Oracle LAB 5
Part 2

Exercise 1:

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.

The Result:

```
SELECT ROUND(MAX(salary)) 'Maximum', ROUND(MIN(salary)) 'Minimum',
      ROUND(SUM(salary)) 'Sum', ROUND(AVG(salary)) 'Average'
FROM employees;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>24000</td>
<td>678420</td>
<td>6341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 2:

Modify the query in Exercise 1 to display the minimum, maximum, sum, and average salary for each job type.

The Result:

```
SELECT job_id, 
    ROUND (MAX(salary)) "Maximum", 
    ROUND (MIN(salary)) "Minimum", 
    ROUND (SUM(salary)) "Sum", 
    ROUND (AVG(salary)) "Average"
FROM employees
GROUP BY job_id;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOB_ID</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>12000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8300</td>
<td>8300</td>
<td>8300</td>
<td>8300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4200</td>
<td>2880</td>
<td>5750</td>
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<tr>
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<td>17000</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>17000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 rows selected in 0.047 seconds (more...)
**Exercise 3:**

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.*

**The Result:**

```sql
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT manager_id) "Number of Managers"
from employees;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Managers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 4:

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.

The Result:

```
SELECT manager_id, MIN(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY manager_id
HAVING MIN(salary) > 6000
ORDER BY MIN(salary) DESC;
```