

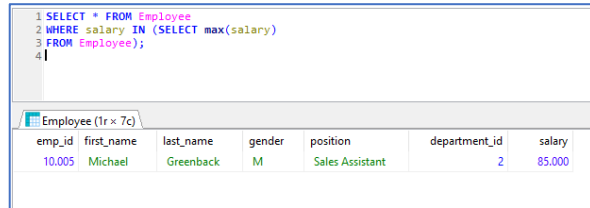
Task 2 - SQL Task-Qazi mujahid

1. Return Employee record with highest salary

SQL Query:

```
SELECT * FROM Employee
WHERE salary IN (SELECT max(salary)
FROM Employee);
```

Tested successfully.



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```
1 SELECT * FROM Employee
2 WHERE salary IN (SELECT max(salary)
3 FROM Employee);
4 |
```

Below the query window, a table titled "Employee (1r x 7c)" displays the results. The table has 7 columns: emp_id, first_name, last_name, gender, position, department_id, and salary. The first row of data shows an employee with emp_id 10.005, first_name Michael, last_name Greenback, gender M, position Sales Assistant, department_id 2, and salary 85.000.

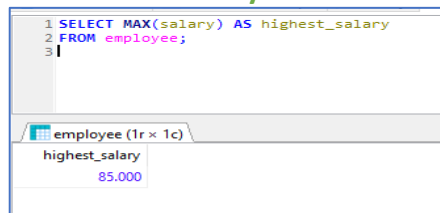
emp_id	first_name	last_name	gender	position	department_id	salary
10.005	Michael	Greenback	M	Sales Assistant	2	85.000

2. Return the highest salary in employee table

SQL Query:

```
SELECT MAX(salary) AS highest_salary
FROM Employee;
```

Tested successfully.



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```
1 SELECT MAX(salary) AS highest_salary
2 FROM employee;
3 |
```

Below the query window, a table titled "employee (1r x 1c)" displays the results. The table has 1 column: highest_salary. The first row of data shows the highest salary as 85.000.

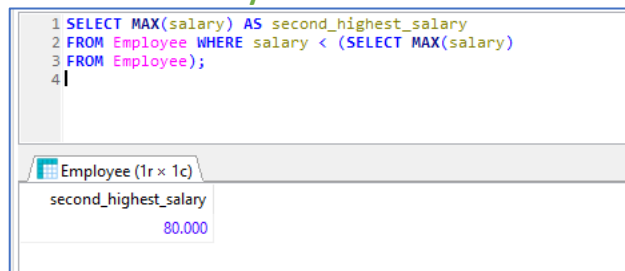
highest_salary
85.000

3. Return 2nd highest salary from employee table

SQL Query:

```
SELECT MAX(salary) AS second_highest_salary
FROM Employee WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM Employee);
```

Tested successfully



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```
1 SELECT MAX(salary) AS second_highest_salary
2 FROM Employee WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary)
3 FROM Employee);
4 |
```

Below the query window, a table titled "Employee (1r x 1c)" displays the results. The table has 1 column: second_highest_salary. The first row of data shows the second highest salary as 80.000.

second_highest_salary
80.000

4. Select range of employees based on id

SQL Query:

```
SELECT department_id "Department id",  
COUNT(*) "No_of_Employees"  
FROM Employee  
GROUP BY department_id;
```

Tested successfully

```
1 SELECT department_id "Department id",  
2 COUNT(*) "No_of_Employees"  
3 FROM Employee  
4 GROUP BY department_id;  
5
```

Department id	No_of_Employees
1	4
2	4

5. Return an employee with highest salary and the employee's department name

SQL Query:

```
SELECT * FROM Employee e  
INNER JOIN department d ON e.department_id=d.department_id  
WHERE salary IN (SELECT max(salary)  
FROM employee)
```

Tested successfully

```
1 SELECT * FROM Employee e  
2 INNER JOIN department d ON e.department_id=d.department_id  
3 WHERE salary IN (SELECT max(salary)  
4 FROM employee )  
5
```

emp_id	first_name	last_name	gender	position	department_id	salary	department_id	department_name
10.005	Michael	Greenback	M	Sales Assistant	2	85.000	2	Sales

6. Return highest salary, employee_name, department_name for EACH department

SQL Query:

```
SELECT d.department_name,e.first_name,e.last_name,e.department_id,  
MAX(e.Salary)  
FROM employee e INNER JOIN department d ON  
e.department_id=d.department_id  
GROUP BY department_id
```

Tested successfully

```
1 SELECT d.department_name,e.first_name,e.last_name,e.department_id, MAX(e.Salary)  
2 FROM employee e INNER JOIN department d ON e.department_id=d.department_id  
3 GROUP BY department_id  
4
```

department_name	first_name	last_name	department_id	MAX(e.Salary)
IT	Super	Man	1	80.000
Sales	Michael	Greenback	2	85.000