



CELEBAL INTERNSHIP PRESENTATION

Project Name : Ratio Of Cost Of Job

Group Name : SQL-2

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OBJECTIVE

- **To Display Ratio of Cost of Job Family in percentage by India and International.**



TARGET AUDIENCE



➤ **Data Administrator:**

It need to handle all facets of managing Microsoft **SQL** Server ranging from installation and patching to creating databases to managing permissions that allow users to use the databases. However, more than anything, they are responsible for protecting the **data** and maintaining performance levels.

➤ **Database Developers:**

These are primarily responsible for creating and implementing computer databases. They determine the best database management system for a particular client, as well as test database programs for efficiency and performance and troubleshoot and correct problems.

➤ **BI Professionals:**

They leverages software and services to transform data into actionable insights that inform an organization's strategic and tactical business decisions. BI tools access and analyze data sets and present analytical findings in reports, summaries, dashboards, graphs, charts and maps to provide users with detailed intelligence about the state of the business.

ORACLE SQL



❑ Oracle SQL:

Structured Query Language (**SQL**) is the set of statements with which all programs and users access data in an **Oracle** database. Application programs and **Oracle** tools often allow users access to the database without using **SQL** directly, but these applications in turn must use **SQL** when executing the user's request.

Example: Once the table is created it is possible to connect to it and use it for data-driven testing:

1. Click on **Add** from **Data Sources** menu:
2. In the **Create new data source** dialog - for **Data Source Types** choose **Database**

ORACLE SQL

Create new data source

Create new data source

DATA SOURCE TYPES

Excel CSV XML Database

PROVIDER:
Oracle Data Provider for .NET

CONNECTION STRING:
Data Source=XE;User Id=SYSTEM;Password=pass; Test

FRIENDLY NAME:
MyOracleDb

[Add External Data Source](#)

Create Cancel

ORACLE SQL

3. For **Provider**, select **Oracle Data Provider for .NET**
4. Here's an example for **Connection String**:
It is possible to create many different connection strings.
5. Customize the **Friendly Name** as desired.
6. Click **Create** and the new data source should appear in the Data Sources list.

When a test is bound to this data base the table to be used will be specified:

TS Bind test to data source

Bind test to a data source

SELECT DATA SOURCE:
MyOracleDb - (DataBaseSource) ☐ Use T-SQL

SELECT TABLE:
EMPLOYEES

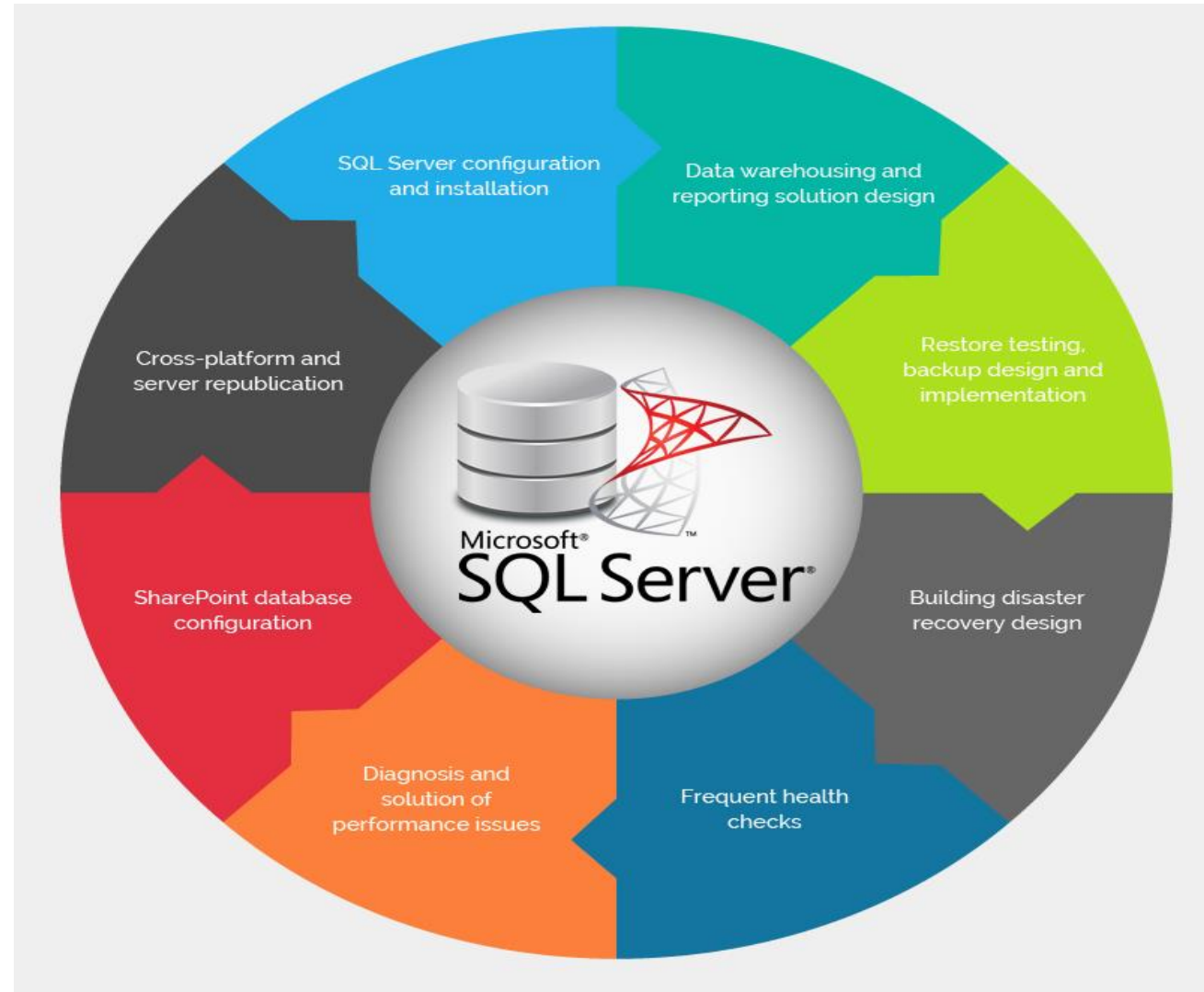
☐ Filter data between rows: 1 - 1 (i.e 2-4)

PREVIEW:

#	ID	NAME
1	1	Smith
2	2	Tyler

TECHNOLOGY USED

SQL
Server



PROJECT DEMONSTRATION

➤ We have data table as:

ctc	job_family	country	city
12000	service	india	delhi
15000	management	australia	melbourne
16000	it executive	india	delhi
16000	service	india	jaipur
14000	management	australia	sydney
10000	Billing	canada	Toronto
20000	Billing	canada	montreal
15000	service	canada	toronto
18000	Billing	india	pune
22000	it executive	india	pune
20000	Billing	india	mumbai
12000	management	india	delhi
14000	management	india	noida
19000	management	canada	toronto
19000	management	canada	montreal

PROJECT DEMONSTRATION

➤ Now I want ratio of ctc of each service type internationally to India.

Example: Desired Output

ratio	job_family	country
0.78	Billing	canada
1.11	management	australia
1.46	management	canada

➤ Because Billing total ctc of Canada is 30000 and ctc for billing in India is 38000 so ratio is 0.78 Management ctc total in Australia is 29000 and in India is 26000 so ratio is 1.11 Management total is 38000 in Canada and in India is 26000 so ratio is 1.46

```
Select job_family, country,  
sum(ctc) * 1.0 / sum(case when country = 'India' then sum(ctc) end) over  
(partition by job_family) as ratio  
from t group by job_family, country;
```

FUTURE SCOPE

- **SQL** is a massive technology. The **future scope** of being an **SQL Developer** it is not just limited to Computer Science, but you can see it revolving around Retail, Finance, Healthcare, Science & Technology, Public Sector, in short everywhere. All organizations need a **database** for the storage of their data.

CONCLUSION

- ❑ The breadth and scope of the SQL commands provide the capability to create and manipulate a wide variety of database objects using the various CREATE, ALTER, and DROP commands.
- ❑ Those database objects then can be loaded with data using commands such as INSERT. The data can be manipulated using a wide variety of commands, such as SELECT, DELETE, and TRUNCATE, as well as the cursor commands, DECLARE, OPEN, FETCH, and CLOSE.
- ❑ Transactions to manipulate the data are controlled through the SET command, plus the COMMIT and ROLLBACK commands. And finally, other commands covered in this chapter include those that control a user's access to database resources through commands such as GRANT and REVOKE.

THANK YOU !!

