automatically generated]()**