

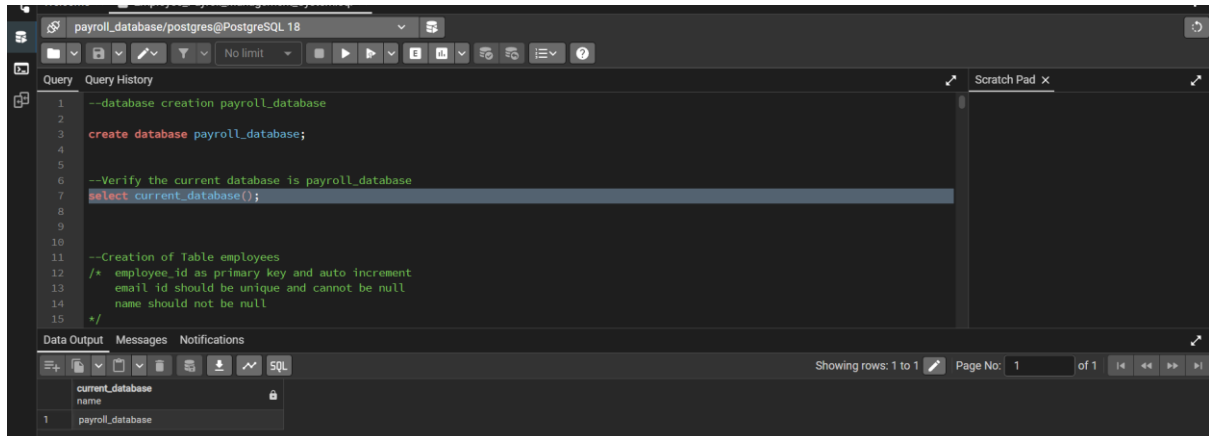
## Task 2

### Project: Employee Payroll Management System (PostgreSQL)

#### Objective:

Design and implement an employee payroll system to store, manage, and analyse salary data.

Database created and selected;



The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL query editor interface. The query window contains the following SQL code:

```
--database creation payroll_database
create database payroll_database;

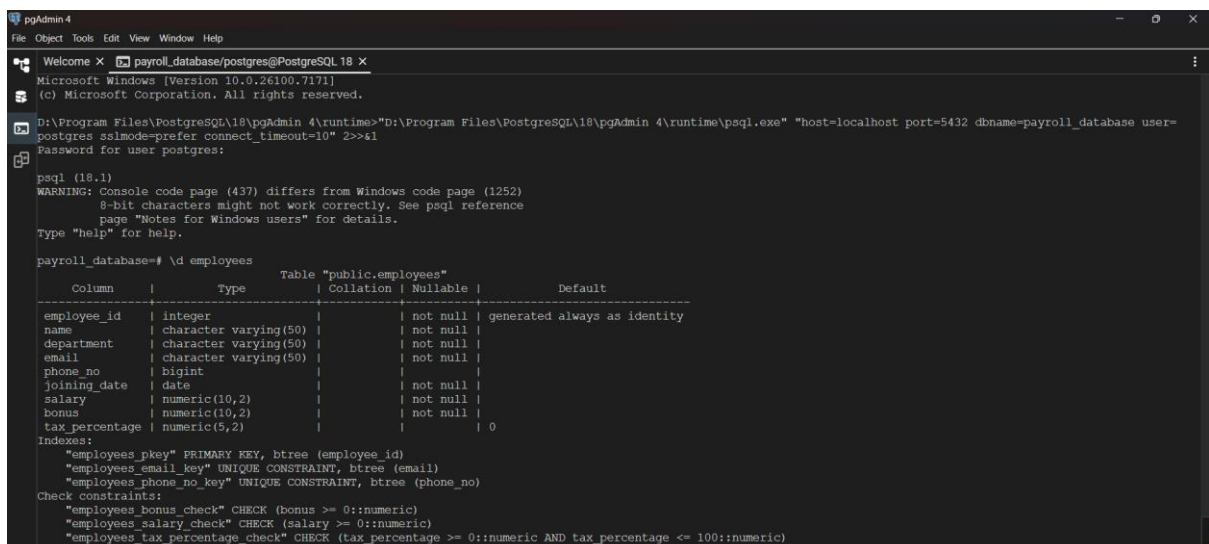
--Verify the current database is payroll_database
select current_database();

--Creation of Table employees
/* employee_id as primary key and auto increment
   email id should be unique and cannot be null
   name should not be null */
```

The Data Output pane shows the result of the `select current_database();` query:

current_database
payroll_database

Table created:



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface displaying the structure of the 'employees' table in the 'payroll\_database' database. The table structure is as follows:

Column	Type	Collation	Nullable	Default
employee_id	integer		not null	generated always as identity
name	character varying(50)		not null	
department	character varying(50)		not null	
email	character varying(50)		not null	
phone_no	bigint			
joining_date	date		not null	
salary	numeric(10,2)		not null	
bonus	numeric(10,2)		not null	
tax_percentage	numeric(5,2)			0

Indexes:

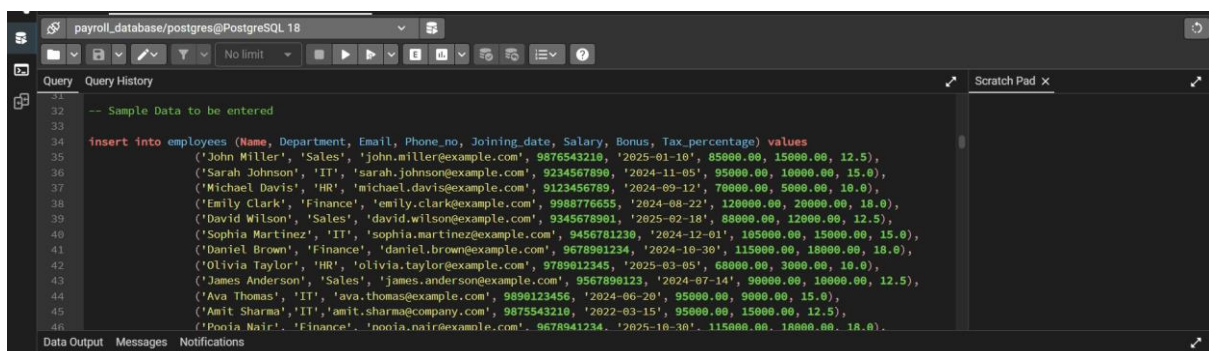
- "employees\_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (employee\_id)
- "employees\_email\_key" UNIQUE CONSTRAINT, btree (email)
- "employees\_phone\_no\_key" UNIQUE CONSTRAINT, btree (phone\_no)

Check constraints:

- "employees\_bonus\_check" CHECK (bonus >= 0::numeric)
- "employees\_salary\_check" CHECK (salary >= 0::numeric)
- "employees\_tax\_percentage\_check" CHECK (tax\_percentage >= 0::numeric AND tax\_percentage <= 100::numeric)

Data Entry:

Insert 10 sample employee records.

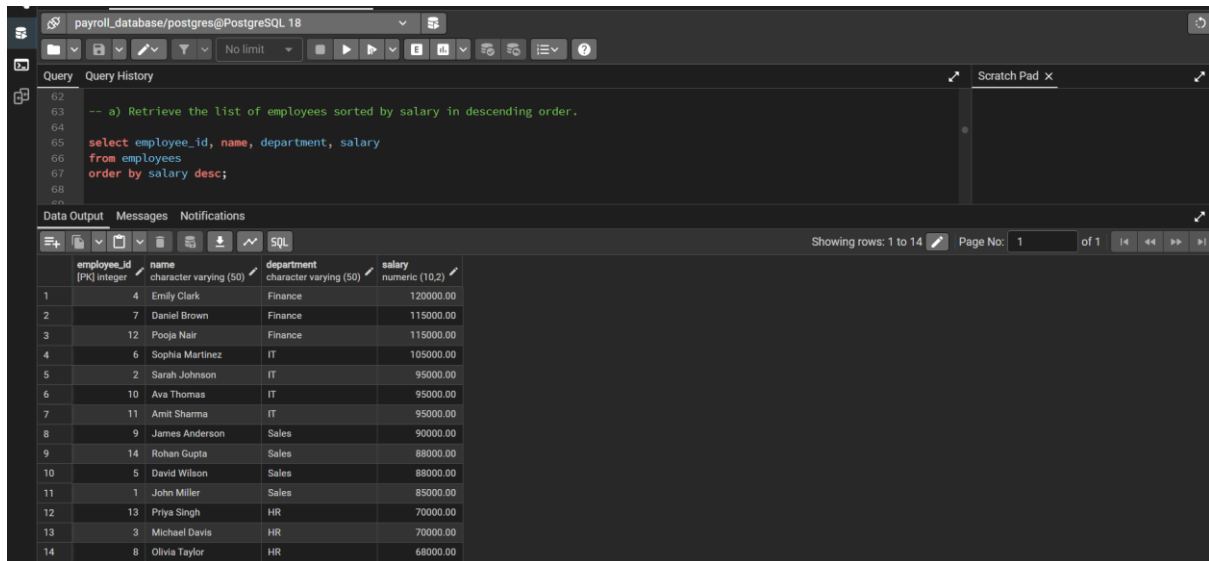


The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL query editor with the following SQL code for inserting sample data:

```
-- Sample Data to be entered
insert into employees (Name, Department, Email, Phone_no, Joining_date, Salary, Bonus, Tax_percentage) values
('John Miller', 'Sales', 'john.miller@example.com', 9876543210, '2025-01-18', 85000.00, 15000.00, 12.5),
('Sarah Johnson', 'IT', 'sarah.johnson@example.com', 8234567890, '2024-11-05', 95000.00, 10000.00, 15.0),
('Michael Davis', 'HR', 'michael.davis@example.com', 9123456789, '2024-09-12', 70000.00, 5000.00, 10.0),
('Emily Clark', 'Finance', 'emily.clark@example.com', 9988776655, '2024-08-22', 120000.00, 20000.00, 18.0),
('David Wilson', 'Sales', 'david.wilson@example.com', 9345678901, '2025-02-18', 88000.00, 12000.00, 12.5),
('Sophia Martinez', 'IT', 'sophia.martinez@example.com', 9456781230, '2024-12-01', 105000.00, 15000.00, 15.0),
('Daniel Brown', 'Finance', 'daniel.brown@example.com', 9578901234, '2024-10-30', 115000.00, 18000.00, 18.0),
('Olivia Taylor', 'HR', 'olivia.taylor@example.com', 9789012345, '2025-03-05', 68000.00, 3000.00, 10.0),
('James Anderson', 'Sales', 'james.anderson@example.com', 9567890123, '2024-07-14', 90000.00, 10000.00, 12.5),
('Ava Thomas', 'IT', 'ava.thomas@example.com', 9890123456, '2024-06-20', 95000.00, 9000.00, 15.0),
('Amit Sharma', 'IT', 'amit.sharma@company.com', 9875543210, '2022-03-15', 95000.00, 15000.00, 12.5),
('Pooja Nair', 'Finance', 'pooja.nair@example.com', 9678941234, '2025-10-30', 115000.00, 18000.00, 18.0).
```

## Payroll Queries:

a) Retrieve the list of employees sorted by salary in descending order.



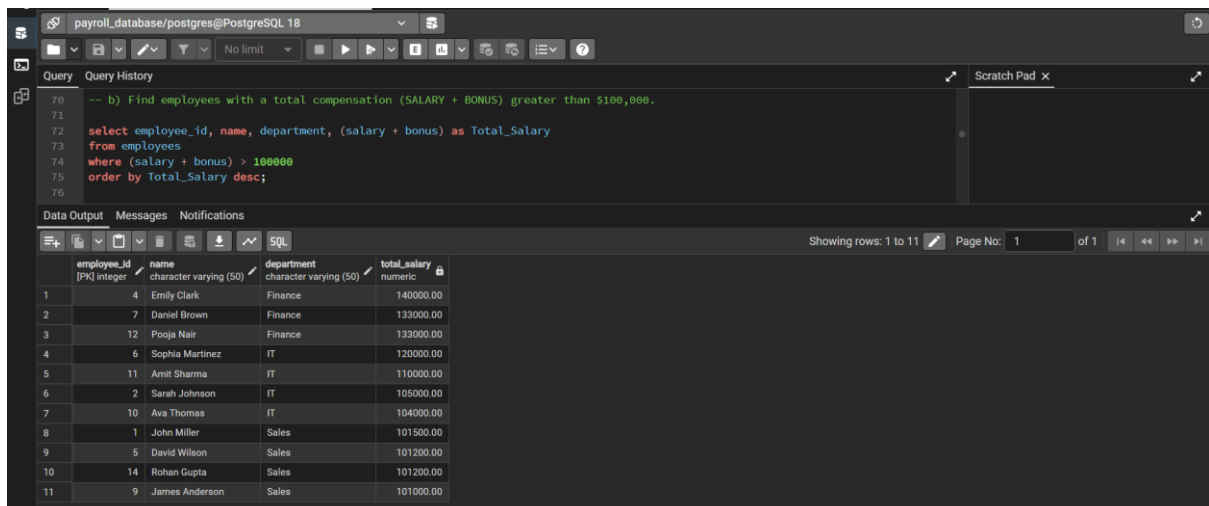
The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with the following SQL query:

```
-- a) Retrieve the list of employees sorted by salary in descending order.
select employee_id, name, department, salary
from employees
order by salary desc;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns: employee\_id, name, department, and salary. The results are sorted by salary in descending order.

employee_id	name	department	salary
4	Emily Clark	Finance	120000.00
7	Daniel Brown	Finance	115000.00
12	Pooja Nair	Finance	115000.00
6	Sophia Martinez	IT	105000.00
2	Sarah Johnson	IT	95000.00
10	Ava Thomas	IT	95000.00
11	Amit Sharma	IT	95000.00
9	James Anderson	Sales	90000.00
14	Rohan Gupta	Sales	88000.00
5	David Wilson	Sales	88000.00
1	John Miller	Sales	85000.00
13	Priya Singh	HR	70000.00
3	Michael Davis	HR	70000.00
8	Olivia Taylor	HR	68000.00

b) Find employees with a total compensation (SALARY + BONUS) greater than \$100,000.



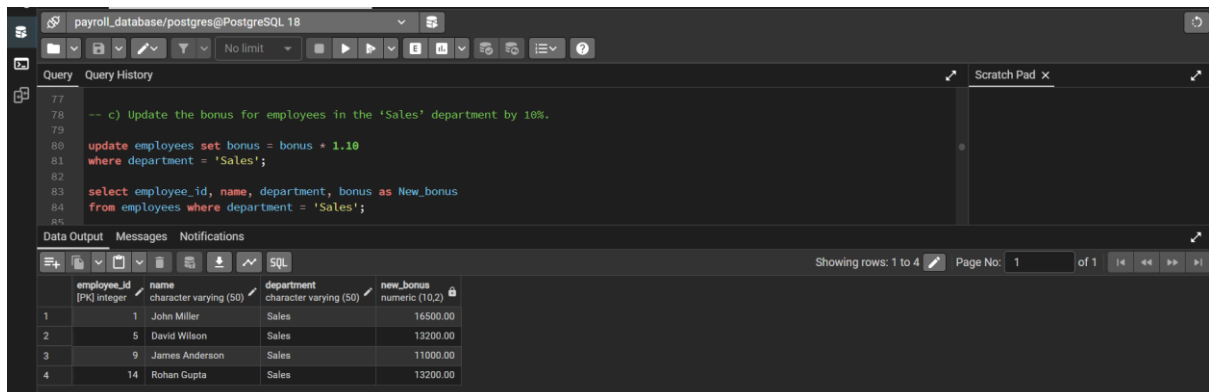
The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with the following SQL query:

```
-- b) Find employees with a total compensation (SALARY + BONUS) greater than $100,000.
select employee_id, name, department, (salary + bonus) as Total_Salary
from employees
where (salary + bonus) > 100000
order by Total_Salary desc;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns: employee\_id, name, department, and total\_salary. The results are sorted by total\_salary in descending order.

employee_id	name	department	total_salary
4	Emily Clark	Finance	140000.00
7	Daniel Brown	Finance	133000.00
12	Pooja Nair	Finance	133000.00
6	Sophia Martinez	IT	120000.00
11	Amit Sharma	IT	110000.00
2	Sarah Johnson	IT	105000.00
10	Ava Thomas	IT	104000.00
1	John Miller	Sales	101500.00
5	David Wilson	Sales	101200.00
14	Rohan Gupta	Sales	101200.00
9	James Anderson	Sales	101000.00

c) Update the bonus for employees in the 'Sales' department by 10%.



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with the following SQL query:

```
-- c) Update the bonus for employees in the 'Sales' department by 10%.
update employees set bonus = bonus * 1.10
where department = 'Sales';

select employee_id, name, department, bonus as New_bonus
from employees where department = 'Sales';
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns: employee\_id, name, department, and new\_bonus. The results are sorted by employee\_id.

employee_id	name	department	new_bonus
1	John Miller	Sales	16500.00
5	David Wilson	Sales	13200.00
9	James Anderson	Sales	11000.00
14	Rohan Gupta	Sales	13200.00

d) Calculate the net salary after deducting tax for all employees.

payroll\_database/postgres@PostgreSQL 18

```
-- d) Calculate the net salary after deducting tax for all employees.
select employee_id, name, department, salary, bonus, tax_percentage,
       (salary + bonus) as Gross_Salary,
       round((salary + (tax_percentage / 100)),2) as Tax_deductions,
       round((salary + bonus) * (1 - tax_percentage / 100) , 2) as Net_Salary
from employees
order by Net_Salary desc, name;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 14 Page No: 1 of 1

employee_id [PK] integer	name character varying (50)	department character varying (50)	salary numeric (10,2)	bonus numeric (10,2)	tax_percentage numeric (5,2)	gross_salary numeric	tax_deductions numeric	net_salary numeric
4	Emily Clark	Finance	120000.00	20000.00	18.00	140000.00	21600.00	118400.00
7	Daniel Brown	Finance	115000.00	18000.00	18.00	133000.00	20700.00	109060.00
12	Pooja Nair	Finance	115000.00	18000.00	18.00	133000.00	20700.00	109060.00
6	Sophia Martinez	IT	105000.00	15000.00	15.00	120000.00	15750.00	102000.00
11	Amit Sharma	IT	95000.00	15000.00	12.50	110000.00	11875.00	96250.00
2	Sarah Johnson	IT	95000.00	10000.00	15.00	105000.00	14250.00	89250.00
1	John Miller	Sales	85000.00	16500.00	12.50	101500.00	10625.00	88812.50
5	David Wilson	Sales	88000.00	13200.00	12.50	101200.00	11000.00	88550.00
14	Rohan Gupta	Sales	88000.00	13200.00	12.50	101200.00	11000.00	88550.00
10	Ava Thomas	IT	95000.00	9000.00	15.00	104000.00	14250.00	88400.00
9	James Anderson	Sales	90000.00	11000.00	12.50	101000.00	11250.00	88375.00
3	Michael Davis	HR	70000.00	5000.00	10.00	75000.00	7000.00	67500.00
13	Priya Singh	HR	70000.00	5000.00	10.00	75000.00	7000.00	67500.00
8	Olivia Taylor	HR	68000.00	3000.00	10.00	71000.00	6800.00	63900.00

e) Retrieve the average, minimum, and maximum salary per department.

payroll\_database/postgres@PostgreSQL 18

```
-- e) Retrieve the average, minimum, and maximum salary per department.
select department, count(*) as Employee_Count, round(avg(salary), 2) as Average_Salary,
       min(salary) as Minimum_Salary, max(salary) as Maximum_Salary
from employees
group by department
order by Average_Salary desc, department;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 4 Page No: 1 of 1

department character varying (50)	employee_count bigint	average_salary numeric	minimum_salary numeric	maximum_salary numeric
Finance	3	116666.67	115000.00	120000.00
IT	4	97500.00	95000.00	105000.00
Sales	4	87750.00	85000.00	90000.00
HR	3	69333.33	68000.00	70000.00

## Advanced Queries:

a) Retrieve employees who joined in the last 6 months.

payroll\_database/postgres@PostgreSQL 18

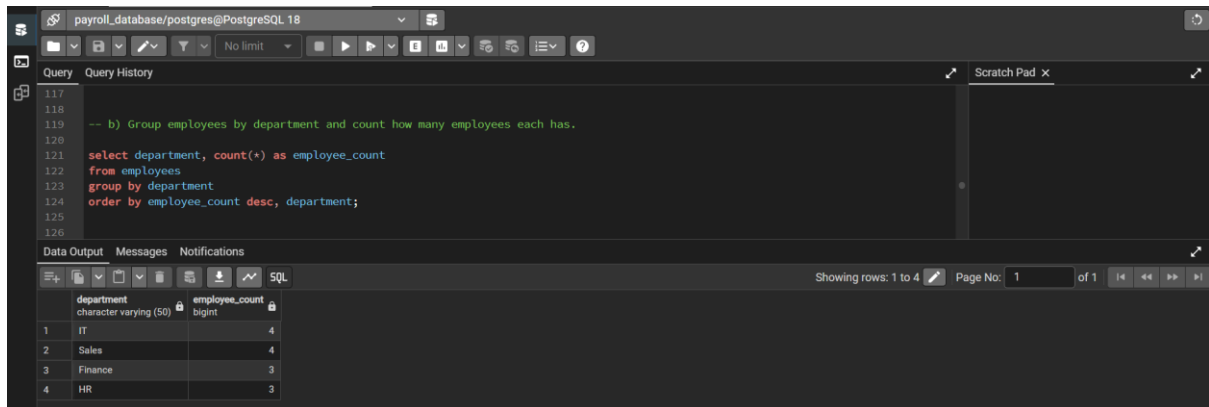
```
--Advanced Queries:
-- a) Retrieve employees who joined in the last 6 months.
select employee_id, name, department, joining_date
from employees
where joining_date >= (current_date - interval '6 months')
order by joining_date desc, name;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 3 Page No: 1 of 1

employee_id [PK] integer	name character varying (50)	department character varying (50)	joining_date date
12	Pooja Nair	Finance	2025-10-30
13	Priya Singh	HR	2025-09-12
14	Rohan Gupta	Sales	2025-06-18

b) Group employees by department and count how many employees each has.



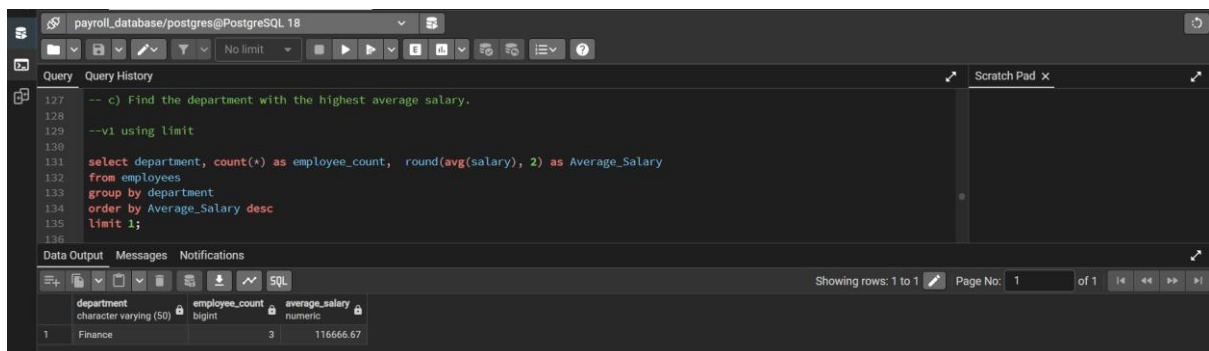
The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with the following SQL query:

```
-- b) Group employees by department and count how many employees each has.
select department, count(*) as employee_count
from employees
group by department
order by employee_count desc, department;
```

The Data Output tab shows the results of the query:

department	employee_count
IT	4
Sales	4
Finance	3
HR	3

c) Find the department with the highest average salary.

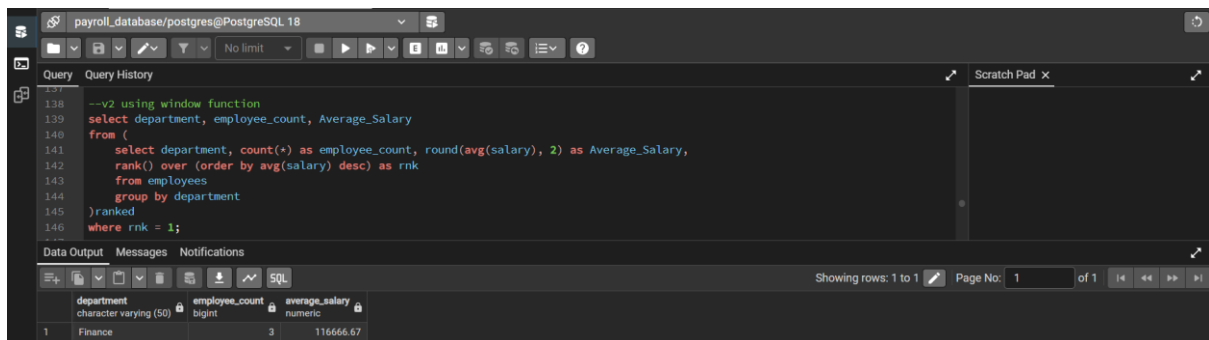


The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with the following SQL query:

```
-- c) Find the department with the highest average salary.
--v1 using limit
select department, count(*) as employee_count, round(avg(salary), 2) as Average_Salary
from employees
group by department
order by Average_Salary desc
limit 1;
```

The Data Output tab shows the results of the query:

department	employee_count	average_salary
Finance	3	116666.67



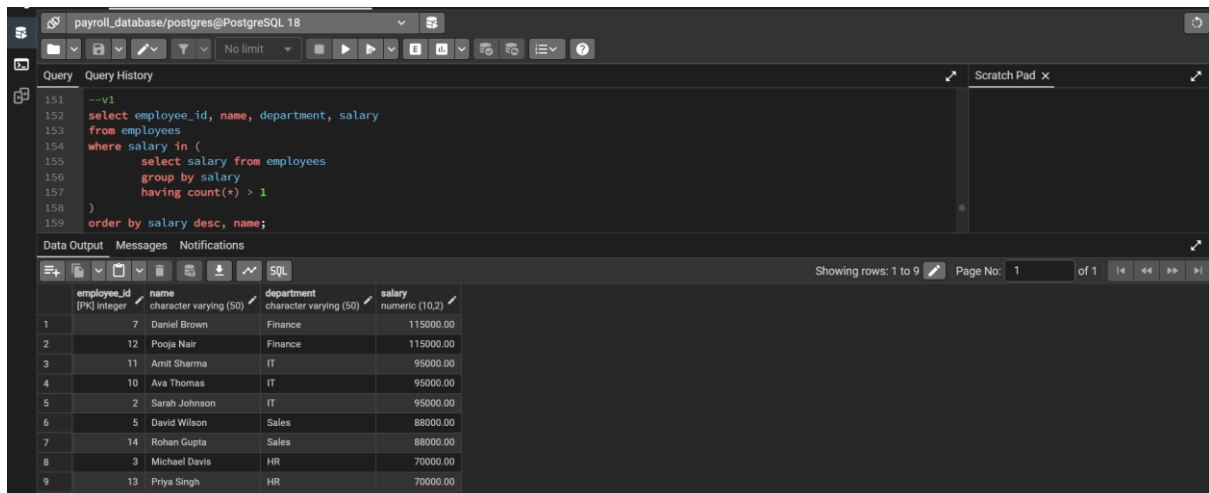
The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with the following SQL query:

```
--v2 using window function
select department, employee_count, Average_Salary
from (
  select department, count(*) as employee_count, round(avg(salary), 2) as Average_Salary,
  rank() over (order by avg(salary) desc) as rk
  from employees
  group by department
) ranked
where rk = 1;
```

The Data Output tab shows the results of the query:

department	employee_count	average_salary
Finance	3	116666.67

d) Identify employees who have the same salary as at least one other employee.



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with the following SQL query:

```
--v1
select employee_id, name, department, salary
from employees
where salary in (
  select salary from employees
  group by salary
  having count(*) > 1
)
order by salary desc, name;
```

The Data Output tab shows the results of the query:

employee_id	name	department	salary
7	Daniel Brown	Finance	115000.00
12	Pooja Nair	Finance	115000.00
11	Amit Sharma	IT	95000.00
10	Ava Thomas	IT	95000.00
2	Sarah Johnson	IT	95000.00
5	David Wilson	Sales	88000.00
14	Rohan Gupta	Sales	88000.00
3	Michael Davis	HR	70000.00
13	Priya Singh	HR	70000.00

payroll\_database/postgres@PostgreSQL 18

Query Query History

--v2 using window function  
select employee\_id, name, department, salary  
from (  
select employee\_id, name, department, salary,  
count(\*) over (partition by salary) as sal\_match  
from employees  
) sal  
where sal\_match > 1  
order by salary desc, name;

Scratch Pad x

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 9 Page No: 1 of 1

	employee_id (PK) integer	name character varying (50)	department character varying (50)	salary numeric (10,2)
1	7	Daniel Brown	Finance	115000.00
2	12	Pooja Nair	Finance	115000.00
3	11	Amit Sharma	IT	95000.00
4	10	Ava Thomas	IT	95000.00
5	2	Sarah Johnson	IT	95000.00
6	5	David Wilson	Sales	88000.00
7	14	Rohan Gupta	Sales	88000.00
8	3	Michael Davis	HR	70000.00
9	13	Priya Singh	HR	70000.00