



Apex Institute of Technology

Computer Science & Engineering

Worksheet 2

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**Subject Name: Database
Management System**

Subject Code: 24CSH-298

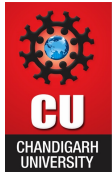
AIM: To understand and implement SQL **SELECT** queries using various clauses such as **WHERE**, **ORDER BY**, **GROUP BY**, and **HAVING** to retrieve and manipulate data efficiently from relational database tables.

OBJECTIVES:

- 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()**.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- Database Management System:
 - PostgreSQL
- Database Administration Tool
 - pgAdmin



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PROBLEM STATEMENT:

An organization maintains an **EMPLOYEE** table to store details of its employees.
The structure of the table is as follows:

Column Name	Data Type
emp_id	NUMBER
emp_name	VARCHAR
Department	VARCHAR
Salary	NUMBER
joining_date	DATE

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**.

CODE:

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(  
EMP_ID NUMERIC PRIMARY KEY,  
EMP_NAME VARCHAR(20),  
DEPARTMENT VARCHAR(20),  
SALARY NUMERIC(10,2),  
JOINING_DATE DATE  
)
```



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```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE
```

```
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES(1, 'Aman', 'IT', 30000, '2023-05-23');  
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES(2, 'Sam', 'IT', 25000, '2016-05-23');  
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES(3, 'Neha', 'HR', 18000, '2025-09-19');  
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES(4, 'Suman', 'Finance', 20000, '2021-11-06');  
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES(5, 'Rohan', 'Finance', 50000, '2023-10-23');
```

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT, AVG(SALARY)::NUMERIC(10,2) AS AVG_SAL FROM EMPLOYEE  
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT
```

```
SELECT EMP_ID, EMP_NAME, SALARY  
FROM EMPLOYEE  
GROUP BY EMP_ID  
HAVING SALARY>20000
```

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT, AVG(SALARY)::NUMERIC(10,2) AS AVG_SAL FROM EMPLOYEE  
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT  
HAVING AVG(SALARY)>30000
```

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT, AVG(SALARY)::NUMERIC(10,2) AS AVG_SAL FROM EMPLOYEE  
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT  
ORDER BY AVG(SALARY) DESC
```

I/O ANALYSIS:

- The EMPLOYEE table was created successfully.

emp_id	emp_name	department	salary	joining_date
[PK] numeric	character varying (20)	character varying (20)	numeric (10,2)	date

- Records inserted into EMPLOYEE table.



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	emp_id [PK] numeric	emp_name character varying (20)	department character varying (20)	salary numeric (10,2)	joining_date date
1	1	Aman	IT	30000.00	2023-05-23
2	2	Sam	IT	25000.00	2016-05-23
3	3	Neha	HR	18000.00	2025-09-19
4	4	Suman	Finance	20000.00	2021-11-06
5	5	Rohan	Finance	50000.00	2023-10-23

- Department-wise average salary was calculated and displayed.

	department character varying (20)	avg_sal numeric (10,2)
1	Finance	35000.00
2	IT	27500.00
3	HR	18000.00

- Employees having salary greater than 20,000 were retrieved.

	emp_id [PK] numeric	emp_name character varying (20)	salary numeric (10,2)
1	1	Aman	30000.00
2	2	Sam	25000.00
3	5	Rohan	50000.00

- Departments with average salary above 30,000 were displayed.

	department character varying (20)	avg_sal numeric (10,2)
1	Finance	35000.00

- The final output was sorted in descending order of average salary.



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	department character varying (20) 🔒	avg_sal numeric (10,2) 🔒
1	Finance	35000.00
2	IT	27500.00
3	HR	18000.00

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Filter records using the **WHERE** clause.
2. Group records using **GROUP BY**.
3. Apply conditions on grouped data using **HAVING**.
4. Sort query results using **ORDER BY**..