Experiment 2

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1. Aim:

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 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
- The manager's name and department (if applicable)
- This will help the HR department visualize the internal reporting hierarchy.

2. Tools Used: SQL Server Management Studio

3. Code:

```
-- HEADING: ORGANIZATIONAL HIERARCHY EXfILORER (MEDIUM)


-- create
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
  empId int  primary KEY,
  name varchar(15),
  dept varchar(10),
  managerId int

);


INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE(empId,name,dept,managerId)
VALUES (1, 'Alice', 'HR',null),
 (2, 'Bob', 'Finance',1),
 (3, 'Charlie', 'IT',1),
 (4, 'David', 'Finance',2),
```

```
 (5, 'Eve', 'IT',3),
 (6, 'Frank', 'HR',1);

-- fetch
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE
ADD constraint FK_EMPLoYEE FOREIGN KEY(managerId)
references EMPLOYEE(empId)

select E1.name as[EMPLOYEE_Name], E2.name
as[Manager_Name],E1.dept as[EMPLOYEE dept], E2.dept
as[Manager dept]
from EMPLOYEE as E1
Left Outer join
EMPLOYEE as E2
on E1.managerId=E2.empId
```

4. **Output:**

EMPLOYEE_Name	Manager_Name	EMPLOYEE dept	Manager dept
Alice	NULL	HR	NULL
Bob	Alice	Finance	HR
Charlie	Alice	IT	HR
David	Bob	Finance	Finance
Eve	Charlie	IT	IT
Frank	Alice	HR	HR

empId	name	dept	managerId
1	Alice	HR	NULL
2	Bob	Finance	1
3	Charlie	IT	1
4	David	Finance	2
5	Eve	IT	3
6	Frank	HR	1

5. Learning Outcomes:

- Understand and implement self-joins to model hierarchy relationships within a single table (e.g, employees reporting to other employees).
- Construct relational queries to fetch meaningful information such as employee-manager relationships, including handling NULL values using LEFT JOIN.
- Design and populate tables using the CREATE TABLE and INSERT INTO statements for real-world hierarchical and time-series data scenarios.
- Perform multi-table joins to retrieve and match data across different datasets, such as actual vs requested values (e.g, NPV values for specific years).
- Handle missing data using functions like ISNULL() to substitute default values during join operations.
- Apply conditional joins involving multiple keys (e.g, joining on both ID and Year) to ensure accurate data mapping.
- Develop problem-solving approaches using SQL to derive insights from HR records and financial datasets in enterprise applications.