

Benjamin Nye

CS4332

Dr. C. J. Hwang

1 Oct. 2021

Project 4

1. Selecting all the Assignment information from the ASSIGNMENT table where the Employee Number on the Assignment is equal to 6.

SQLQuery6.sql - BE...316\Benjamin (52))* ✕

```
SELECT * FROM ASSIGNMENT WHERE EmployeeNumber = 6;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	ProjectID	EmployeeNumber	HoursWorked
1	1000	6	50.00
2	1100	6	75.00
3	1200	6	40.00
4	1300	6	40.00
5	1400	6	50.00
6	1500	6	75.00
7	1600	6	40.00

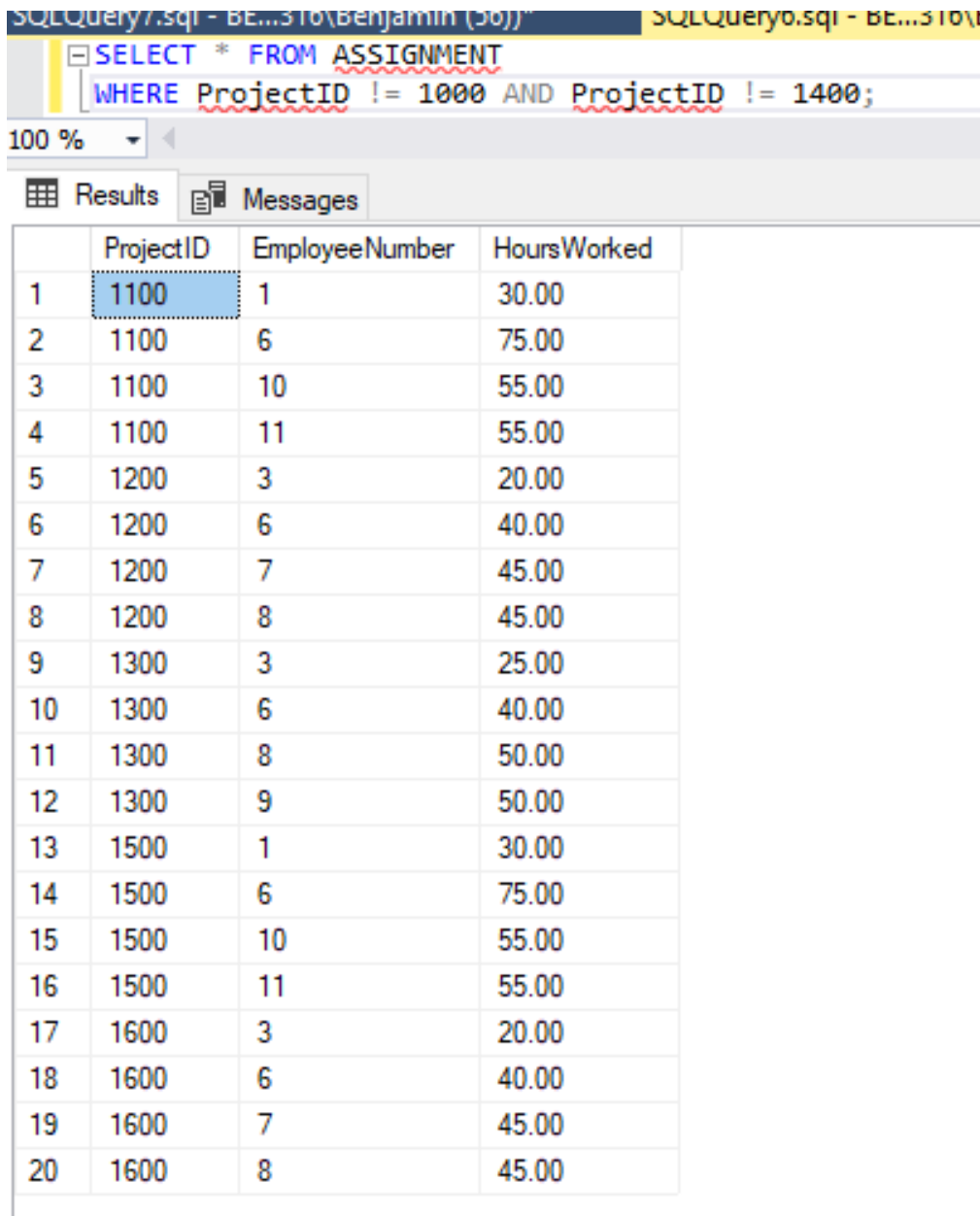
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2. Selecting all the Assignments from the ASSIGNMENT table where the Project ID was NOT equal to 1000 or 1400.



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top pane displays the following SQL query:

```
SELECT * FROM ASSIGNMENT  
WHERE ProjectID != 1000 AND ProjectID != 1400;
```

The bottom pane shows the 'Results' tab with a table containing 20 rows of data. The first row is highlighted. The columns are ProjectID, EmployeeNumber, and HoursWorked.

	ProjectID	EmployeeNumber	HoursWorked
1	1100	1	30.00
2	1100	6	75.00
3	1100	10	55.00
4	1100	11	55.00
5	1200	3	20.00
6	1200	6	40.00
7	1200	7	45.00
8	1200	8	45.00
9	1300	3	25.00
10	1300	6	40.00
11	1300	8	50.00
12	1300	9	50.00
13	1500	1	30.00
14	1500	6	75.00
15	1500	10	55.00
16	1500	11	55.00
17	1600	3	20.00
18	1600	6	40.00
19	1600	7	45.00
20	1600	8	45.00

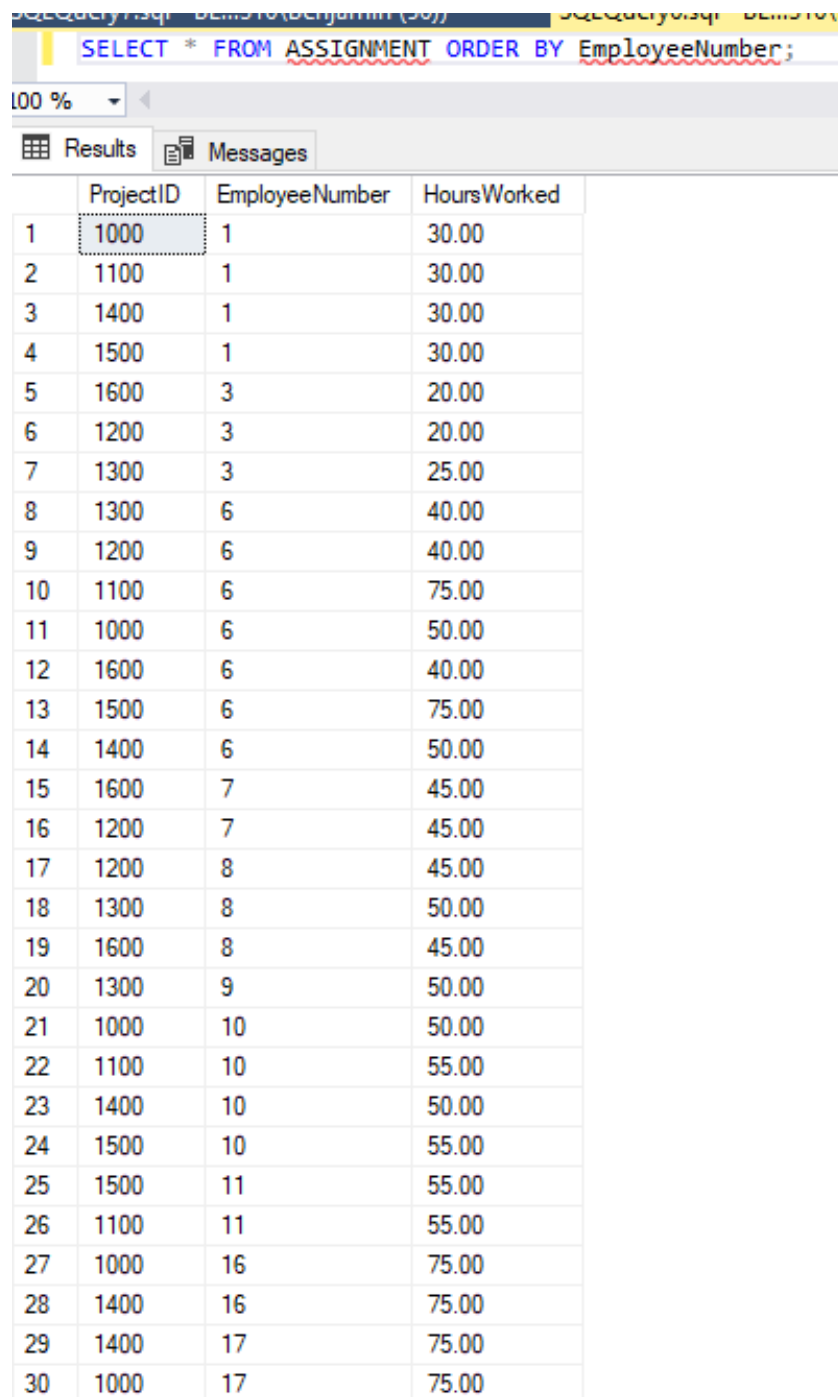
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3. Selecting all the Assignments from the ASSIGNMENT table and sorting the results by the Employee Number.



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. At the top, a query window displays the SQL statement: `SELECT * FROM ASSIGNMENT ORDER BY EmployeeNumber;`. Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, showing a table with 30 rows and 4 columns: 'ProjectID', 'EmployeeNumber', and 'HoursWorked'. The first row is highlighted with a dashed border. The data is sorted by 'EmployeeNumber' in ascending order.

	ProjectID	EmployeeNumber	HoursWorked
1	1000	1	30.00
2	1100	1	30.00
3	1400	1	30.00
4	1500	1	30.00
5	1600	3	20.00
6	1200	3	20.00
7	1300	3	25.00
8	1300	6	40.00
9	1200	6	40.00
10	1100	6	75.00
11	1000	6	50.00
12	1600	6	40.00
13	1500	6	75.00
14	1400	6	50.00
15	1600	7	45.00
16	1200	7	45.00
17	1200	8	45.00
18	1300	8	50.00
19	1600	8	45.00
20	1300	9	50.00
21	1000	10	50.00
22	1100	10	55.00
23	1400	10	50.00
24	1500	10	55.00
25	1500	11	55.00
26	1100	11	55.00
27	1000	16	75.00
28	1400	16	75.00
29	1400	17	75.00
30	1000	17	75.00

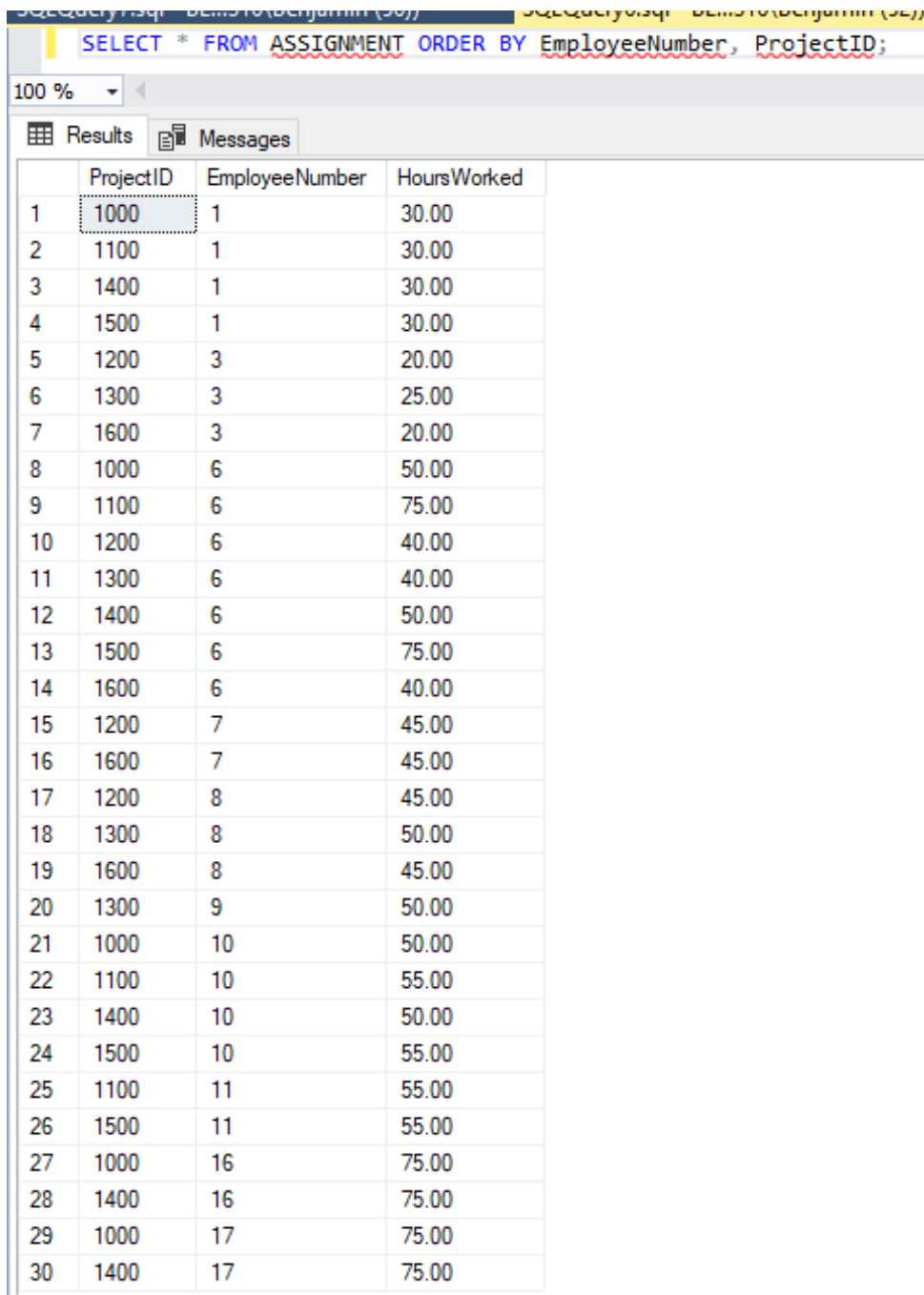
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4. Selecting all the Assignments from the ASSIGNMENT table and sorting the results by Employee Number then Project ID.



```
SELECT * FROM ASSIGNMENT ORDER BY EmployeeNumber, ProjectID;
```

	ProjectID	EmployeeNumber	HoursWorked
1	1000	1	30.00
2	1100	1	30.00
3	1400	1	30.00
4	1500	1	30.00
5	1200	3	20.00
6	1300	3	25.00
7	1600	3	20.00
8	1000	6	50.00
9	1100	6	75.00
10	1200	6	40.00
11	1300	6	40.00
12	1400	6	50.00
13	1500	6	75.00
14	1600	6	40.00
15	1200	7	45.00
16	1600	7	45.00
17	1200	8	45.00
18	1300	8	50.00
19	1600	8	45.00
20	1300	9	50.00
21	1000	10	50.00
22	1100	10	55.00
23	1400	10	50.00
24	1500	10	55.00
25	1100	11	55.00
26	1500	11	55.00
27	1000	16	75.00
28	1400	16	75.00
29	1000	17	75.00
30	1400	17	75.00

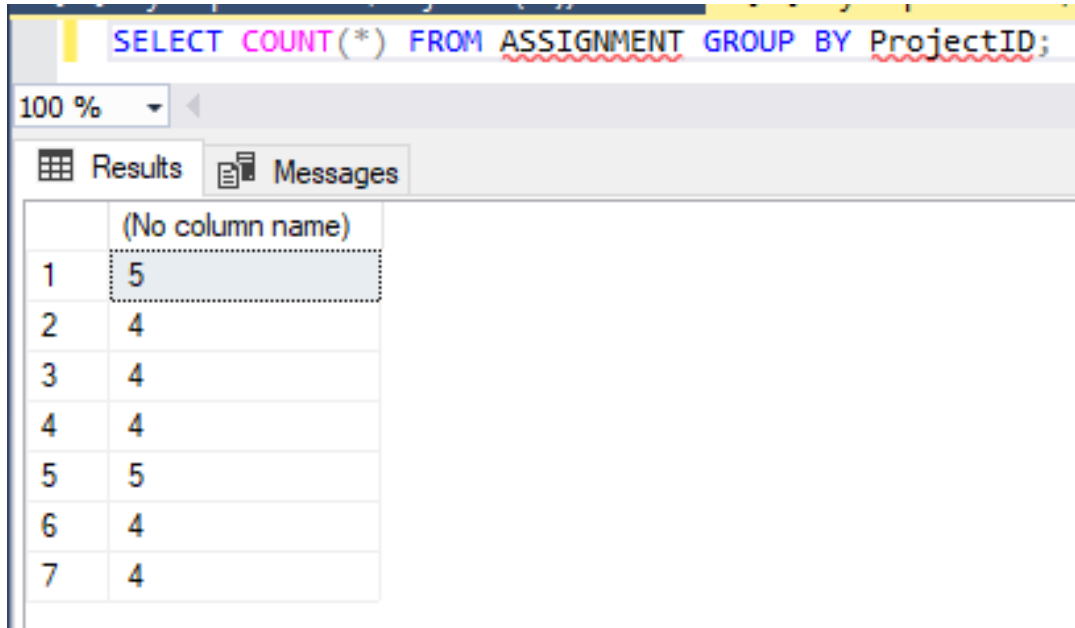
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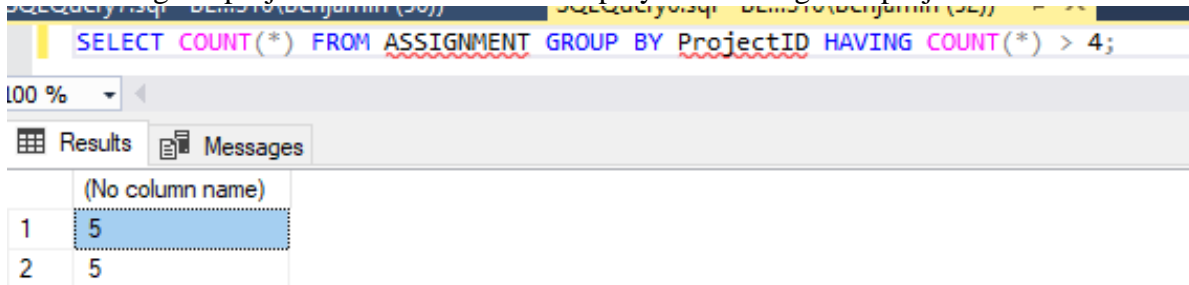
5. Selecting the count of different employees working on a project in the ASSIGNMENT table.



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following query: `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM ASSIGNMENT GROUP BY ProjectID;`. Below the query, there is a zoom level of 100% and two tabs: 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 7 rows. The first column is labeled '(No column name)' and the second column is labeled '5'. The data is as follows:

	(No column name)
1	5
2	4
3	4
4	4
5	5
6	4
7	4

6. Selecting the count of different employees working on a project in the ASSIGNMENT table and showing the projects with more than 4 employees working on a project.



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following query: `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM ASSIGNMENT GROUP BY ProjectID HAVING COUNT(*) > 4;`. Below the query, there is a zoom level of 100% and two tabs: 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 2 rows. The first column is labeled '(No column name)' and the second column is labeled '5'. The data is as follows:

	(No column name)
1	5
2	5

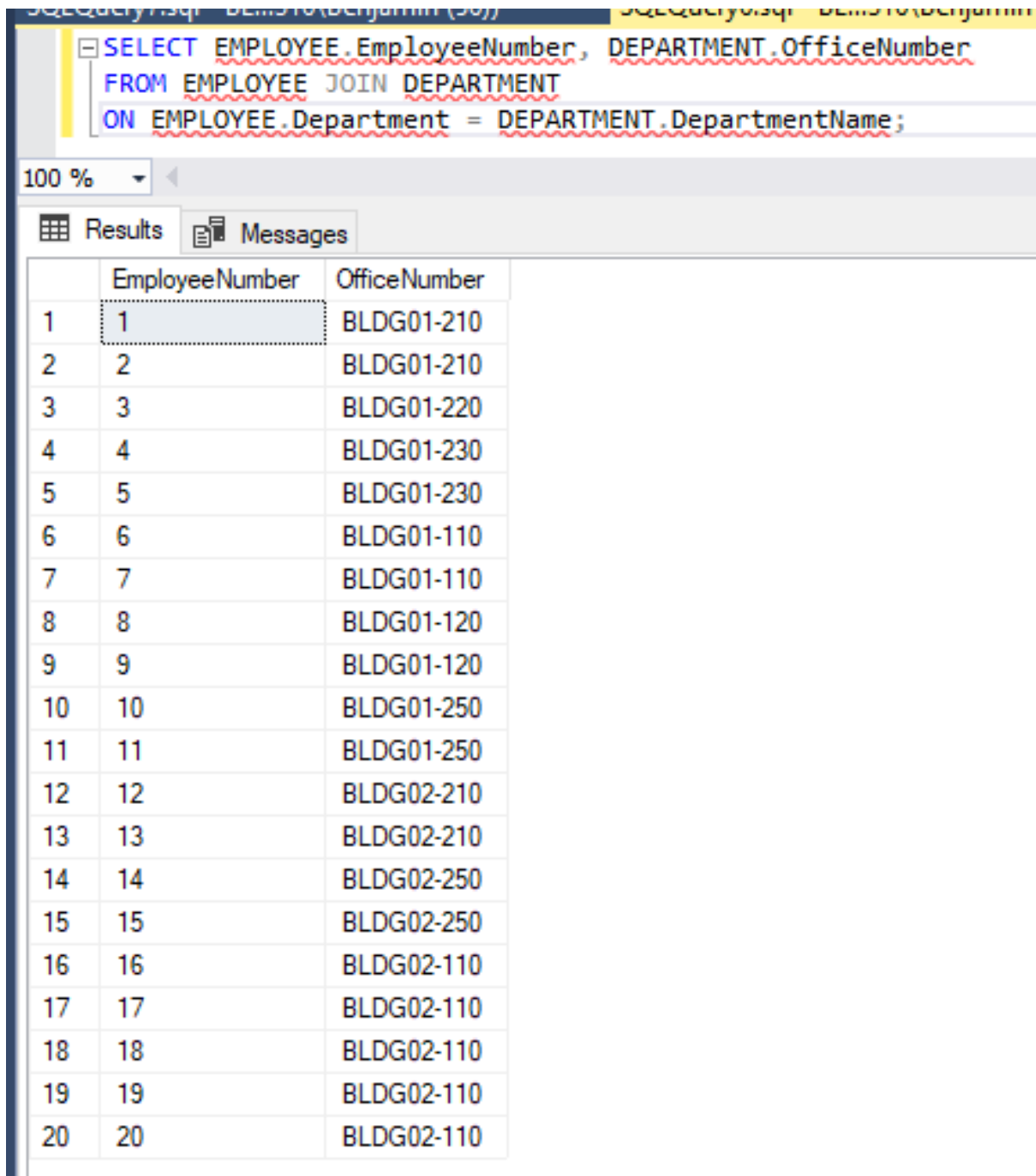
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7. Selecting the Employee Number from the EMPLOYEE table and the employee's corresponding Office Number from the DEPARTMENT table based on their Department Name and outputting it in one table.



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following text:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE.EmployeeNumber, DEPARTMENT.OfficeNumber
FROM EMPLOYEE JOIN DEPARTMENT
ON EMPLOYEE.Department = DEPARTMENT.DepartmentName;
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 20 rows. The first row is highlighted. The table has two columns: 'EmployeeNumber' and 'OfficeNumber'.

	EmployeeNumber	OfficeNumber
1	1	BLDG01-210
2	2	BLDG01-210
3	3	BLDG01-220
4	4	BLDG01-230
5	5	BLDG01-230
6	6	BLDG01-110
7	7	BLDG01-110
8	8	BLDG01-120
9	9	BLDG01-120
10	10	BLDG01-250
11	11	BLDG01-250
12	12	BLDG02-210
13	13	BLDG02-210
14	14	BLDG02-250
15	15	BLDG02-250
16	16	BLDG02-110
17	17	BLDG02-110
18	18	BLDG02-110
19	19	BLDG02-110
20	20	BLDG02-110

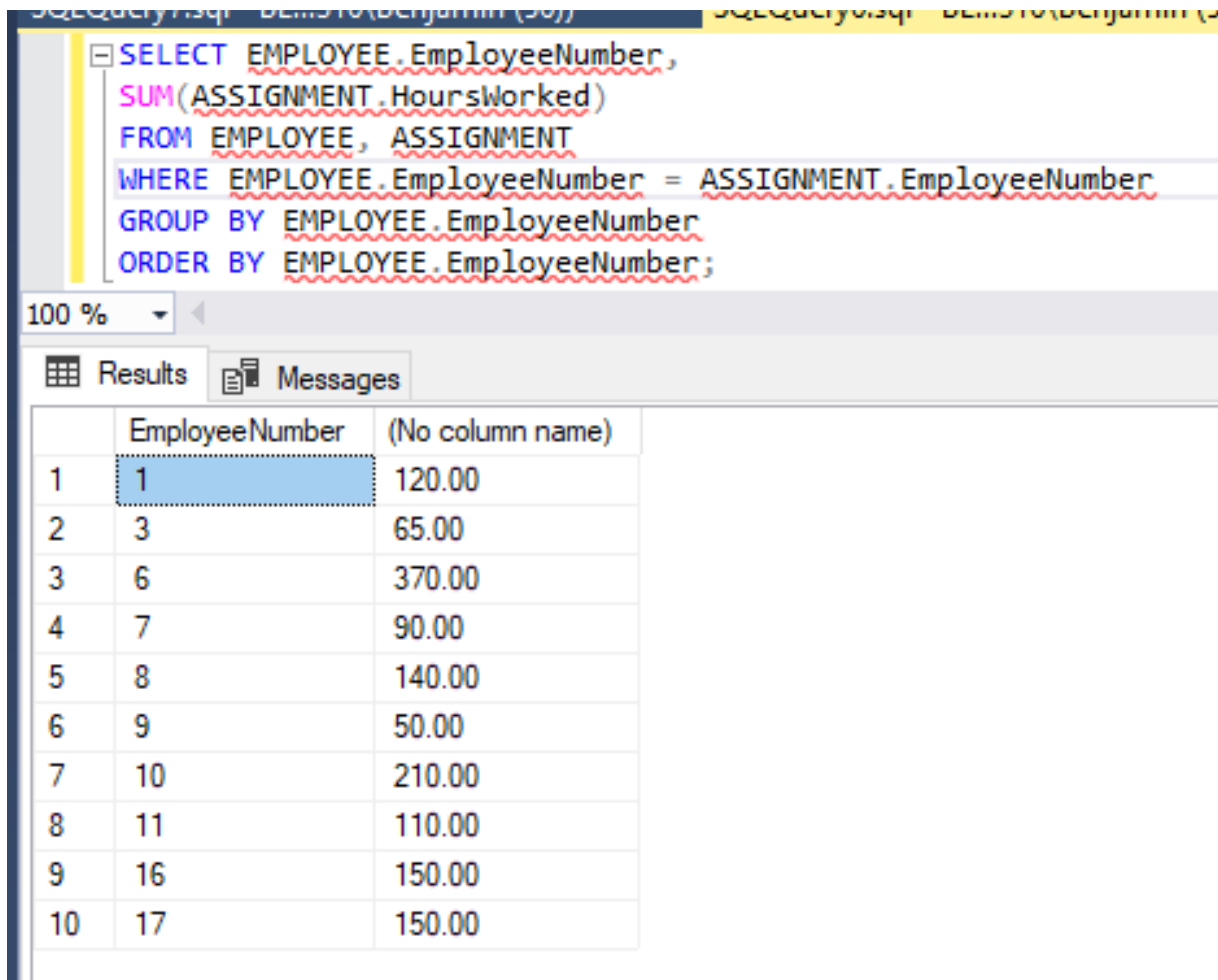
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8. Selecting the Employee Number from the EMPLOYEE table and the sum of the hours worked in the ASSIGNMENT table grouped by Employee Number then displayed sorted by Employee Number.



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following text:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE.EmployeeNumber,  
SUM(ASSIGNMENT.HoursWorked)  
FROM EMPLOYEE, ASSIGNMENT  
WHERE EMPLOYEE.EmployeeNumber = ASSIGNMENT.EmployeeNumber  
GROUP BY EMPLOYEE.EmployeeNumber  
ORDER BY EMPLOYEE.EmployeeNumber;
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 10 rows. The first row is highlighted with a blue border. The table has three columns: 'EmployeeNumber', '(No column name)', and a third column with numerical values.

	EmployeeNumber	(No column name)
1	1	120.00
2	3	65.00
3	6	370.00
4	7	90.00
5	8	140.00
6	9	50.00
7	10	210.00
8	11	110.00
9	16	150.00
10	17	150.00

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E/R Model:

