

Apex Institute of Technology

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

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Branch: Computer Science & Engineering (AIML) Section/Group: 24AIT-KRG_G2

Semester:4th

Subject Name: DBMS

1. Aim

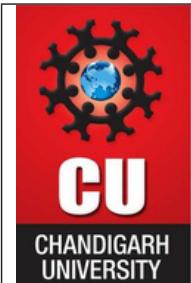
To understand and implement SQL SELECT queries using various clauses such as WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, and HAVING to retrieve and manipulate data efficiently from relational database tables.

2. Objective of the Session

- To practice writing SQL SELECT statements.
- To apply filtering conditions using the WHERE clause.
- To sort query results using the ORDER BY clause.
- To group records using the GROUP BY clause.
- To filter grouped data using the HAVING clause.
- To analyze data using aggregate functions like COUNT(), SUM(), AVG(), MIN(), and MAX().

3. Practical / Experiment Steps

1. Display the department name and the average salary of employees for each department.
 2. Consider only those employees whose salary is greater than 20,000.
 3. Display only those departments where the average salary is greater than 30,000.
 4. Arrange the final output in descending order of average salary.
4. Procedure of the Practical



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- (1) Start the system and log in to the computer.
 - (2) Open PgAdmin (PostgreSQL).
 - (3) Create or select the required database (e.g., lab_db).
 - (4) Create the EMPLOYEE table using the given schema.
 - (5) Insert sample data into the EMPLOYEE table.
 - (6) Execute the queries step-by-step according to the practical steps.
 - (7) Verify the output after each query execution.
 - (8) Capture screenshots of execution and results for record.
 - (9) Save the work and upload worksheet (Word + PDF) on GitHub.
- 5. I/O Analysis (Input / Output Analysis)**
Input: SQL commands and queries executed in PgAdmin (table creation, insertion, and SELECT queries).
Output: Result tables displayed in PgAdmin showing department-wise average salary after applying WHERE, HAVING, and ORDER BY clauses.

SQL Implementation (PgAdmin / PostgreSQL)

A) Create Database (Optional):

```
CREATE DATABASE lab_db;
```

B) Create Table:

```
CREATE TABLE employee
(
    emp_id INT PRIMARY
KEY,
    emp_name
VARCHAR(50),
    department
VARCHAR(50),
    salary INT,
    joining_date DATE
);
```



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C) Insert SampleRecords:

```
INSERT INTO employee VALUES  
(1, 'Amit', 'HR', 25000, '2022-01-15'),  
(2, 'Neha', 'HR', 35000, '2021-03-10'),  
(3, 'Rahul', 'IT', 45000, '2020-07-22'),  
(4, 'Sneha', 'IT', 55000, '2019-11-05'),  
(5, 'Karan', 'Finance', 18000, '2023-02-01'),  
(6, 'Pooja', 'Finance', 42000, '2021-06-18'),  
(7, 'Rohit', 'Sales', 30000, '2020-09-12'),  
(8, 'Anjali', 'Sales', 48000, '2018-04-25');
```

Step 1 Query:

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department;
```

Step 2 Query:

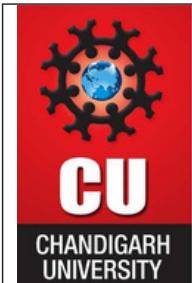
```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary  
FROM employee  
WHERE salary > 20000  
GROUP BY department;
```

Step 3 Query:

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary  
FROM employee  
WHERE salary > 20000  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING AVG(salary) > 30000;
```

Step 4 Query (Final Output):

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary  
FROM employee  
WHERE salary > 20000  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING AVG(salary) > 30000  
ORDER BY avg_salary DESC;
```



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6. Learning Outcome

- Understood the syntax and usage of SQL SELECT statements.
- Gained practical knowledge of WHERE clause for filtering rows.
- Learned grouping operations using GROUP BY clause.
- Applied HAVING clause to filter grouped results.
- Sorted query outputs using ORDER BY clause.
- Got hands-on experience in PostgreSQL execution using PgAdmin.

7. Screenshots

```
CREATE TABLE employee (
    emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    emp_name VARCHAR(50),
    department VARCHAR(50),
    salary INT,
    joining_date DATE
);

INSERT INTO employee VALUES
(1, 'Amit',      'HR',      25000, '2022-01-15'),
(2, 'Neha',       'HR',      35000, '2021-03-10'),
(3, 'Rahul',      'IT',      45000, '2020-07-22'),
(4, 'Sneha',      'IT',      55000, '2019-11-05'),
(5, 'Karan',      'Finance', 18000, '2023-02-01'),
(6, 'Pooja',      'Finance', 42000, '2021-06-18'),
(7, 'Rohit',      'Sales',   30000, '2020-09-12'),
(8, 'Anjali',     'Sales',   48000, '2018-04-25');
```

	emp_id [PK] integer	emp_name character varying (50)	department character varying (50)	salary integer	joining_date date
1	1	Amit	HR	25000	2022-01-15
2	2	Neha	HR	35000	2021-03-10
3	3	Rahul	IT	45000	2020-07-22
4	4	Sneha	IT	55000	2019-11-05
5	5	Karan	Finance	18000	2023-02-01
6	6	Pooja	Finance	42000	2021-06-18
7	7	Rohit	Sales	30000	2020-09-12
8	8	Anjali	Sales	48000	2018-04-25



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```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department;
```

	department character varying (50)	avg_salary numeric
1	Finance	30000.0000000000000000
2	Sales	39000.0000000000000000
3	IT	50000.0000000000000000
4	HR	30000.0000000000000000

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary  
FROM employee  
WHERE salary > 20000  
GROUP BY department;
```

	department character varying (50)	avg_salary numeric
1	Finance	42000.0000000000000000
2	Sales	39000.0000000000000000
3	IT	50000.0000000000000000
4	HR	30000.0000000000000000

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary  
FROM employee  
WHERE salary > 20000  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING_AVG(salary) > 30000:
```

	department character varying (50)	avg_salary numeric
1	IT	50000.0000000000000000
2	Finance	42000.0000000000000000
3	Sales	39000.0000000000000000



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```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary  
FROM employee  
WHERE salary > 20000  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING AVG(salary) > 30000  
ORDER BY avg_salary DESC;
```

	department character varying (50)	avg_salary numeric
1	IT	50000.000000000000
2	Finance	42000.000000000000
3	Sales	39000.000000000000