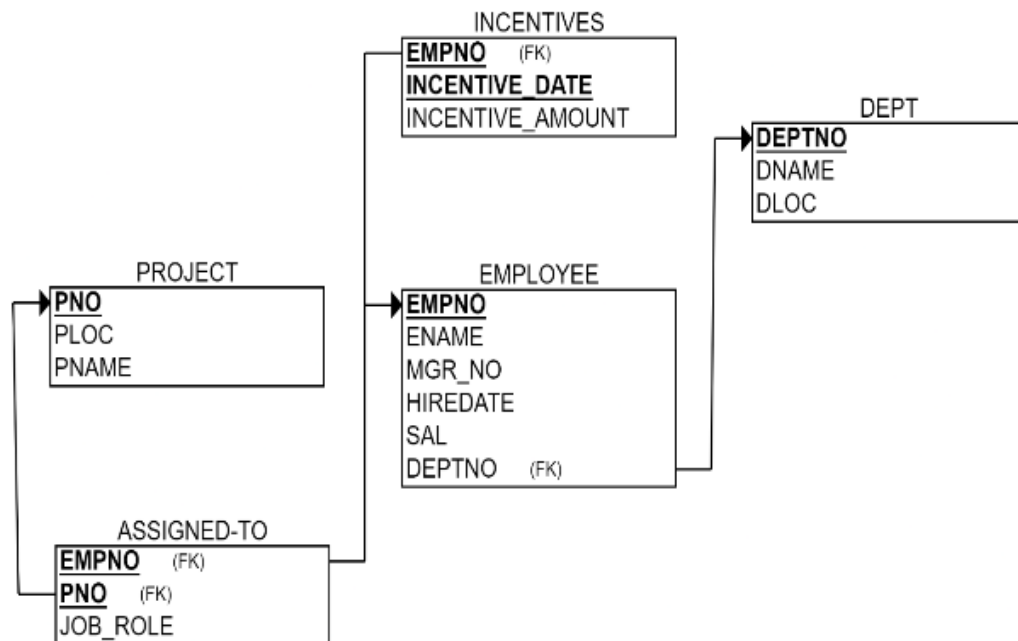
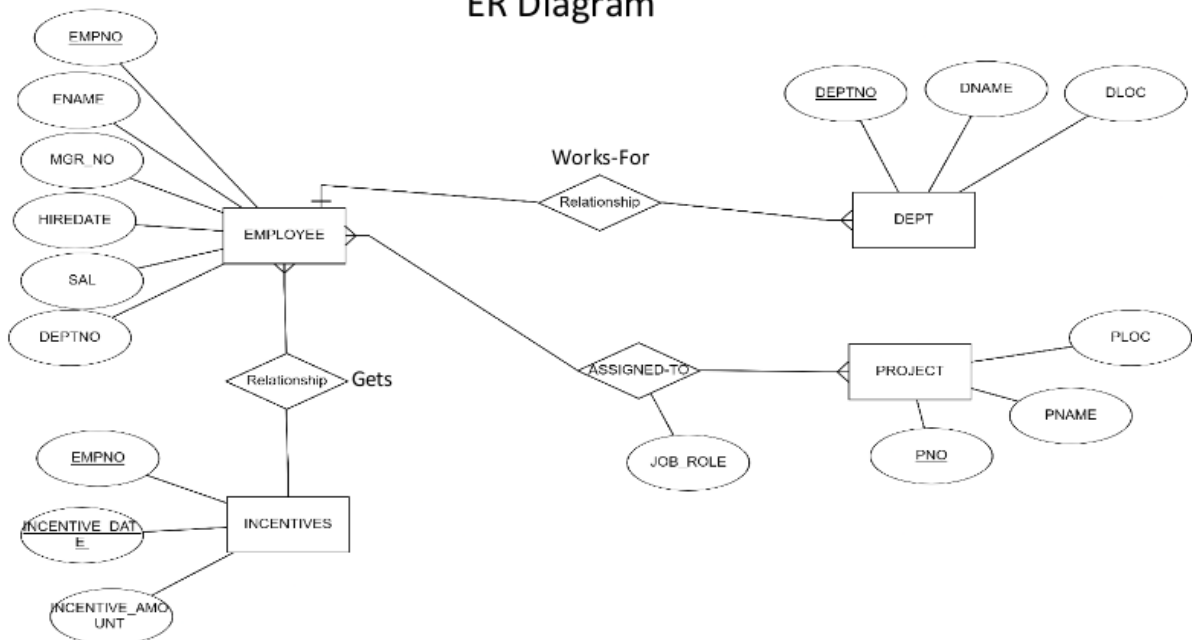


WEEK 6– MORE QUERIES ON EMPLOYEE DATABASE

Schema Diagram



ER Diagram



TO DO:

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

(CREATION)

```
create database dhiksha_employee;
use dhiksha_employee;
create table dhiksha_employee.project(
pno int,
ploc varchar(40),
pname varchar(40),
PRIMARY KEY(pno)
);
create table dhiksha_employee.dept(
deptno int,
dname varchar(40),
dloc varchar(40),
PRIMARY KEY(deptno)
);
create table dhiksha_employee.employee(
empno int,
ename varchar(40),
mgr_no int,
hiredate date,
sal int,
deptno int,
primary key (empno),
foreign key (deptno) references dept(deptno)
);
create table dhiksha_employee.incentives(
empno int,
incentive_date date,
incentive_amount int,
primary key(incentive_date),
foreign key (empno) references employee(empno)
);
create table dhiksha_employee.assigned_to(
empno int,
```

```
pno int,  
job_role varchar(50),  
foreign key (pno) references project(pno),  
foreign key (empno) references employee(empno)  
);
```

2) Enter greater than five tuples for each table.

(INSERTION)

```
insert into project values(1,"Bengaluru","Syntax");  
insert into project values(2,"Gujurat","Rolex");  
insert into project values(3,"Mysuru","Hybrid");  
insert into project values(4,"Hyderabad","Synergy");  
insert into project values(5,"Mumbai","Mercury");  
insert into project values(6,"Kerela","Innovation");
```

```
insert into dept values(10,"Sales","Bengaluru");  
insert into dept values(20,"Finance","West Bengal");  
insert into dept values(30,"Marketing","Bihar");  
insert into dept values(40,"Purchase","Mumbai");  
insert into dept values(50,"Research & Development","Hyderabad");  
insert into dept values(60,"Technical","Kerela");
```

```
insert into employee values(100,"Prannay",700,'2003-01-01',24000,10);  
insert into employee values(200,"Farhaan",100,'2004-02-02',17000,50);  
insert into employee values(300,"Sanika",100,'2003-01-21',9000,30);  
insert into employee values(400,"Sakshi", 300 ,'2008-02-17',12000,40);  
insert into employee values(500,"Nishith",400,'2004-03-05',3000,40);  
insert into employee values(600,"Sohan",100,'2005-11-01',2000,20);  
insert into employee values(700,"Mahima",NULL,'2005-11-21',8000,20);
```

```
insert into incentives values(100,'2019-02-17',6000);  
insert into incentives values(200,'2019-05-21',7000);  
insert into incentives values(400,'2012-07-25',6500);  
insert into incentives values(500,'2019-04-19',7400);  
insert into incentives values(600,'2013-08-08',8000);  
insert into incentives values(700,'2019-08-08',8000);
```







```

insert into assigned_to values(100,1, "Project Manager");
insert into assigned_to values(200,1, "Resource Manager");
insert into assigned_to values(300,2, "Business Analyst");
insert into assigned_to values(400,3, "Business Analyst");
insert into assigned_to values(500,3, "Project Manager");
insert into assigned_to values(600,5, "Resource Manager");

```







- **SELECTION**

```
select * from project;
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
Edit:   			
Export/Import:  			
Wrap Cell Content: 			
pno	ploc	pname	
1	Bengaluru	Syntax	
2	Gujurat	Rolex	
3	Mysuru	Hybrid	
4	Hyderabad,	Synergy	
5	Mumbai	Mercury	
6	Kerela	Innovation	
* NULL	NULL	NULL	







project 42 x

```
select * from dept;
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
Edit:   			
Export/Import:  			
Wrap Cell Content: 			
deptno	dname	dloc	
10	Sales	Bengaluru	
20	Finance	West Bengal	
30	Marketing	Bihar	
40	Purchase	Mumbai	
50	Research & Develeopment	Hyderabad	
60	Technical	Kerela	
* NULL	NULL	NULL	

dept 43 x

```
select * from employee;
```

Result Grid						
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>						
Edit:   						
Export/Import:  						
Wrap Cell Content: 						
empno	ename	mgr_no	hiredate	sal	deptno	
100	Prannay	700	2003-01-01	24000	10	
200	Farhaan	100	2004-02-02	17000	50	
300	Sanika	100	2003-01-21	9000	30	
400	Sakshi	300	2008-02-17	12000	40	
500	Nishith	400	2004-03-05	3000	40	
600	Sohan	100	2005-11-01	2000	20	
700	Mahima	NULL	2005-11-21	8000	20	
* NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	

employee 44 x

select * from incentives;

Result Grid			
Filter Rows:			
Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:			
empno	incentive_date	incentive_amount	
400	2012-07-25	6500	
600	2013-08-08	8000	
100	2019-02-17	6000	
500	2019-04-19	7400	
200	2019-05-21	7000	
700	2019-08-08	8000	
NULL	NULL	NULL	

incentives 45

select * from assigned_to;

Result Grid			
Filter Rows:			
Export: Wrap Cell Content:			
empno	pno	job_role	
100	1	Project Manager	
200	1	Resource Manager	
300	2	Business Analyst	
400	3	Business Analyst	
500	3	Project Manager	
600	5	Resource Manager	

assigned_to 46

3) List the name of the managers with the maximum employees

select e1.ename

from employee e1, employee e2

where e1.empno=e2.mgr_no group by e1.ename

having count(e1.mgr_no)=(select count(e1.ename)

from employee e1, employee e2 where e1.empno=e2.mgr_no

group by e1.ename order by count(e1.ename) desc limit 1);

Result Grid	
Filter Rows:	
Export: Wrap Cell Content:	
ename	
Prannay	

Result 47

4) Display those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his

```
select m.ename from employee m
where m.empno in
(select mgr_no from employee)
and m.sal > (select avg(n.sal) from employee n
where n.mgr_no = m.empno);
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	ename			
▶	Prannay			
	Sakshi			

employee 48 x

5) Find the name of the second top level managers of each department.

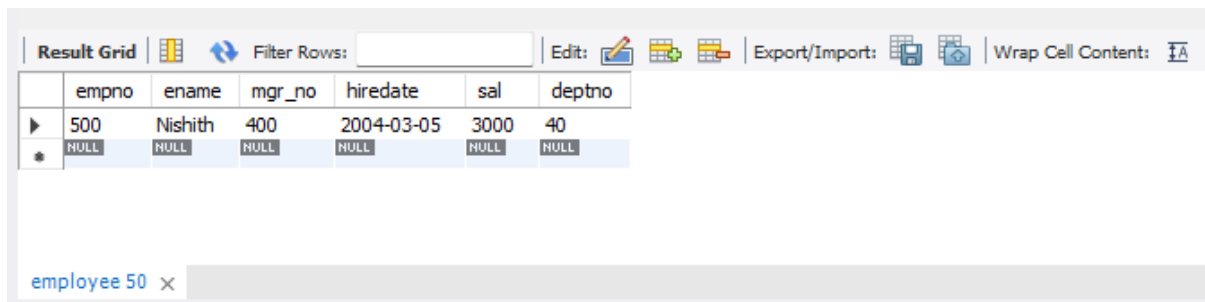
```
select ename from employee where empno in (select distinct mgr_no
from employee where empno in
(select distinct mgr_no from employee where empno in
(select distinct mgr_no from employee)));
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	ename			
▶	Prannay			

Result 53 x

6) Find the employee details who got second maximum incentive in January 2019.

```
select * from employee where empno=
(select i.empno from incentives i
where i.incentive_amount= (select max(n.incentive_amount) from
incentives n
where n.incentive_amount<(select max(inc.incentive_amount) from
incentives inc
where inc.incentive_date between '2019-01-01' and '2019-12-31') and
incentive_date between '2019-01-01' and '2019-12-31'));
```



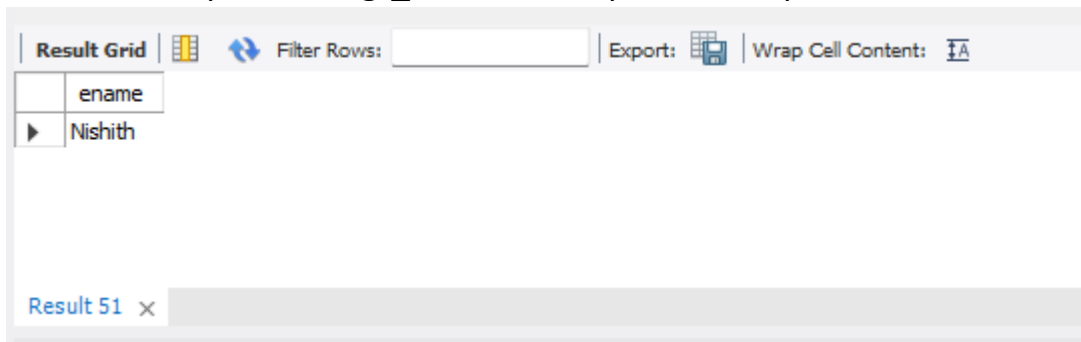
The screenshot shows a database query result grid. The grid has columns: empno, ename, mgr_no, hiredate, sal, deptno. The first row shows employee 500, Nishith, manager 400, hired on 2004-03-05, salary 3000, department 40. Below this row is a row of NULL values. The interface includes a 'Result Grid' tab, a 'Filter Rows' search bar, and buttons for 'Edit', 'Export/Import', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. A tab at the bottom is labeled 'employee 50'.

	empno	ename	mgr_no	hiredate	sal	deptno
▶	500	Nishith	400	2004-03-05	3000	40
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

employee 50 x

7) Display those employees who are working in the same department where his manager is working.

```
select e2.ename
from employee e1, employee e2
where e1.empno=e2.mgr_no and e1.deptno=e2.deptno;
```



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. The grid has a single column: ename. The first row shows the name 'Nishith'. The interface includes a 'Result Grid' tab, a 'Filter Rows' search bar, and buttons for 'Export' and 'Wrap Cell Content'. A tab at the bottom is labeled 'Result 51'.

	ename
▶	Nishith

Result 51 x