

Assignment-3

Retrieve data using Group By clause

```
CREATE TABLE Department (  
    dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    dept_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (  
    emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    dept_id INT NOT NULL,  
    mngr_id INT,  
    emp_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    salary DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Department (dept_id, dept_name)  
VALUES
```

```
(1001, 'FINANCE'),  
(2001, 'AUDIT'),  
(3001, 'MARKETING'),  
(4001, 'PRODUCTION');
```

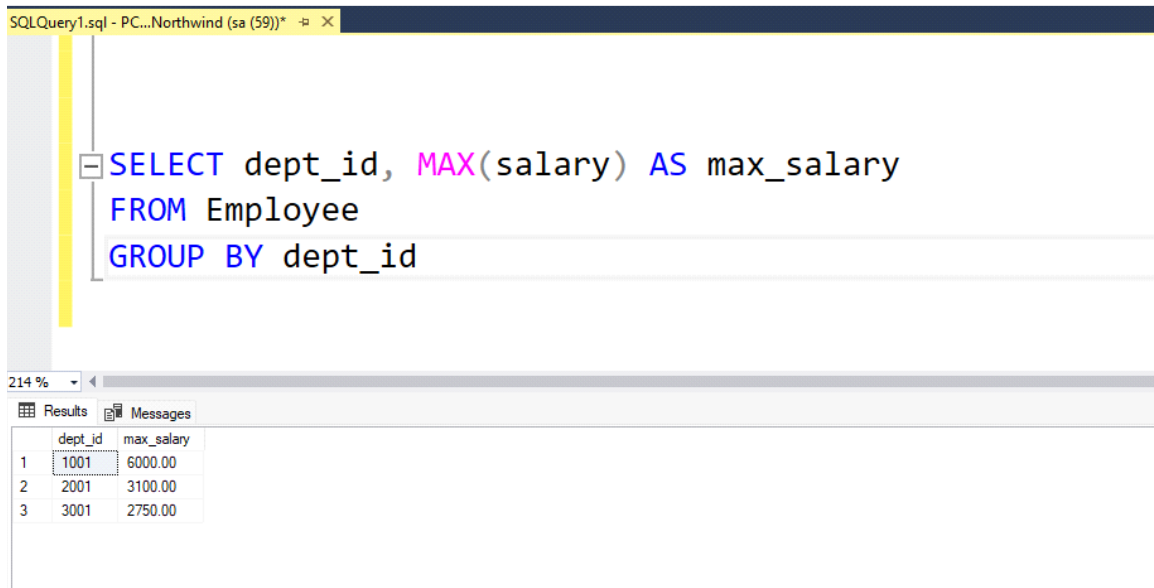
```
INSERT INTO employee (emp_id, dept_id, mngr_id, emp_name, salary)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(68319, 1001, NULL, 'KAYLING', 6000.00),  
(66928, 3001, 68319, 'BLAZE', 2750.00),  
(67832, 1001, 68319, 'CLARE', 2550.00),  
(65646, 2001, 68319, 'JONAS', 2957.00),  
(67858, 2001, 65646, 'SCARLET', 3100.00),  
(69062, 2001, 65646, 'FRANK', 3100.00),  
(63679, 2001, 69062, 'SANDRINE', 900.00),  
(64989, 3001, 66928, 'ADELYN', 1700.00),  
(65271, 3001, 66928, 'WADE', 1350.00),  
(66564, 3001, 66928, 'MADDEN', 1350.00),  
(68454, 3001, 66928, 'TUCKER', 1600.00),  
(68736, 2001, 67858, 'ADNRES', 1200.00),  
(69000, 3001, 66928, 'JULIUS', 1050.00),  
(69324, 1001, 67832, 'MARKER', 1400.00);
```

1. write a SQL query to find Employees who have the biggest salary in their Department

```
SELECT dept_id, MAX(salary) AS max_salary  
FROM Employee  
GROUP BY dept_id
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query editor and a results pane. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

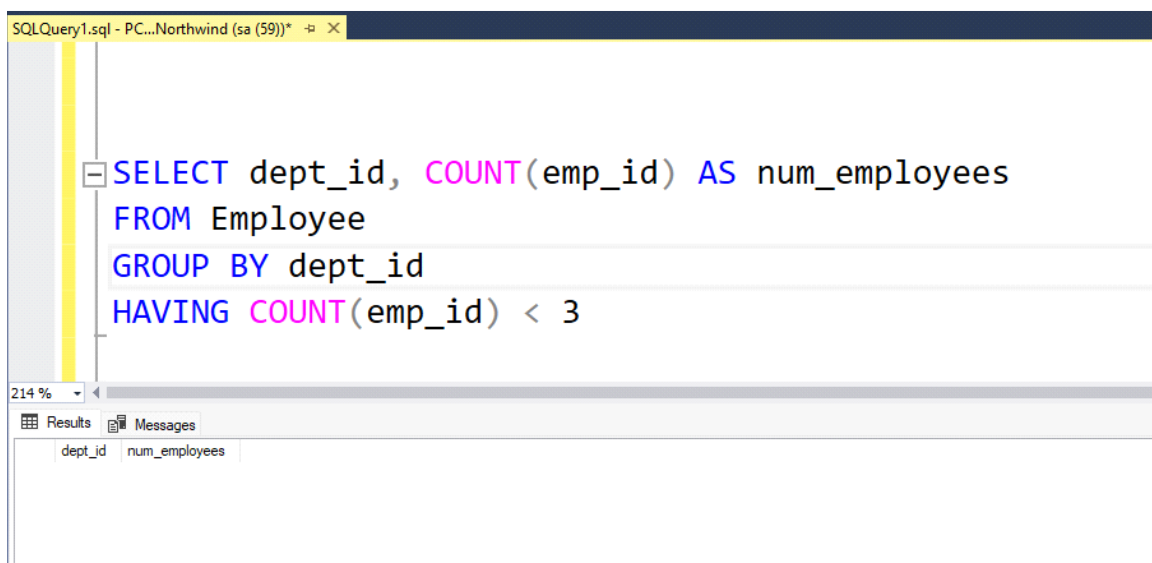
```
SELECT dept_id, MAX(salary) AS max_salary  
FROM Employee  
GROUP BY dept_id
```

The results pane shows the output of the query, which is a table with two columns: dept_id and max_salary. The table contains three rows of data:

	dept_id	max_salary
1	1001	6000.00
2	2001	3100.00
3	3001	2750.00

2. write a SQL query to find Departments that have less than 3 people in it

```
SELECT dept_id, COUNT(emp_id) AS num_employees
FROM Employee
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING COUNT(emp_id) < 3
```

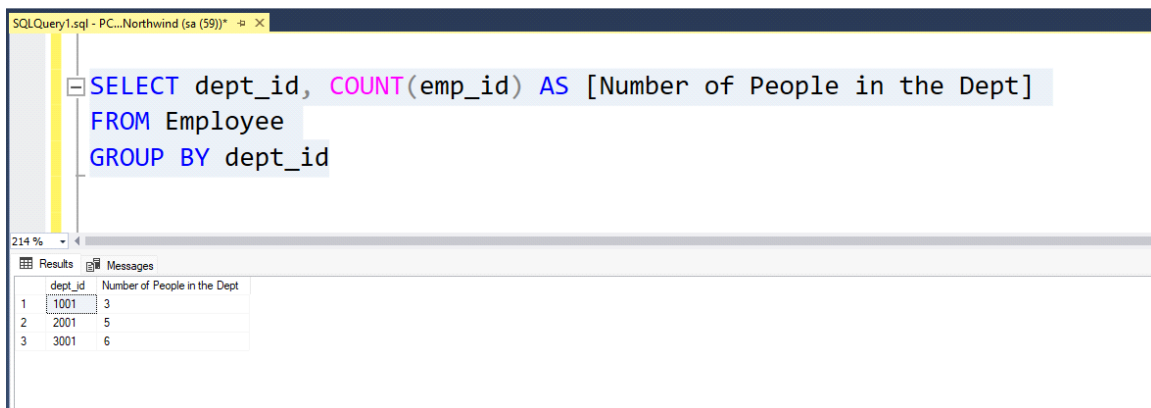


3. write a SQL query to find All Department along with the number of people there

```
SELECT dept_id, COUNT(emp_id) AS [Number of People in the Dept]
```

```
FROM Employee
```

```
GROUP BY dept_id
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query editor and a results pane. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

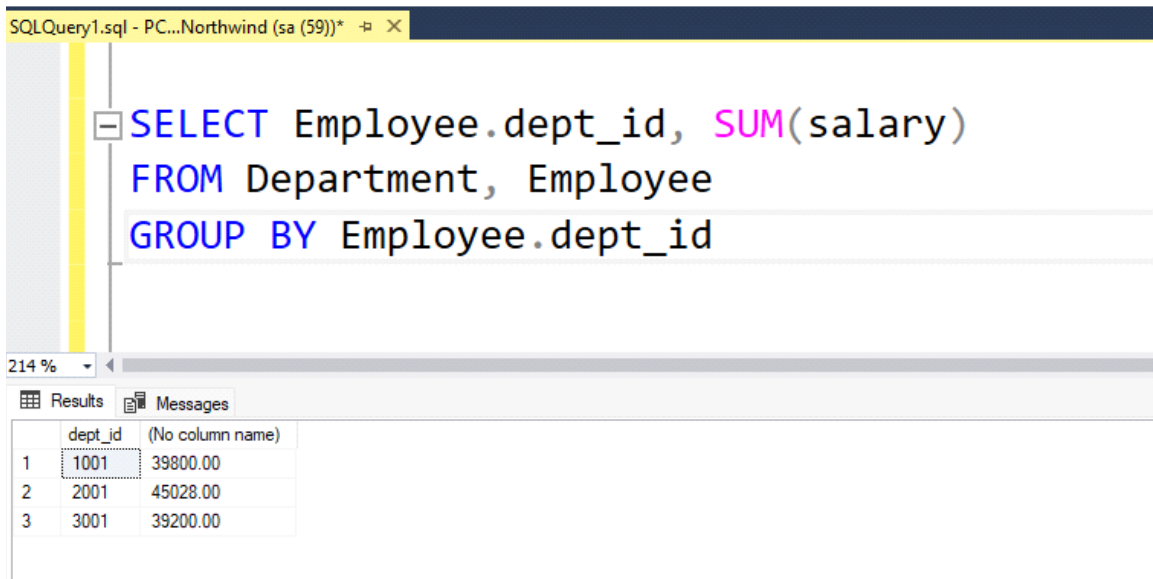
```
SELECT dept_id, COUNT(emp_id) AS [Number of People in the Dept]
FROM Employee
GROUP BY dept_id
```

The results pane displays the output of the query as a table with two columns: dept_id and Number of People in the Dept. The table contains three rows of data:

	dept_id	Number of People in the Dept
1	1001	3
2	2001	5
3	3001	6

4. write a SQL query to find All Department along with the total salary there

```
SELECT Employee.dept_id, SUM(salary)
FROM Department, Employee
GROUP BY Employee.dept_id
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (59))". The query text is:

```
SELECT Employee.dept_id, SUM(salary)
FROM Department, Employee
GROUP BY Employee.dept_id
```

Below the query window, the "Results" tab is active, displaying the following data:

	dept_id	(No column name)
1	1001	39800.00
2	2001	45028.00
3	3001	39200.00