



# DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

## Experiment 2

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### **1. Aim:**

#### **Q.1. Organizational Hierarchy Explorer**

You are a Database Engineer at TalentTree Inc., an enterprise HR analytics platform that stores employee data, including their reporting relationships. The company maintains a centralized Employee relation that holds: Each employee's ID, name, department, and manager ID (who is also an employee in the same table).

Your task is to generate a report that maps employees to their respective managers, showing: The employee's name and department, their manager's name and department (if applicable) This will help the HR department visualize the internal reporting hierarchy.

#### **Q.2. Financial Forecast Matching with Fallback Strategy**

You are a Data Engineer at FinSight Corp, a company that models Net Present Value (NPV) projections for investment decisions. Your system maintains two key datasets:

1. Year\_tbl: Actual recorded NPV's of various financial instruments over different years:  
ID: Unique Financial instrument identifier, YEAR: Year of record, NPV: Net Present Value in that year

2. Queries\_tbl: A list of instrument-year pairs for which stakeholders are requesting NPV values: ID: Financial instrument identifier, YEAR: Year of interest.

Find the NPV of each query from the Queries table. Return the output order by ID and Year in the sorted form. However, not all ID-YEAR combinations in the Queries table are present in the Year\_tbl. If an NPV is missing for a requested combination, assume it to be 0 to maintain a consistent financial report.

### **2. Requirements (Hardware/Software):**

Microsoft SQL server

### 3. Procedure:

#### Q.1. Code:

```
CREATE TABLE TBL_EMPLOYEE (  
    empId int primary key,  
    name varchar(15) not null,  
    dept varchar(10) not null,  
    managerId int null,  
    foreign key(managerId) references TBL_EMPLOYEE(empId)  
);  
-- insert  
INSERT INTO TBL_EMPLOYEE(empId,name,dept,managerId) VALUES (1, 'Clark',  
'Sales', null);  
INSERT INTO TBL_EMPLOYEE(empId,name,dept,managerId) VALUES (2, 'Dave',  
'Accounting', 1);  
INSERT INTO TBL_EMPLOYEE(empId,name,dept,managerId) VALUES (3, 'Ava',  
'Accounting',1);  
INSERT INTO TBL_EMPLOYEE(empId,name,dept,managerId) VALUES (4, 'Eve',  
'Sales',2);  
INSERT INTO TBL_EMPLOYEE(empId,name,dept,managerId) VALUES (5, 'Borris',  
'Marketing',3);  
  
select e.empId, e.name, ep.name, ep.dept from  
TBL_EMPLOYEE as e  
left outer join  
TBL_EMPLOYEE as ep  
on e.managerid=ep.empId;
```

#### Q.2. Code:

```
CREATE TABLE tbl_year(  
    ID INT,  
    YEAR INT,  
    NPV INT  
)  
INSERT INTO tbl_year(ID, YEAR, NPV)  
VALUES  
(1,2018,100),  
(7,2020,30),  
(13,2019,40),  
(1,2019,113),  
(2,2008,121),  
(3,2002,12),  
(11,2020,99),  
(7,2019,0);
```

```

CREATE TABLE tbl_query(
ID INT,
YEAR INT
);
INSERT INTO tbl_query(ID, YEAR)
VALUES
(1,2019),
(2,2008),
(3,2009),
(7,2018),
(7,2019),
(7,2020),
(13,2019);

```

```

select tbl_query.id, tbl_query.year, isnull(tbl_year.npv,0) as NPV from
tbl_query
left outer join
tbl_year
on tbl_year.id=tbl_query.id and tbl_year.year=tbl_query.year
order by tbl_query.id, tbl_query.year;

```

#### 4. Output:

Q.1.

Output:

empId	name	name	dept
1	Clark	NULL	NULL
2	Dave	Clark	Sales
3	Ava	Clark	Sales
4	Eve	Dave	Accounting
5	Borris	Ava	Accounting

Q.2.

Output:

id	year	NPV
1	2019	113
2	2008	121
3	2009	0
7	2018	0
7	2019	0
7	2020	30
13	2019	40

## **5. Learning Outcome:**

- **Understand the purpose and use cases of different SQL join types (INNER, LEFT, RIGHT, FULL).**
- **Apply SQL joins to retrieve data from multiple related tables effectively.**
- **Analyze the impact of join conditions on query results and data integrity.**
- **Construct optimized SQL queries using joins for real-world database scenarios.**