

Assignment: SQL Tasks for SpecialForce Private Limited - Database Operations (MySQL)

Scenario:

SpecialForce Private Limited is expanding its workforce and needs help with managing its employee records, departments, and ongoing projects. As a fresh database consultant, your task is to create and manipulate the database to manage their growing employee, department, and project data.

Tasks:

Task 1: Create Tables

1. **Create three tables:** Employees, Departments, and Projects to track employees, departments, and projects, respectively.
 - o Ensure each table has a **Primary Key** for uniquely identifying records.
 - o Set up **Foreign Key** constraints to link employees to departments and projects.
 - o Use appropriate **constraints** (e.g., NOT NULL, UNIQUE, etc.) to maintain data integrity.

Task 2: Insert Data (Given in excel sheet)

Once you have created the tables, insert the provided data into the respective tables. The data contains details about employees, departments, and projects.

Queries to Perform:

Query 1: Write a query to retrieve the first name, last name, and department name of all employees. If an employee does not belong to any department, the department name should be NULL.

Query 2: Write a query to find all employees in the IT department who earn more than ₹50,000.

Query 3: Write a query to list the first name, last name, and email of all employees whose first name starts with 'J' and whose email contains specialforce.com.

Query 4: Write a query to find all the distinct department names in the Departments table.

Query 5: Write a query to calculate the total salary expenditure of each department.

Query 6: Write a query to find the average salary of employees in the Finance department.

Query 7: Write a query to find the minimum and maximum salaries of employees in the Sales department.

Query 8: Write a query to count the number of employees in each department.

Query 9: Write a query to find all employees who were hired between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2020. Sort the result by hire date in ascending order.

Query 10: Write a query to list all employees who do not have an email address.

Query 11: Write a query to find all employees who work in HR, Finance, or IT departments.

Query 12: Write a query to list the first name, last name, and salary of employees earning between ₹30,000 and ₹70,000. Sort the results by salary in descending order.

Transaction Management Tasks:

Use transaction control statements to manage the salary updates as follows:

Task 1: Increase HR Salaries:

Write a query to increase the salaries of all employees in the HR department by 5%. Start a transaction before applying the changes.

Task 2: Savepoint Before Sales Increase:

Set a savepoint before increasing the salaries of employees in the Sales department by 3%.

Task 3: Rollback Sales Salary Increase:

Rollback to the savepoint created before the Sales salary increase.

Task 4: Commit the Transaction:

After rolling back the Sales increase, commit the changes made to the HR department salaries.

Query 13: Write a query to join the Employees and Departments tables to list employees and their department names. Make sure all employees are included, even if they don't belong to any department.

Query 14: Write a query to list employees who are working on projects that started after January 1, 2023.

Query 15: Write a query to list all departments, even those without any employees assigned.

Query 16: Write a query to find the employee with the highest salary in each department.

Query 17: Write a query to remove all data from the Employees table but keep the structure intact.

Query 18: Write a query to drop the Projects table from the database.

Query 19: SpecialForce Private Limited realized they need to store the phone numbers of employees. Write a query to add a new column `phone_number` (VARCHAR(15)) to the Employees table using the ALTER statement.

Query 20: The company also decided to track the budget for each project. Write a query to add a column `budget` (DECIMAL(10,2)) to the Projects table.

Query 21: Write a query to find the 2nd largest salary from the Employees table using:

- A **subquery**.
- The LIMIT clause.

Query 22: Write a query to find the 3rd largest salary from the Employees table using:

- A **subquery**.
 - The LIMIT clause.
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Query 23: Write a query to drop the Projects table.

Query 24: Write a query to truncate the Employees table.