

INTRO TO DB

- A database is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system.
- A database is usually controlled by a database management system (DBMS).
- The data and the DBMS, along with the applications associated with them, are referred to as a database system, simply said database.

IMPORTANCE OF DB

Data Management:

Data Integrity

Data Security

Data Sharing

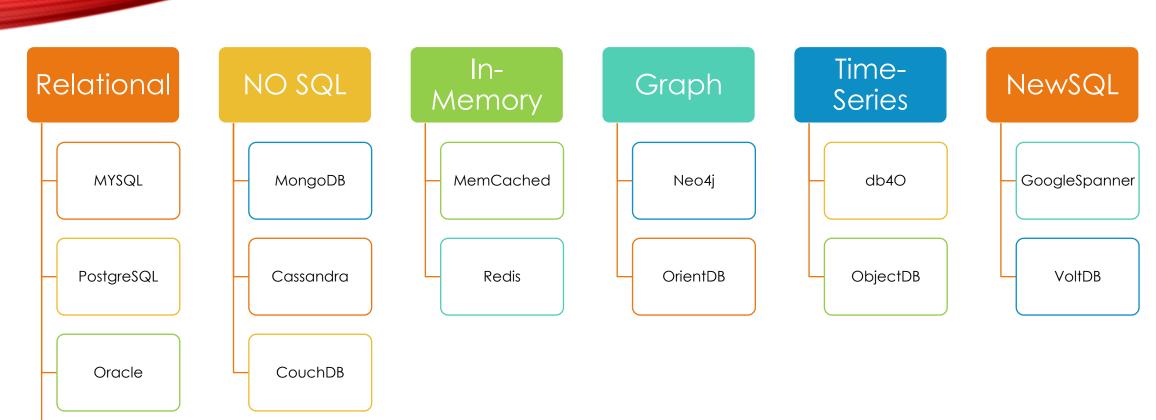
Backup and Recovery

Scalability

Performance

Automation

DB TYPES



MS SQL Server

DBMS ARCHITECTURE

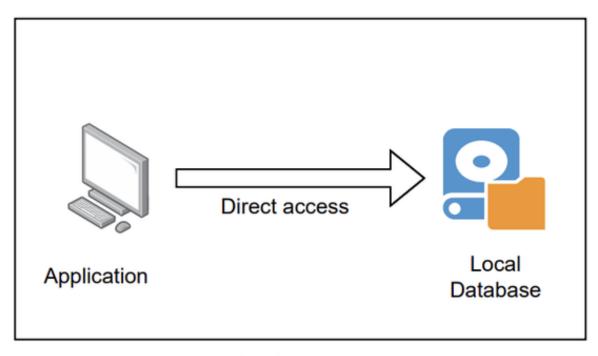
DBMS Architecture

1-tier

2-tier

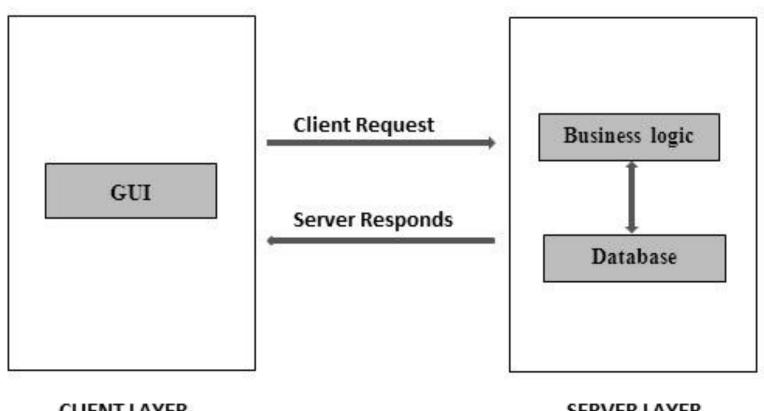
3-tier

1 TIER ARCHITECTURE



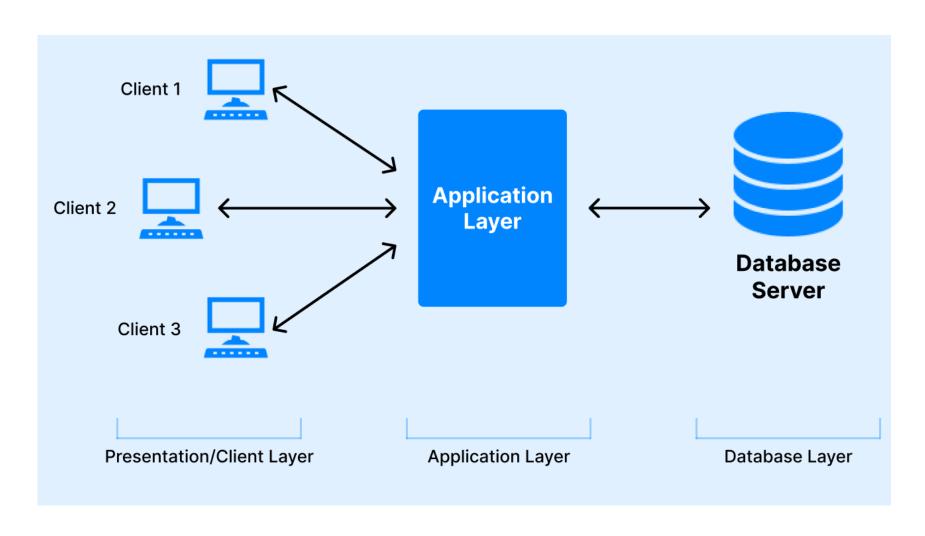
Device

2-TIER ARCHITECTURE



CLIENT LAYER SERVER LAYER

3-TIER ARCHITECTURE



WHAT ARE DATA MODELS?

- Data models are abstract representations of the structures and relationships within a database.
- They define how data is organized, stored, and manipulated, providing a blueprint for designing and creating databases.
- Data models help in understanding the nature of the data and the relationships between different data elements, which is crucial for ensuring data integrity, consistency, and efficiency in database management.

TYPES OF MODELS

Hierarchical Data Model

Network Data Model

Relational Data Model

Entity-Relationship Model (ER Model)

Object-Oriented Data Model

Document Data Model

Columnar Data Model

Graph Data Model

Key-Value Data Model

Time-Series Data Model

ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP (ER) MODEL

- The Entity-Relationship (ER) model is a conceptual framework used to describe and design the structure of a database.
- It provides a high-level view of data, focusing on the entities (objects) and the relationships between them.
- The ER model is typically represented by an ER diagram, which visually
 depicts the entities, their attributes, and the relationships between them.

COMPONENTS OF AN ER MODEL

Entities:

- An entity is a real-world object or concept that can have data stored about it in a database.
- Examples: Customer, Product, Employee, Order.
- Representation: represented by rectangles.

Attributes:

- Attributes are properties or characteristics of an entity.
- Examples: For a Customer entity, attributes might include CustomerID, Name, Email, Phone.
- Types of Attributes:
 - Simple: Cannot be divided further (e.g., Name).
 - Composite: Can be divided into smaller parts (e.g., Address can be divided into Street, City, Zip Code).
 - Derived: Calculated from other attributes (e.g., Age from Date of Birth).
 - Multi-valued: Can have multiple values (e.g., Phone Numbers). Representation:
- Representation: represented by ovals connected to their entity.

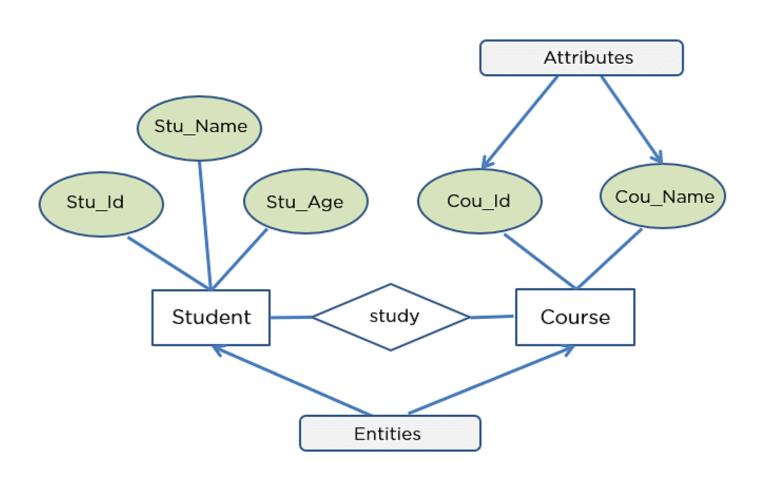
Relationships:

- Relationships describe how entities interact with each other.
- Examples: A Customer places an Order, an Employee works in a Department.

Types of Relationships:

- One-to-One (1:1): Each employee is assigned one office
- One-to-Many: A customer can place multiple orders
- Many-to-Many: Students enroll in multiple courses, and courses have multiple students.
- Representation: represented by diamonds connecting entities

ER DIAGRAM



ACTIVITY: LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- Entities and Attributes:
- Book
 - BookID (Primary Key)
 - Title
 - Author
- Member
 - MemberID (Primary Key)
 - Name
 - Email
- Loan
 - LoanLoanID (Primary Key)
 - LoanDate
 - ReturnDate
 - BookID (Foreign Key)
 - MemberID (Foreign Key)

- Relationships:
 - Member borrows Book:
 - One-to-Many relationship (A member can borrow multiple books, but each loan record is for one book and one member).

KEYS IN DATABASE

keys are crucial elements used to uniquely identify records, enforce data integrity, and establish relationships between tables.

4 Types of Keys:

- Primary Key
- Foreign Key
- Candidate Key
- Super Key

PRIMARY KEY

A primary key is a column (or a set of columns) in a table that uniquely identifies each row in that table.

Each value in the primary key column(s) must be unique.

Primary key columns cannot contain null values.

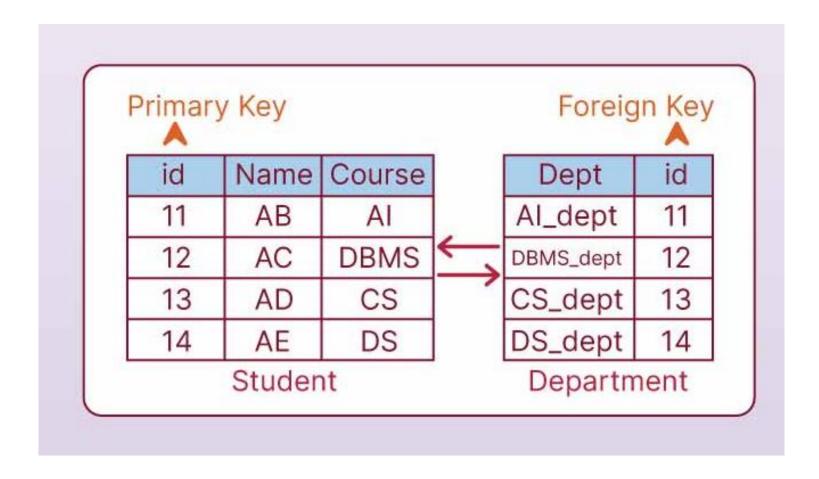
Each table can have only one primary key.

	Stu Id	Stu_Name	Stu_Age
Primary Key	101	Steve	23
	102	John	24
	103	Robert	28
	104	Steve	29
/	105	Carl	29

FOREIGN KEY

- A foreign key is a column (or a set of columns) in a table that creates a link between the data in two tables.
- It enforces referential integrity by ensuring that the value in the foreign key column(s) corresponds to a valid value in the referenced primary key column(s) of another
- It ensures that a value in the foreign key column must match a value in the primary key column of the referenced table.
- Relationships: Establishes relationships between tables (One-to-One, One-to-Many, Many-to-Many).

FOREIGN KEY



CANDIDATE KEY

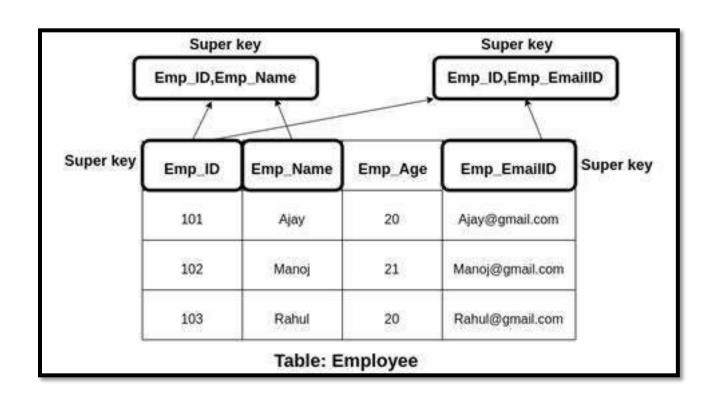
- A candidate key is a column (or a set of columns) that can uniquely identify any record in a table.
- It is a candidate for becoming the primary key.
- Each value in the candidate key column(s) must be unique.
- Candidate key columns cannot contain null values.
- A table can have multiple candidate keys.





SUPER KEY

- A super key is a column that uniquely identifies any record in a table.
- It is a superset of a candidate key.
- It ensures unique identification of each record.
- It can include additional attributes that are not necessary for unique identification.



NORMALIZATION

- Normalization is a process in database design that organizes columns and tables of a database to reduce data redundancy and improve data integrity.
- We have multiple Normal form available to normalize data
- 1 NF 2 NF
- 3 NF
- BCNF
- 4 NF
- 5 NF

SCENARIO

StudentID	StudentName	CourseID	CourseName	InstructorID	InstructorName
1	Alice	101	Math	1001	Mr. Smith
2	Bob	102	Physics	1002	Dr. Johnson
1	Alice	103	Chemistry	1003	Ms. Davis
3	Charlie	101	Math	1001	Mr. Smith

1 NF

- 1NF requires that the table is free from repeating groups
- each cell contains atomic (indivisible) values.
- In our example, the table is already in 1NF because each cell contains atomic values and there are no repeating groups.
- To work with 2 NF the data must be in 1NF.

2 NF

- 2NF
 - Requires that the table is in 1NF
 - all non-key attributes are fully functional dependent on the primary key.
 - This usually involves removing partial dependencies.
- To achieve 2NF, we need to remove partial dependencies by splitting the table into two or more tables.
- We can create separate tables for Students, Courses, and Instructors.

StudentId	StudentName
1	Alice
2	Bob
3	Charlie

courseID	CourseName	InstructorID
101	Math	1001
102	Physics	1002
103	Chemistry	1003

SInstructorID	InstructorName
1001	Mr. Smith
1002	Dr. Johnson
1003	Ms. Davis

CREATE ENROLMENTS TABLE

• This table links students to their courses, resolving the many-to-many relationship between Students and Courses.

StudentId	CourseID
1	101
1	103
2	102
3	101

THIRD NORMAL FORM (3NF)

- 3NF requires that the table is in 2NF and all the attributes are only dependent on the primary key, meaning there are no transitive dependencies.
- In our current structure, we need to ensure that all non-key attributes are dependent only on the primary key and not on other non-key attributes.
- In our case, the tables are already in 3NF since:
- Students table has StudentID as the primary key, and StudentName is dependent only on StudentID.
- Courses table has CourseID as the primary key, and CourseName and InstructorID are dependent only on CourseID.
- Instructors table has InstructorID as the primary key, and InstructorName is dependent only on InstructorID.
- Enrollments table has a composite primary key consisting of StudentID and CourseID, and there are no other non-key attributes.

RELATIONAL ALGEBRA: BASIC OPERATIONS

- Relational algebra is a procedural query language that works on relations, which are sets of tuples.
- It provides a formal foundation for relational databases and SQL.
 - **Selection**: Selects rows from a relation that satisfy a given predicate
 - **Projection**: Selects specific columns from a relation
 - **Union**: Combines the tuples of two relations, eliminating duplicate tuples.
 - **Set Difference**: Returns the tuples that are in one relation but not in the other.
 - Cartesian Product: Combines tuples from two relations in all possible ways.
 - Rename: Renames the attributes of a relation.

INTRODUCTION TO SQL

- SQL (Structured Query Language) is a standard programming language specifically designed for managing and manipulating databases.
- It is used to query, update, and manage data stored in relational database management systems (RDBMS).
- SQL allows users to perform various operations on data, including querying, inserting, updating, and deleting records.
- SQL syntax is composed of commands that follow a specific structure to perform different operations.

SQL SUBCATEGORIES

Data Definition Language (DDL): CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE

Data Manipulation Language (DML): INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

Data Control Language (DCL): GRANT, REVOKE

Data Query Language (DQL): SELECT

Transaction Control Language (TCL): COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT

DATA TYPES IN SQL

Numeric Data Types:

- INT: Integer Value
- FLOAT: Floating-point number
- DECIMAL(p, s): Fixed-point number with precision (p) and scale (s)

String Data Types:

- CHAR(n): Fixed-length string with length n
- VARCHAR(n): Variable-length string with maximum length n
- TEXT: Large variable-length string

Date and Time Data Types:

- DATE: Date value (YYYY-MM-DD)
- TIME: Time value (HH:MI).
- DATETIME: Date and time value (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI)
- TIMESTAMP: Similar to DATETIME but can be used to automatically track changes in data

Boolean Data Type:

BOOLEAN: Represents a boolean value (TRUE or FALSE)

WORKING WITH TABLES

- The CREATE TABLE statement allows you to create a new table in a database.
- Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] table_name(
    column1 datatype constraints,
    column2 datatype constraints,
    ...
) ENGINE=storage_engine;
```

CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(100),
position VARCHAR(100),
salary DECIMAL(10, 2)
);
```

ALTER TABLE employees

ADD COLUMN
department VARCHAR(100);

INSERT VALUES

INSERT INTO employees

(id, name, position, salary)
VALUES

(1, 'John Doe', 'Manager', 75000.00),

INSERT INTO employees

(id, name, position, salary) VALUES

(2, 'Jane Smith', 'Developer', 65000.00),

(3, 'Emily Johnson', 'Designer', 60000.00),

(4, Sonam Soni', 'Manager', 95000.00);

Single Data Insertion

Multiple Data Insertion

DROP & TRUNCATE

DROP: To delete an existing database object.

DROP TABLE employees;

TRUNCATE: To remove all records from a table without deleting the table itself.

TRUNCATE TABLE employees;

RECREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
 id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(100),
  position VARCHAR(100),
 salary DECIMAL(10, 2),
  department VARCHAR(100)
```

INSERT INTO employees (id, name, position, salary, department) VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 'Manager', 75000.00, 'Sales');

INSERT INTO employees (id, name, position, salary, department)
VALUES

- (2, 'Jane Smith', 'Developer', 65000.00, 'IT'),
- (3, 'Emily Johnson', 'Designer', 60000.00, 'Marketing'),
- (4, 'Michael Brown', 'Analyst', 70000.00, 'Finance');

UPDATE & DELETE

Updating a Single Employee's Salary • UPDATE employees SET salary = 80000.00 WHERE id = 1;

Changing the Department for Multiple Employees

UPDATE employees SET department = 'R&D'
 WHERE department = 'IT';

Deleting a Single Employee:

• DELETE FROM employees WHERE id = 4;

Deleting Employees from a Specific Department

DELETE FROM employees WHERE department
 - 'Marketing';

INSERT SOME MORE DATA

```
    Recreate Table with Department Column

    CREATE TABLE employees (
      id INT PRIMARY KEY,
      name VARCHAR(100),
      position VARCHAR(100),
      salary DECIMAL(10, 2),
      department VARCHAR(100)

    Insert Some Data

    INSERT INTO employees (id, name, position, salary, department) VALUES
    (1, 'John Doe', 'Manager', 75000.00, 'Sales'),
    (2, 'Jane Smith', 'Developer', 65000.00, 'R&D'),
    (3, 'Emily Johnson', 'Designer', 60000.00, 'Marketing'),
     (4, 'Michael Brown', 'Analyst', 70000.00, 'Finance'),
     (5, 'Linda Green', 'Manager', 75000.00, 'Sales'),
    (6, 'James White', 'Developer', 65000.00, 'R&D');
```

QUERYING DATA

- Select All Data:
 - Select * from table_name
- retrieve data from a single column:
 - SELECT name FROM employees;
- query data from multiple columns:
 - SELECT name, salary, department FROM employees;

SELECT STATEMENT

- In MySQL, the SELECT statement doesn't require the FROM clause.
- It means that you can have a SELECT statement without the FROM clause like this:
- SELECT 1 + 1;
- SELECT NOW();
- SELECT CONCAT('John',' ','Doe');
- Aliases: SELECT CONCAT('John',' ','Doe') AS name;
- Alias with space: SELECT CONCAT('Jane',' ','Doe') AS 'Full name';

ORDER BY

To sort the rows in the result set, you add the ORDER BY clause to the SELECT statement.

Order by salary in Ascending Order:

SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary ASC

Order by name in Descending Order:

SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY name DESC;

Order by department Ascending and salary Descending:

 SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY department ASC, salary DESC;

Order by position Ascending and name Ascending:

 SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY position ASC, name ASC;

Order by salary Descending, department Ascending, and name Descending

 SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC, department ASC, name DESC;

FILTERING DATA

- Where Clause:
- Find employees in the 'Sales' department
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'Sales';
- Find employees with a salary greater than 65000
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > 65000;
- **DISTINCT**: (unique value)
- Get distinct positions in the company
 - SELECT DISTINCT position FROM employees;
- AND, OR:
- Find employees in 'Sales' department with a salary greater than 70000
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'Sales' AND salary > 70000;
- Find employees in 'Sales' or 'R&D' department
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'Sales' OR department = 'R&D';

FILTERING DATA

- IN, NOT IN:
- Find employees in specific departments
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department IN ('Sales', 'Finance');
- Find employees not in specific departments
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department NOT IN ('Sales', 'R&D');
- BETWEEN:
- Find employees with a salary between 60000 and 70000
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 60000 AND 70000;
- LIKE
- Find employees whose names start with 'J'
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE name LIKE 'J%';
- Find employees whose position contains 'Dev'
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE position LIKE '%Dev%';

FILTERING DATA

- LIMIT
- Get the first 3 employees
 - SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 3;
- IS NULL
- Find employees with a NULL salary
 - SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary IS NULL;

ACTIVITY

- Create Students table:
- Students
 - student_id (INT, Primary Key)
 - name (VARCHAR)
 - age (INT)
 - major (VARCHAR)
 - gpa (DECIMAL)
 - enrollment_date (DATE)

INSERT INTO Students (student_id, name, age, major, gpa, enrollment_date)

VALUES

(101, 'Alice Johnson', 20, 'Computer Science', 3.8, '2023-01-15'),

(102, 'Bob Smith', 22, 'Mathematics', 3.4, '2023-03-22'),

(103, 'Carol Lee', 19, 'Biology', 3.2, '2023-04-10'),

(104, 'David Brown', 21, 'Physics', 2.9, '2022-11-05'),

(105, 'Eve Davis', 23, 'Computer Science', 3.6, '2022-08-20'),

(106, 'Frank Miller', 20, 'Mathematics', 3.1, '2023-02-28');

QUERIES

- 1. Select all students who are majoring in "Computer Science"
- 2. Select students with a GPA greater than 3.5 or who are majoring in "Mathematics"
- 3. Select students who are older than 20 and have a GPA less than 3.0
- 4. Select students who enrolled between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023
- 5. Select distinct majors from the Students table
- 6. Select students with IDs in the list (101, 102, 103)
- 7. Select students where the GPA is NULL (if applicable):
- 8. Select students where the name is not NULL
- 9. Select students whose age is exactly 18 or 22
- 10. Select students who are either less than 19 years old or have a GPA greater than 3.8
- 11. Select students who have a GPA between 2.5 and 3.5 and are majoring in "Biology"
- 12. Select students and order them by name in ascending order and then by GPA in descending order

LET'S CREATE PK AND FK

Create departments table
 CREATE TABLE departments (
 id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 name VARCHAR(100)
 NOT NULL);

```
INSERT INTO departments (id, name)
VALUES
(1, 'Sales'),
(2, 'R&D'),
(3, 'Marketing'),
(4, 'Finance'),
(5, 'Human Resources');
```

LET'S CREATE PK AND FK

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
position VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
salary DECIMAL(10, 2),
department_id INT,
FOREIGN KEY (department_id)
REFERENCES departments(id) );
```

```
INSERT INTO employees
(id, name, position, salary, department_id)
VALUES
(1, 'John Doe', 'Manager', 75000.00, 1),
(2, 'Jane Smith', 'Developer', 65000.00, 2),
(3, 'Emily Johnson', 'Designer', 60000.00, 3),
(4, 'Michael Brown', 'Analyst', 70000.00, 4),
(5, 'Linda Green', 'Manager', 75000.00, 1),
(6, 'James White', 'Developer', 65000.00, 2),
(7, 'William Black', 'Developer', NULL, 2),
```

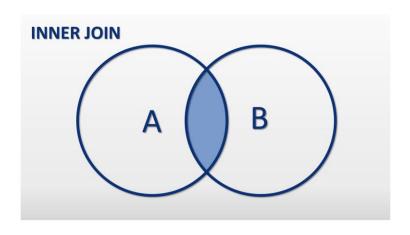
(8, 'Mary Blue', 'HR', 50000.00, 5);

INNER JOIN

SELECT employees.id, employees.name, employees.position, employees.salary, departments.name AS department

FROM employees

INNER JOIN departments ON employees.department_id = departments.id;

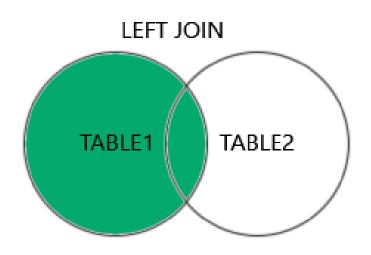


LEFT JOIN

SELECT employees.id, employees.name, employees.position, employees.salary, departments.name AS department

FROM employees

LEFT JOIN departments ON employees.department_id = departments.id;



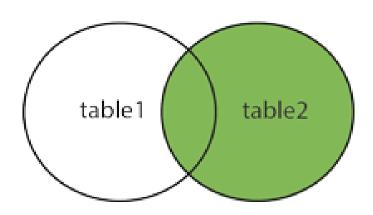
RIGHT JOIN

SELECT employees.id, employees.name, employees.position, employees.salary, departments.name AS department

FROM employees

RIGHT JOIN departments ON employees.department_id = departments.id;

RIGHT JOIN



FULL OUTER JOIN (USING UNION OF LEFT JOIN AND RIGHT JOIN)

SELECT employees.id, employees.name, employees.position, employees.salary, departments.name AS department

FROM employees

LEFT JOIN departments ON employees.department_id = departments.id

UNION

SELECT employees.id, employees.name, employees.position, employees.salary, departments.name AS department

FROM employees

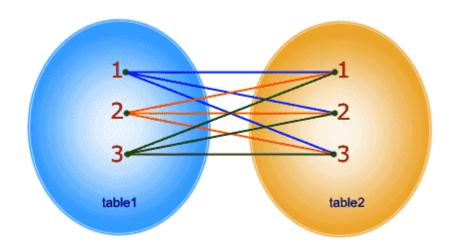
RIGHT JOIN departments ON employees.department_id = departments.id;

CROSS JOIN

SELECT employees.id AS employee_id, employees.name AS employee_name, departments.id AS department_id, departments.name AS department_name

FROM employees

CROSS JOIN departments;



GROUP BY

- Grouping Data
- Calculate the total salary for each department

SELECT departments.name AS department, SUM(employees.salary) AS total_salary

FROM employees

JOIN departments ON employees.department_id = departments.id GROUP BY departments.name;

HAVING

 Calculate the total salary for each department and only show departments with a total salary greater than 100,000

SELECT departments.name AS department, SUM(employees.salary) AS total_salary

FROM employees

JOIN departments ON employees.department_id = departments.id

GROUP BY departments.name

HAVING SUM(employees.salary) > 100000;

HAVING COUNT

List departments with more than 2 employees

SELECT departments.name AS department, COUNT(employees.id) AS employee_count

FROM employees

JOIN departments ON employees.department_id = departments.id

GROUP BY departments.name

HAVING COUNT(employees.id) > 2;

ROLLUP

- A grouping set is a set of columns to which you want to group.
- Calculate the total salary for each department, including a grand total

SELECT departments.name AS department, SUM(employees.salary) AS total_salary

FROM employees

JOIN departments ON employees.department_id = departments.id GROUP BY ROLLUP(departments.name);

SET OPERATION: UNION

- The UNION operation combines the results of two queries and removes duplicates.
- List all unique employees from both employees and employees_archive tables

SELECT id, name, position, salary, department_id

FROM employees

UNION

SELECT id, name, position, salary, department_id

SET OPERATION: UNION ALL

- The UNION ALL operation combines the results of two queries and includes duplicates.
- List all employees from both employees and employees_archive tables, including duplicates

SELECT id, name, position, salary, department_id

FROM employees

UNION ALL

SELECT id, name, position, salary, department_id

SET OPERATION: EXCEPT (OR MINUS)

- The EXCEPT operation returns the results of the first query that are not in the results of the second query. Note that some databases, like Oracle, use MINUS instead of EXCEPT.
- List employees in the employees table who are not in the employees_archive table

SELECT id, name, position, salary, department_id

FROM employees

EXCEPT

SELECT id, name, position, salary, department_id

SET OPERATION: INTERSECT

- The INTERSECT operation returns the results that are common to both queries.
- List employees who are present in both employees and employees_archive tables

SELECT id, name, position, salary, department_id

FROM employees

INTERSECT

SELECT id, name, position, salary, department_id

ACID PROPERTIES

Atomicity

- Ensures that all operations within a transaction are completed successfully. If any operation fails, the entire transaction fails, and the database remains unchanged.
- Transferring money from one account to another. Both debit and credit operations must succeed; otherwise, both are rolled back.

Consistency:

- Ensures that a transaction brings the database from one valid state to another, maintaining database rules such as constraints, cascades, and triggers.
- After a transaction, all primary keys, foreign keys, and unique constraints are still valid.

ACID PROPERTIES

Isolation

- Ensures that transactions are executed in isolation, meaning that concurrent transactions do not affect each other. The outcome should be the same as if the transactions were executed sequentially.
- While one transaction is updating a record, another transaction cannot read that record until the first transaction is complete.

Durability:

- Ensures that once a transaction has been committed, it remains so, even in the event of a system failure. This is typically achieved through logging and recovery mechanisms.
- After a transaction commits, changes made to the database persist even if there is a power failure immediately afterward.

TRANSACTION DEMO

```
CREATE TABLE Accounts (
    account_id VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
    account_name VARCHAR(100),
    balance DECIMAL(10, 2)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Accounts (account_id, account_name, balance) VALUES

('A001', 'Alice', 1000.00),

('A002', 'Bob', 1500.00),

('A003', 'Charlie', 2000.00);
```

COMMIT DEMO

```
BEGIN;
UPDATE Accounts SET balance = balance - 100 WHERE account_id = 1;
UPDATE Accounts SET balance = balance + 100 WHERE account_id = 2;
COMMIT;
```

ROLLBACK

BEGIN;

UPDATE Accounts SET balance = balance - 100 WHERE account_id = 1;

ROLLBACK;

SAVEPOINT

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;

UPDATE Accounts SET balance = balance - 100 WHERE account_id = 1;

SAVEPOINT sp1;

UPDATE Accounts SET balance = balance + 100 WHERE account_id = 2;

ROLLBACK TO sp1;

COMMIT;
```

STORED PROCEDURES

- Stored procedures are precompiled collections of SQL statements that can be executed as a single unit.
- They can accept parameters and are used to encapsulate logic that can be reused.

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE GetAllAccounts()
BEGIN
SELECT * FROM Accounts;
END //
```

DELIMITER;

Calling stored procedure CALL GetAllAccounts();

USE MYSQL SAMPLE DB

- Let's take one sample Database:
- https://github.com/datacharmer/test_db
- download zip from here
- Unzip the data
- Move to the folder and execute below command
- mysql -u root -p -t < employees.sql
- Enter your password and done..
- Verify the installation using below command:
 - mysql -u root -p -t < test_employees_md5.sql

QUERIES

- Connect with MYSQL
 - use employees;
 - show tables;
 - select * from employees limit 5;
- 1. Retrieve the first name, last name, and job title of all employees.
- 2. Find all employees who work in the Sales department.
- 3. Calculate the average salary of all employees.
- 4. Find the total number of employees in each department.
- 5. list departments with more than 5 employees.

- 6. List all employees and the names of their managers.
- 7. Find all employees who work in the 'Marketing' or 'Finance' departments.
- 8. Find all employees whose names start with the letter 'A'.
- 9. Find the number of Male and Female employees in the database.
- 10. Find the Average salary by employee title and order by descending order.
- 11. List first 5 employees (id,fname,lname,department name) alog with their department names.
- 12. Display firstname, lastname, salary of the highest payed employee.
- 13. second highest payed employee