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Group 4 Topic # 26 Payroll Management DBMS		
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Assignment 5 Goal:

Prepare at least 5 interesting advanced queries similar to the queries 9 to 23 of the lecture notes including join, set operations, statistical and aggregation functions and grouping queries. For UI in that stage Unix shell programming and command line is expected.

Changes Made in this LAB:

ADDED 5 advanced queries. UI implementation complete.

Script Code:

```
-- Drop tables in an order where tables with no foreign keys are dropped first DROP TABLE DEDUCTION;
DROP TABLE TAX;
DROP TABLE PAYMENT;
DROP TABLE SALARY;

-- Now drop the tables with foreign key constraints
DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;
DROP TABLE DESIGNATION;

-- Now, recreate the tables

-- DESIGNATION table
CREATE TABLE DESIGNATION (
    DESIGNATION_ID VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    TITLE VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
```

```
-- EMPLOYEE table
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
 EMPLOYEE ID VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY.
 NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
 DESIGNATION ID VARCHAR2(100) UNIQUE REFERENCES
DESIGNATION(DESIGNATION ID)
);
-- SALARY table
CREATE TABLE SALARY (
 SALARY ID VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 EMPLOYEE ID VARCHAR2(100) UNIQUE REFERENCES EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE ID),
 AMOUNT NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (AMOUNT >= 0)
);
-- PAYMENT table
CREATE TABLE PAYMENT (
 PAYMENT ID VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY.
 EMPLOYEE ID VARCHAR2(100) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE ID),
 AMOUNT NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (AMOUNT >= 0),
 DATE RECEIVED DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
);
-- TAX table
CREATE TABLE TAX (
 TAX ID VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 EMPLOYEE_ID VARCHAR2(100) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(EMPLOYEE_ID),
 TAX AMOUNT NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (TAX AMOUNT >= 0)
);
-- DEDUCTION table
CREATE TABLE DEDUCTION (
 DEDUCTION ID VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 EMPLOYEE ID VARCHAR2(100) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE ID),
 DEDUCTION AMOUNT NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL CHECK (DEDUCTION AMOUNT >= 0),
 REASON VARCHAR2(200)
);
INSERT INTO DESIGNATION (DESIGNATION ID, TITLE) VALUES ('D1', 'Manager');
INSERT INTO DESIGNATION (DESIGNATION ID, TITLE) VALUES ('D2', 'Engineer');
INSERT INTO DESIGNATION (DESIGNATION ID, TITLE) VALUES ('D3', 'Lawyer');
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE ID, NAME, DESIGNATION ID) VALUES ('E1', 'Alice',
'D1');
```

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE_ID, NAME, DESIGNATION_ID) VALUES ('E2', 'Bob', 'D2');

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE_ID, NAME, DESIGNATION_ID) VALUES ('E3', 'Charlie', 'D3');

INSERT INTO SALARY (SALARY_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID, AMOUNT) VALUES ('S1', 'E1', 60000); INSERT INTO SALARY (SALARY_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID, AMOUNT) VALUES ('S2', 'E2', 50000); INSERT INTO SALARY (SALARY_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID, AMOUNT) VALUES ('S3', 'E3', 40000);

INSERT INTO PAYMENT (PAYMENT_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID, AMOUNT, DATE_RECEIVED) VALUES ('P1', 'E1', 1000, TO_DATE('15-OCT-2023', 'DD-MON-YYYY')); INSERT INTO PAYMENT (PAYMENT_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID, AMOUNT, DATE_RECEIVED) VALUES ('P2', 'E2', 800, TO_DATE('14-OCT-2023', 'DD-MON-YYYY'));

INSERT INTO TAX (TAX_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID, TAX_AMOUNT) VALUES ('T1', 'E1', 500); INSERT INTO TAX (TAX_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID, TAX_AMOUNT) VALUES ('T2', 'E2', 400);

INSERT INTO DEDUCTION (DEDUCTION_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID, DEDUCTION_AMOUNT, REASON) VALUES ('Dd1', 'E1', 100, 'Health Insurance'); INSERT INTO DEDUCTION (DEDUCTION_ID, EMPLOYEE_ID, DEDUCTION_AMOUNT, REASON) VALUES ('Dd2', 'E2', 50, 'Transport Fee');

-- QUERY 1: Retrieve all managers from DESIGNATION table

SELECT * FROM DESIGNATION WHERE TITLE = 'Manager';

-- QUERY 2

SELECT NAME, DESIGNATION_ID FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME LIKE 'A%';

--QUERY 3

SELECT EMPLOYEE ID, AMOUNT FROM SALARY WHERE AMOUNT > 50000;

-- QUERY 4

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, AMOUNT, DATE_RECEIVED FROM PAYMENT WHERE DATE RECEIVED > '01-JAN-2023';

--QUERY 5

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, TAX_AMOUNT FROM TAX WHERE TAX_AMOUNT > 1000; -- QUERY 6

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, DEDUCTION_AMOUNT, REASON FROM DEDUCTION WHERE DEDUCTION_AMOUNT < 500;

-- COMPLEX

SELECT E.NAME, D.TITLE, S.AMOUNT FROM EMPLOYEE E, DESIGNATION D, SALARY S WHERE E.DESIGNATION_ID = D.DESIGNATION_ID AND E.EMPLOYEE_ID = S.EMPLOYEE_ID;

DROP VIEW EmployeeTotalAmount;
DROP VIEW EmployeeDeductionsTaxes;

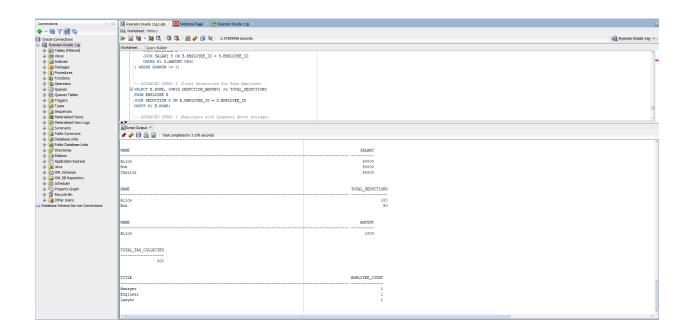
- --- VIEW for Total Amount for Each Employee
 CREATE VIEW EmployeeTotalAmount AS
 SELECT E.EMPLOYEE_ID, E.NAME, NVL(S.AMOUNT, 0) + NVL(P.AMOUNT, 0) AS
 TOTAL_AMOUNT
 FROM EMPLOYEE E
 LEFT JOIN SALARY S ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = S.EMPLOYEE_ID
 LEFT JOIN PAYMENT P ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = P.EMPLOYEE_ID;
- --- VIEW for Total Deductions and Taxes for Each Employee
 CREATE VIEW EmployeeDeductionsTaxes AS
 SELECT E.EMPLOYEE_ID, E.NAME, NVL(D.DEDUCTION_AMOUNT, 0) AS
 TOTAL_DEDUCTIONS, NVL(T.TAX_AMOUNT, 0) AS TOTAL_TAXES
 FROM EMPLOYEE E
 LEFT JOIN DEDUCTION D ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = D.EMPLOYEE_ID
 LEFT JOIN TAX T ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = T.EMPLOYEE_ID;
- -- Advanced Queries
- -- Query 7
 SELECT E.NAME, DE.TITLE, P.AMOUNT AS TOTAL_PAYMENT, TX.TAX_AMOUNT AS TOTAL_TAX
 FROM EMPLOYEE E
 JOIN DESIGNATION DE ON E.DESIGNATION_ID = DE.DESIGNATION_ID
 LEFT JOIN PAYMENT P ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = P.EMPLOYEE_ID
 LEFT JOIN TAX TX ON E.EMPLOYEE ID = TX.EMPLOYEE ID;
- -- Query 8
 SELECT E.NAME, SUM(D.DEDUCTION_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_DEDUCTION
 FROM EMPLOYEE E
 JOIN DEDUCTION D ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = D.EMPLOYEE_ID
 GROUP BY E.NAME
 HAVING SUM(D.DEDUCTION_AMOUNT) > 1000;
- -- Query 9

SELECT A.EMPLOYEE_ID, A.NAME, (A.TOTAL_AMOUNT - B.TOTAL_DEDUCTIONS - B.TOTAL_TAXES) AS NET_AMOUNT FROM EmployeeTotalAmount A JOIN EmployeeDeductionsTaxes B ON A.EMPLOYEE_ID = B.EMPLOYEE_ID WHERE (A.TOTAL_AMOUNT - B.TOTAL_DEDUCTIONS - B.TOTAL_TAXES) > 50000;

-- ADVANCED QUERY 1 (Employees with Highest Salaries)
SELECT * FROM (
SELECT E.NAME, S.AMOUNT AS SALARY
FROM EMPLOYEE E
JOIN SALARY S ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = S.EMPLOYEE_ID
ORDER BY S.AMOUNT DESC
) WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;

- -- ADVANCED QUERY 2 (Total Deductions for Each Employee)
 SELECT E.NAME, SUM(D.DEDUCTION_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_DEDUCTIONS
 FROM EMPLOYEE E
 JOIN DEDUCTION D ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = D.EMPLOYEE_ID
 GROUP BY E.NAME;
- -- ADVANCED QUERY 3 (Employees with Payments Above Average)
 SELECT E.NAME, P.AMOUNT
 FROM EMPLOYEE E
 JOIN PAYMENT P ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = P.EMPLOYEE_ID
 WHERE P.AMOUNT > (SELECT AVG(AMOUNT) FROM PAYMENT);
- -- ADVANCED QUERY 4 (Total Tax Amount Collected)
 SELECT SUM(T.TAX_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_TAX_COLLECTED
 FROM TAX T;
- -- ADVANCED QUERY 5 (Count of Employees in Each Designation)
 SELECT DE.TITLE, COUNT(E.EMPLOYEE_ID) AS EMPLOYEE_COUNT
 FROM EMPLOYEE E
 JOIN DESIGNATION DE ON E.DESIGNATION_ID = DE.DESIGNATION_ID
 GROUP BY DE.TITLE;

RUN SCRIPT OUTPUT:



IMPLEMENTATION FOR UI CODE:

#!/bin/bash

SCREENSHOT OF EACH OPTIONS:

```
Menu Options
1. Drop Tables
3. Populate Tables
4. Query Tables
Dropping tables...
SQL*Plus: Release 12.1.0.2.0 Production on Sat Oct 28 02:38:39 2023
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
SQL>
Table dropped.
Table dropped.
SQL> Disconnected from Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
```

OPTION 1 ABOVE

```
Menu Options
2. Create Tables
3. Populate Tables
4. Query Tables
Creating tables...
SQL*Plus: Release 12.1.0.2.0 Production on Sat Oct 28 02:50:42 2023
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
SQL> SQL> SQL> 2 3 4
SQL> SQL> SQL> 2 3
Table created.
SQL> SQL> SQL> 2 3 4
Table created.
SQL> SQL> SQL> 2 3 4 5
Table created.
SQL> SQL> SQL> 2 3 4
Table created.
SQL> SQL> SQL> 2 3 4 5
SQL> SQL> Disconnected from Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
```

OPTION 2 created tables.

```
1. Drop Tables
2. Create Tables
Enter your choice [1-5]: 3 Populating tables...
SQL*Plus: Release 12.1.0.2.0 Production on Sat Oct 28 03:00:21 2023
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
SQL>
1 row created.
SQL>
1 row created.
SQL>
1 row created.
SQL> SQL>
SQL>
1 row created.
SQL>
1 row created.
SQL> SQL>
SQL>
SQL>
1 row created.
SQL> SQL>
1 row created.
SQL>
```

OPTION 3 populate table

```
1. Drop Tables
2. Create Tables
3. Populate Tables
4. Query Tables
5. Exit
Enter your choice [1-5]: 4 Querying tables...
SQL*Plus: Release 12.1.0.2.0 Production on Sat Oct 28 03:04:10 2023
Connected to:
Oracle Database llg Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
SQL> SQL> SQL>
DESIGNATION_ID
D1
Manager
SQL> SQL>
 DESIGNATION_ID
SQL> SQL>
EMPLOYEE_ID
SQL> SQL>
EMPLOYEE_ID
      AMOUNT DATE_RECE
          1000 15-OCT-23
E2
SQL> SQL>
no rows selected
```

Option 4

```
DESIGNATION_ID
Alice
  AMOUNT
E1
60000
SQL> SQL>
EMPLOYEE_ID
 AMOUNT DATE_RECE
E1
1000 15-OCT-23
E2
800 14-OCT-23
SQL> SQL>
no rows selected
SQL> SQL>
EMPLOYEE_ID
DEDUCTION_AMOUNT
REASON
-----E1
100
Health Insurance
E2
50
Transport Fee
EMPLOYEE_ID
REASON
SQL> SQL> SQL> 2 3
NAME
TITLE
```

OPTION 4

MORE OPTION 4