

January 2025 CSE216: Database Sessional

Online Assignment on PL/SQL

Subsection: B1+B2

Time: 60 minutes

Marks: 10+10+10

Question 1.

First create a copy of the **EMPLOYEES** table in the HR schema, named **EMPLOYEES_COPY**. Do all the work in **EMPLOYEES_COPY** table.

Write a function named **Exchange_Employees** that should take two **manager_ids** as parameters and exchange the lowest-paying employees under each manager. If there is a tie (i.e., multiple employees have the same salary), select any one of them. Note that when employees are exchanged, their jobs will remain the same, but one employee will join the department of the other employee under that employee's manager. The salaries of the exchanged employees will be updated. The new salary for each employee will be increased by **50%** of the difference between their original salaries. Print the employee's information before and after the exchange and handle appropriate exceptions.

To copy a table, execute the following script-

```
CREATE TABLE employees_copy AS
SELECT * FROM employees;
COMMIT;
```

Before EXCHANGE_EMPLOYEES(100,145) :

```
Employee Information:
Employee ID: 124  Name: Kevin Mourgous
Email: KMOURGOS  Phone Number: 650.123.5234
Hire Date: 16-NOV-07
Job ID: ST_MAN  Salary: 5800
Commission Percentage:
Manager ID: 100  Department ID: 50
Employee Information:
Employee ID: 155  Name: Oliver Tuvault
Email: OTUVVAULT  Phone Number: 011.44.1344.486508
Hire Date: 23-NOV-07
Job ID: SA_REP  Salary: 7000
Commission Percentage: .15
Manager ID: 145  Department ID: 80
```

After EXCHANGE_EMPLOYEES(100,145) :

```
Employee Information:
Employee ID: 124   Name: Kevin Mourgous
Email: KMOURGOS   Phone Number: 650.123.5234
Hire Date: 16-NOV-07
Job ID: ST_MAN    Salary: 6400
Commission Percentage:
Manager ID: 145   Department ID: 80
Employee Information:
Employee ID: 155   Name: Oliver Tuvault
Email: OTUVAULT   Phone Number: 011.44.1344.486508
Hire Date: 23-NOV-07
Job ID: SA_REP    Salary: 7600
Commission Percentage: .15
Manager ID: 100   Department ID: 50
```

Question 2.

Write a PL/SQL procedure named **LOCATION_SALARY_REPORT** that performs the following tasks:

- For each location (city), compute:
 - The number of employees working in that city
 - The average salary of those employees (rounded to 2 decimal places)
 - The job title of the highest-paid employee in that city
- Rank the cities based on:
 - Ascending order of the number of employees
 - Descending order of average salary (used as a tie-breaker)
- Print the following information for each location:
 - Rank
 - City Name
 - Number of Employees
 - Average Salary
 - Highest Paying Job Title

Make sure to handle exceptions with appropriate messages.

Message	Summary	DBMS Output
Rank: 1	City: Munich	Employees: 1 Avg Salary: 10000 Highest Paying Job: Public Relations Representative
Rank: 2	City: London	Employees: 1 Avg Salary: 6500 Highest Paying Job: Human Resources Representative
Rank: 3	City: Toronto	Employees: 2 Avg Salary: 9500 Highest Paying Job: Marketing Manager
Rank: 4	City: Southlake	Employees: 5 Avg Salary: 5760 Highest Paying Job: Programmer
Rank: 5	City: Seattle	Employees: 18 Avg Salary: 8845.33 Highest Paying Job: President
Rank: 6	City: Oxford	Employees: 34 Avg Salary: 8955.88 Highest Paying Job: Sales Manager
Rank: 7	City: South San Francisco	Employees: 45 Avg Salary: 3475.56 Highest Paying Job: Stock Manager

Question 3.

Create a trigger that activates when an employee is transferred to a new department (i.e., when an UPDATE operation on the department_id is performed in the Employee table).

1 new table: **Transfers**

(Fields:

employee_id,
employee_working_instead_of_him,
new_department,
current date

)

Conditions:

1. If that employee had a manager,
 - a. An employee with the closest salary to him/her under the same manager will work instead of him/her. The new salary for that **work-in-place** employee will be equal to previous salary of that **work-in-place** employee + 0.5* salary of the transferred employee.
 - b. His/her new manager in the new department should be the manager with the closest number of subordinates to his/her previous manager.

No changes in the Job table and the Job_history table are necessary for your ease.