

## SQL-Assignment-3

Name: PATEL DEV V.

### ➤ Create Database:

```
CREATE DATABASE WorkDB;
```

```
USE WorkDB;
```

```
CREATE DATABASE WorkDB;  
  
USE WorkDB;
```

### ➤ Create Table:

#### QUERY:

##### ● DEPARTMENT TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE Department (  
dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
dept_name NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Department (  
  
dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
dept_name NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL  
)
```

##### ● EMPLOYEE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (  
emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
dept_id INT NOT NULL ,  
mngr_id INT ,  
emp_name NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
salary MONEY ,  
FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES Department (dept_id)  
)
```

● INSERTING VALUES IN DEPARTMENT TABLE:

```
INSERT INTO Department(dept_id, dept_name )
VALUES(1001, 'FINANCE')
INSERT INTO Department(dept_id, dept_name )
VALUES(2001 , 'AUDIT')
INSERT INTO Department(dept_id, dept_name )
VALUES(3001 , 'marketing')
INSERT INTO Department(dept_id, dept_name )
VALUES(4001 , 'production')
```

● INSERTING VALUES IN EMPLOYEE TABLE:

```
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (501,1001,NULL,'Krish',60000)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (502,3001,501,'Brijesh',27500)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (503,1001,501,'Chandu',25500)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (504,2001,501,'Jay',29570)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (505,2001,504,'Suresh',31000)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (506,2001,504,'Feni',31000)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (507,2001,506,'Sanket',9000)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (508,3001,502,'Aayush',17000)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (509,3001,502,'Bablu',13500)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (510,3001,502,'Madden',13500)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (511,3001,502,'Taksh',16000)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (512,2001,505,'Aesha',12000)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (513,3001,502,'Juli',10500)
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (514,1001,503,'Moksh',14000)
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (emp_id,dept_id,mngr_id,emp_name,salary)
VALUES (515,1001,501,'Chako',25000)
```

### ● VIEWING DATA IN TABLE

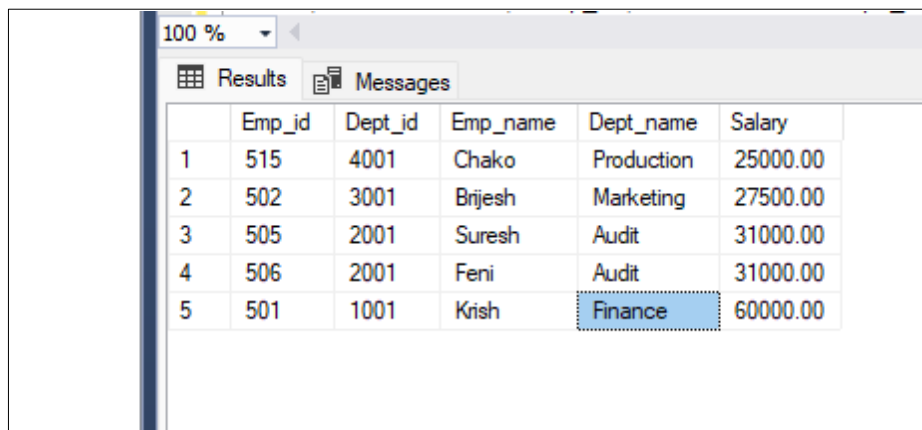
	dept_id	dept_name
1	1001	Finance
2	2001	Audit
3	3001	Marketing
4	4001	Production

	emp_id	dept_id	mngr_id	emp_name	salary
1	501	1001	NULL	Krish	60000.00
2	502	3001	501	Brijesh	27500.00
3	503	1001	501	Chandu	25500.00
4	504	2001	501	Jay	29570.00
5	505	2001	504	Suresh	31000.00
6	506	2001	504	Feni	31000.00
7	507	2001	506	Sanket	9000.00
8	508	3001	502	Aayush	17000.00
9	509	3001	502	Bablu	13500.00
10	510	3001	502	Madden	13500.00
11	511	3001	502	Taksh	16000.00
12	512	2001	505	Aesha	12000.00
13	513	3001	502	Juli	10500.00
14	514	4001	503	Moksh	14000.00
15	515	4001	501	Chako	25000.00

1. write a SQL query to find Employees who have the biggest salary in their Department

QUERY:

```
SELECT DISTINCT E.Emp_id, E.Emp_name, D.Dept_id, D.Dept_name,  
E.Salary  
FROM Employee E  
Inner Join Department D  
ON D.Dept_id = E.Dept_id,  
(SELECT K.Dept_id,MAX(Salary) AS 'MAXSAL'  
FROM Employee K  
Group By Dept_id) Y  
WHERE E.Dept_id=Y.Dept_id AND E.Salary = Y.MAXSAL
```



The screenshot shows a database query results window. At the top, there is a zoom level of 100% and two tabs: 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 6 columns: an index column, Emp\_id, Dept\_id, Emp\_name, Dept\_name, and Salary. The table contains 5 rows of data. The 'Dept\_name' column for the last row is highlighted with a blue selection box.

	Emp_id	Dept_id	Emp_name	Dept_name	Salary
1	515	4001	Chako	Production	25000.00
2	502	3001	Brijesh	Marketing	27500.00
3	505	2001	Suresh	Audit	31000.00
4	506	2001	Feni	Audit	31000.00
5	501	1001	Krish	Finance	60000.00

2. write a SQL query to find Departments that have less than 3 people in it

QUERY:

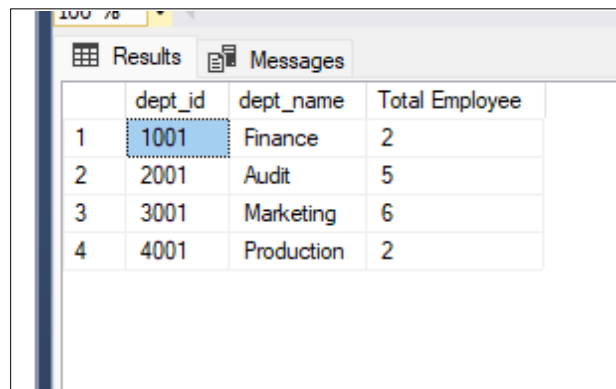
```
SELECT D.dept_name, D.dept_id , Y.Total AS "Total Employee"  
FROM ( SELECT COUNT(E.emp_id) AS Total , E.dept_id  
FROM Employee E  
GROUP BY (E.dept_id)  
HAVING COUNT(E.dept_id) < 3) Y  
INNER JOIN Department D ON Y.dept_id = D.dept_id
```

	dept_name	dept_id	Total Employee
1	Finance	1001	2
2	Production	4001	2

3. write a SQL query to find All Department along with the number of people there

QUERY:

```
SELECT Y.dept_id , D.dept_name ,Y.Total AS "Total Employee"  
FROM(SELECT E.dept_id , COUNT(E.emp_id) AS Total  
FROM Employee E  
GROUP BY E.dept_id ) Y  
INNER JOIN Department D ON Y.dept_id = D.dept_id
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query results window with two tabs: 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with four columns: 'dept\_id', 'dept\_name', and 'Total Employee'. The table contains four rows of data. The first row, where 'dept\_id' is 1001, is highlighted with a blue selection bar. The other rows show dept\_id 2001 (Audit, 5 employees), 3001 (Marketing, 6 employees), and 4001 (Production, 2 employees).

	dept_id	dept_name	Total Employee
1	1001	Finance	2
2	2001	Audit	5
3	3001	Marketing	6
4	4001	Production	2

4. write a SQL query to find All Department along with the total salary there.

QUERY:

```
SELECT Y.dept_id, D.dept_name,Y.Total_Salary
FROM(SELECT E.dept_id , SUM(E.salary) AS 'Total_Salary'
FROM Employee E
GROUP BY E.dept_id ) Y
INNER JOIN Department D ON Y.dept_id=D.dept_id
```

	dept_id	dept_name	Total_Salary
1	1001	Finance	85500.00
2	2001	Audit	112570.00
3	3001	Marketing	98000.00
4	4001	Production	39000.00