

# Week 5

1. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.

```
create database employee_2;
```

```
use employee_2;
```

```
create table project(
```

```
  p_no int,
```

```
  p_loc varchar(15),
```

```
  p_name varchar(15),
```

```
  primary key(p_no)
```

```
);
```

```
create table dept(
```

```
  dept_no int,
```

```
  d_name varchar(15),
```

```
  d_loc varchar(15),
```

```
  primary key(dept_no)
```

```
);
```

```
create table employee(
```

```
  emp_no int,
```

```
  e_name varchar(15),
```

```
  mgr_no int,
```

```
  hire_date date,
```

```
sal int,  
dept_no int,  
primary key(emp_no,dept_no),  
foreign key(dept_no) references dept(dept_no)  
);
```

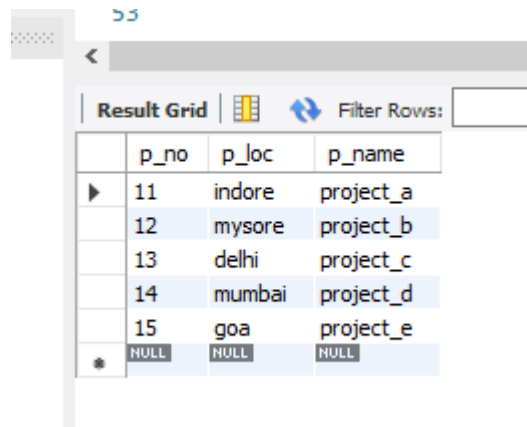
```
create table incentives(  
emp_no int,  
incentive_date date,  
incentive_amount int,  
primary key(emp_no),  
foreign key(emp_no) references employee(emp_no)  
);
```

```
create table assigned_to(  
emp_no int,  
p_no int,  
job_role varchar(15),  
primary key(emp_no,p_no),  
foreign key(emp_no) references employee(emp_no),  
foreign key(p_no) references project(p_no)  
);
```

**2. Enter greater than five tuples for each table.**

```
insert into project values  
(11,'indore','project_a'),
```

```
(12,'mysore','project_b'),  
(13,'delhi','project_c'),  
(14,'mumbai','project_d'),  
(15,'goa','project_e');  
Select * from project;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays the results of a query on the 'project' table. The columns are 'p\_no', 'p\_loc', and 'p\_name'. The data rows are as follows:

	p_no	p_loc	p_name
▶	11	indore	project_a
	12	mysore	project_b
	13	delhi	project_c
	14	mumbai	project_d
	15	goa	project_e
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
insert into dept values  
(01,'research','indore'),  
(02,'admin','mysore'),  
(03,'marketing','delhi'),  
(04,'publicity','mumbai'),  
(05,'headquarters','goa');  
Select * from dept;
```



**insert into incentives values**

**(1,'1986-04-05',1200),**

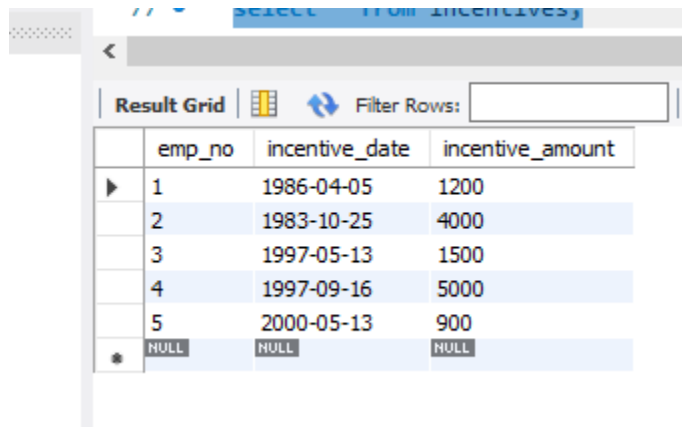
**(2,'1983-10-25',4000),**

**(3,'1997-05-13',1500),**

**(4,'1997-09-16',5000),**

**(5,'2000-05-13',900);**

**select \* from incentives;**



The screenshot shows a database interface with a query editor at the top containing the SQL statement `select * from incentives;`. Below the editor is a 'Result Grid' displaying the data. The grid has a header row with columns `emp_no`, `incentive_date`, and `incentive_amount`. There are five data rows, each with a blue selection icon on the left. The data rows are: (1, 1986-04-05, 1200), (2, 1983-10-25, 4000), (3, 1997-05-13, 1500), (4, 1997-09-16, 5000), and (5, 2000-05-13, 900). At the bottom of the grid is a row with a star icon on the left and three cells containing the word `NULL`.

	emp_no	incentive_date	incentive_amount
▶	1	1986-04-05	1200
	2	1983-10-25	4000
	3	1997-05-13	1500
	4	1997-09-16	5000
	5	2000-05-13	900
★	NULL	NULL	NULL

**insert into assigned\_to values**

**(1,11,'assistant'),**

**(2,12,'manager'),**

**(3,13,'receptionist'),**

**(4,14,'hr'),**

**(5,15,'associate');**

**select \* from assigned\_to;**

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Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	emp_no	p_no	job_role
▶	1	11	assistant
	2	12	manager
	3	13	receptionist
	4	14	hr
	5	15	associate
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in indore,mysore , delhi.

```
select a.emp_no, e.e_name, p.p_loc
from employee e , assigned_to a, project p
where a.p_no = p.p_no and e.emp_no=a.emp_no and p.p_loc in('indore','delhi','mysore');
```

32 GET Employee ID's of those employees

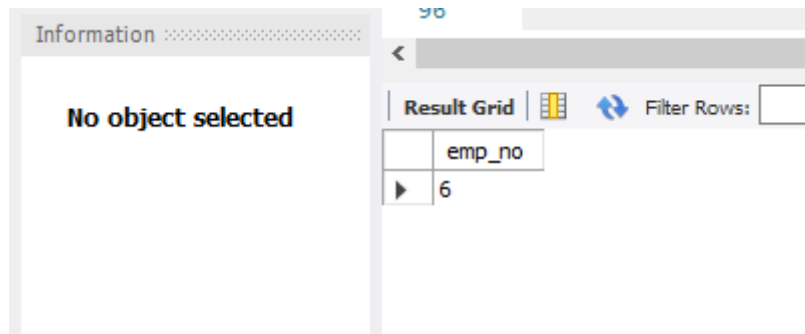
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Result Grid | Filter Rows:  | Exports:

	emp_no	e_name	p_loc
▶	1	jack	indore
	2	snehal	mysore
	3	shivani	delhi

4. Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives

```
select e.emp_no
from employee e
where e.emp_no not in (select i.emp_no from incentives i);
```



5. Write a SQL query to find the employees name, number, dept, job\_role, department location and project location who are working for a project location same as his/her department location.

```
select e.e_name, e.emp_no, d.d_name,a.job_role,d.d_loc, p.p_loc
from project p, dept d, employee e, assigned_to a
where e.emp_no = a.emp_no and p.p_no = a.p_no and e.dept_no=d.dept_no and p.p_loc =
d.d_loc;
```

The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a table containing employee data. The table has columns: e\_name, emp\_no, d\_name, job\_role, d\_loc, and p\_loc. The data rows are as follows:

	e_name	emp_no	d_name	job_role	d_loc	p_loc
▶	jack	1	research	assistant	indore	indore
	snehal	2	admin	manager	mysore	mysore
	shivani	3	marketing	receptionist	delhi	delhi
	shikha	4	publicity	hr	mumbai	mumbai
	jay	5	headquarters	associate	goa	goa



### On Spot Query

find name of employee , dept\_name , job role of employee who recieve highest incentive in the year 1997.

```
select distinct e.e_name,d.d_name,a.job_role from employee e, dept d, assigned_to
a,incentives i where
e.emp_no = a.emp_no and e.emp_no = i.emp_no and e.dept_no = d.dept_no and
i.incentive_amount=
```

(select max(i.incentive\_amount) from incentives i where incentive\_date between '1997-1-1' and '1997-12-31' );

104 (select max(i.incentive\_amount) from

<			
Result Grid			
Filter Rows:		<input type="text"/>	
Export:			
	e_name	d_name	job_role
▶	shikha	publicity	hr