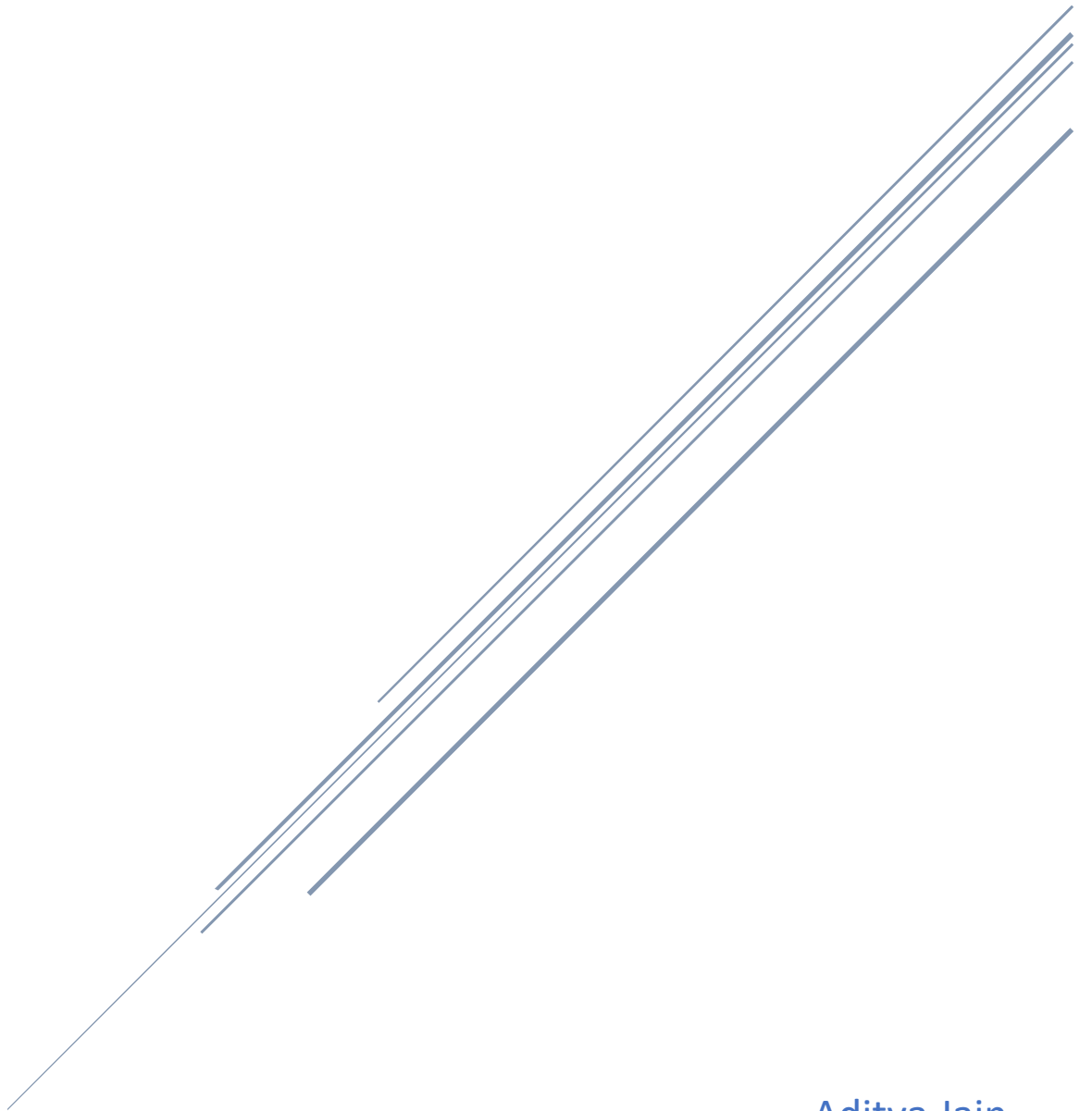


CSE-2007 ASSIGNMENT

Exercise-4



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Q1. How many different departments are there in the 'employee' table

1. `select count(distinct(DEPARTMENTNUMBER)) from employee;`

```
SQL> select count(distinct(DEPARTMENTNUMBER)) from employee;

COUNT(DISTINCT(DEPARTMENTNUMBER))
-----
5
```

Q2. For each department display the minimum and maximum employee salaries

2. Since nothing has been mentioned whether we want department number or department name along with minimum and maximum salaries

To see the department number along with min and max salary

`select departmentnumber,min(salary),max(salary) from employee natural join department group by departmentnumber;`

```
SQL> select departmentnumber,min(salary),max(salary) from employee natural join department group by departmentnumber;

DEPARTMENTNUMBER MIN(SALARY) MAX(SALARY)
-----
1          55000      58000
2          70000      70000
5          25000      40000
4          25000      43000
3          80000      80000
```

To see the department names along with min and max salary

`select departmentname,max(salary),min(salary) from employee natural join department group by departmentnumber,departmentname;`

```
SQL> select departmentname,max(salary),min(salary) from employee natural join department group by departmentnumber,departmentname;

DEPARTMENTNAME  MAX(SALARY) MIN(SALARY)
-----
Research        40000      25000
Manufacture     58000      55000
Headquarter     80000      80000
Administration  70000      70000
Finance         43000      25000
```

Q3. Print the average annual salary

3. select avg(salary) from employee;

```
SQL> select avg(salary) from employee;

AVG(SALARY)
-----
44454.5455
```

Q4. Count the number of employees over 30 age.

4. select count(ssn) from employee where ((sysdate-birthday)/365)>30;

```
SQL> select count(ssn) from employee where ((sysdate-birthday)/365)>30;

COUNT(SSN)
-----
11
```

Q5. Print the Department name and average salary of each department.

5. select departmentname,avg(salary) from employee natural join department group by departmentname,departmentnumber;

```
SQL> select departmentname,avg(salary) from employee natural join department group by departmentname,departmentnumber;

DEPARTMENTNAME  AVG(SALARY)
-----
Headquarter      80000
Administration   70000
Finance          31000
Manufacture      56500
Research         33250
```

Q6. Display the department name which contains more than 30 employees

6. select departmentname from employee natural join department group by departmentnumber,departmentname having count(ssn)>30;

```
SQL> select departmentname from employee natural join department group by departmentnumber,departmentname having count(ssn)>30;

no rows selected
```

Since there are no departments who have more than 30 employees so we get no output to just show that the query is correct I am going to display the department names where number of employees are greater than 2

To display the department names which contains more than 2 employees

select departmentname from employee natural join department group by departmentnumber,departmentname having count(ssn)>2;

```
SQL> select departmentname from employee natural join department group by departmentnumber,departmentname having count(ssn)>2;

DEPARTMENTNAME
-----
Research
Finance
```

Q7. Calculate the average salary of employees by department and age

7. select departmentnumber,ceil((sysdate-birthday)/365),avg(salary) from employee group by departmentnumber,((sysdate-birthday)/365);

```
SQL> select departmentnumber,ceil((sysdate-birthday)/365),avg(salary) from employee group by departmentnumber,((sysdate-birthday)/365);

DEPARTMENTNUMBER CEIL((SYSDATE-BIRTHDAY)/365) AVG(SALARY)
-----
2                42                70000
1                92                55000
1                77                58000
5                67                38000
4                61                25000
3                59                80000
5                57                25000
5                74                40000
5                65                30000
4                88                43000
4                60                25000

11 rows selected.
```

Q8. Count separately the number of employees in the finance and research department

8. select departmentname,count(ssn) from employee natural join department where departmentname in ('Finance','Research') group by departmentnumber,departmentname;

```
SQL> select departmentname,count(ssn) from employee natural join department where departmentname in ('Finance','Research') group by departmentnumber,departmentname;

DEPARTMENTNAME COUNT(SSN)
-----
Research        4
Finance         3
```

Q9. List out the employees based on their seniority

9. Since there is no column in the employee table which had join date in it so I have added one column in the employee table and added some values in it

These are the values that I have added

```
SQL> select ssn,firstname,midname,lastname,to_char(joindate,'DD-MON-YYYY') from employee;
```

SSN	FIRSTNAME	MI	LASTNAME	TO_CHAR(JOINDATE,'DD
554433221	Doug	E	Gilbert	20-JAN-2002
543216789	Joyce	PAN		18-MAR-2004
333445555	Frankin	T	Wong	19-OCT-2003
987654321	Jennifer	S	Wallace	24-DEC-1998
123456789	John	B	Smith	15-JUL-2007
666884444	Ramesh	K	Narayan	22-OCT-2005
453453453	Joyce	A	English	25-FEB-2006
888665555	James	E	Borg	17-JUL-2001
999887777	Alicia	J	Zelaya	21-MAY-2008
987987987	Ahmad	V	Jabbar	05-APR-2009
943775543	Robert	F	Scott	08-AUG-2011

11 rows selected.

Then on displaying them on the basis of seniority we have

select ssn,firstname,midname,lastname from employee order by ((sysdate-joindate)/365) desc;

```
SQL> select ssn,firstname,midname,lastname from employee order by ((sysdate-joindate)/365) desc;
```

SSN	FIRSTNAME	MI	LASTNAME
987654321	Jennifer	S	Wallace
888665555	James	E	Borg
554433221	Doug	E	Gilbert
333445555	Frankin	T	Wong
543216789	Joyce	PAN	
666884444	Ramesh	K	Narayan
453453453	Joyce	A	English
123456789	John	B	Smith
999887777	Alicia	J	Zelaya
987987987	Ahmad	V	Jabbar
943775543	Robert	F	Scott

Q10. List out the employees who works in 'manufacture' department group by first name

10. select firstname,midname,lastname from employee natural join department where firstname in (select firstname from employee natural join department where departmentname='Manufacture' group by firstname);

```
SQL> select firstname,midname,lastname from employee natural join department where firstname in (select firstname from employee
natural join department where departmentname='Manufacture' group by firstname);
```

FIRSTNAME	MI	LASTNAME
Robert	F	Scott
James	E	Borg