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Group 4 Topic # 26 Payroll Management DBMS		
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#### **Assignment 4 Part 2 Goal:**

Create at least two Views. A view is essentially a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement. They're useful when you want to share a specific subset or join of tables without giving access to the entire table(s).

# **Changes Made in this LAB:**

Added Views with advanced queries and inserted data.

#### **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

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);
-- 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 \geq 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 \geq 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 \geq 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');

SELECT \* FROM DESIGNATION WHERE TITLE = 'Manager';

-- QUERY 2

SELECT NAME, DESIGNATION\_ID FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME LIKE 'A%'; --OUERY 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;

#### **OUTPUT:**







