# **NOVEMBER 14, 2024**

HOMEWORK 5 B CS 457 B

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#### (12.28)

These operations define how various actions can be performed on the entity types within the COMPANY schema.

#### 1. Employee

- a. Add Employee: Make a database entry when a new employee joins.
- b. Update Employee: Make changes to an employee's name, address, and other details when they move or change their details.
- c. Delete Employee: Remove the record of an employee from the database.
- d. View Employee: Get and show employee information.
- e. Assign Project: Assing an employee a project to work on.
- f. Project Removal: Remove an employee from a project.

#### 2. Department

- a. Add Department: Create a new department inside the DB.
- b. Update Department: Change a department's name, category, and other characteristics.
- c. Delete Department: Remove the department from the DB.
- d. View Department: List all the departments and their information.
- e. Department Search: Search all departments using parameters such as manager, department name, or location.
- f. Assign management: Depending on their eligibility, assign an employee to the position of management.
- g. Employee Removal: Remove an employee from a department.

## 3. Project

- a. Add Project: Create a new project inside the DB.
- b. Update Project: Change an existing project's name, description, and its details.
- c. Project Delete: Remove the project from the DB.
- d. View Project: Retrieve and view all project-related information.
- e. Search Projects: Search the projects by department or status, etc.
- f. Employee Assignment: Assign an employee to a project.
- g. Employee Removal: Remove an employee from a project.

### 4. Dependent

- a. Add Dependent: Make an employee's new dependent record.
- b. Update Dependent: Change an existing dependent's name, relationship, or its details.
- c. Delete Dependent: Remove the dependant from the employee's record or the DB.
- d. View Dependent: Retrieve and view the dependent-related information.
- e. Dependents Search: Look for employees' dependents using parameters like relationship or age.

## (CHAPTER 6)

1. SELECT E.Fname, E.Lname, 1.1 \* E.Salary AS Increased\_sal FROM EMPLOYEE AS E, WORKS\_ON
 AS W, PROJECT AS P WHERE E.Ssn = W.Essn AND W.Pno = P.Pnumber AND P.Pname =
 'ProductX';

Fname varchar	Lname varchar	Increased_sal newdecimal	
John	Smith	37400.000	
Joyce	English	31900.000	

2. SELECT DISTINCT Fname, Lname, Pname, Dno, Hours FROM EMPLOYEE AS E, PROJECT AS P,
WORKS\_ON AS W WHERE E.Dno = 5 AND P.Pname = 'ProductX' AND W.Hours >= 10 AND W.Essn =
E.Ssn;

Fname varchar	Lname varchar	Pname varchar	Dno int 💠	Hours newdecimal \$\Pi\$
John	Smith	ProductX	5	32.5
Franklin	Wong	ProductX	5	10.0
Joyce	English	ProductX	5	20.0
Ramesh	Narayan	ProductX	5	40.0

3. SELECT Fname, Lname FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Super\_ssn = (SELECT Ssn FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE
Fname = 'Franklin' AND Lname = 'Wong');



#### (CHAPTER 7)

1. SELECT PROJECT.Pnumber, PROJECT.Dnum, EMPLOYEE.Lname, EMPLOYEE.Address, EMPLOYEE.Bdate
FROM PROJECT JOIN DEPARTMENT ON PROJECT.Dnum = DEPARTMENT.Dnumber JOIN EMPLOYEE ON
DEPARTMENT.Mgr ssn = EMPLOYEE.Ssn WHERE PROJECT.Plocation = 'Stafford';

Pnumber int	Dnum int 💠	Lname varchar	Address varchar	Bdate date
10	4	Wallace	291 Berry, Bellaire, TX	1941-06-20
30	4	Wallace	291 Berry, Bellaire, TX	1941-06-20

2. SELECT EMPLOYEE.Lname, EMPLOYEE.Fname FROM EMPLOYEE JOIN (SELECT ESSN, COUNT(\*) AS DependentCount FROM DEPENDENT GROUP BY ESSN HAVING COUNT(\*) >= 2) AS DEP\_COUNT ON EMPLOYEE.SSN = DEP COUNT.ESSN;



3. .SELECT EMPLOYEE.Lname, EMPLOYEE.Fname FROM EMPLOYEE JOIN DEPARTMENT ON EMPLOYEE.Ssn =
 DEPARTMENT.Mgr\_ssn WHERE EMPLOYEE.Ssn IN (SELECT Essn FROM DEPENDENT);

