

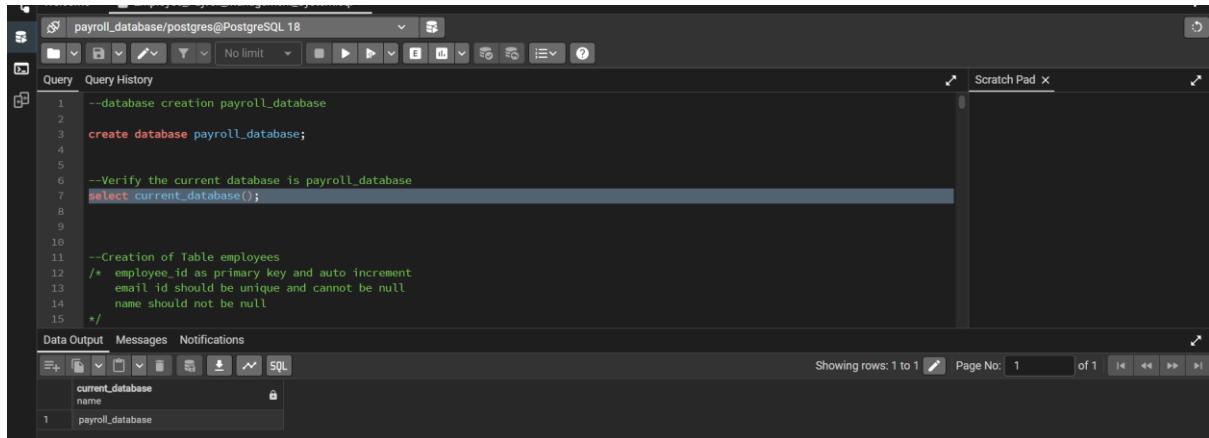
## Task 2

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

#### Objective:

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

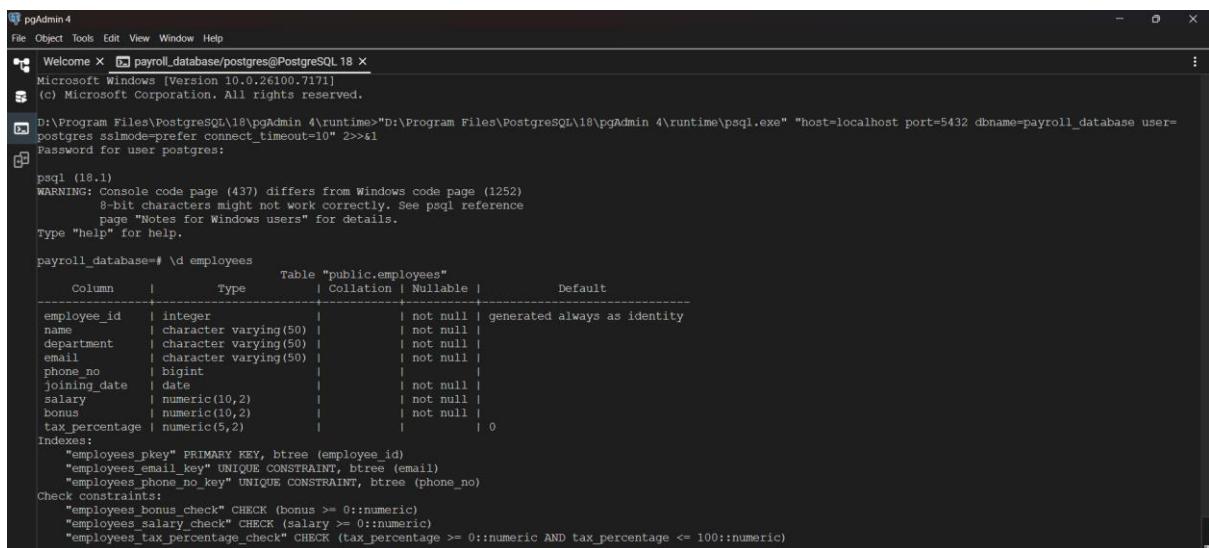
Database created and selected;



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

--Verify the current database is payroll_database
select current_database;
```

Table created:



```
psql (18.1)
WARNING: console code page (437) differs from Windows code page (1252)
          8-bit characters might not work correctly. See psql reference
          page "Notes for Windows users" for details.
Type "help" for help.

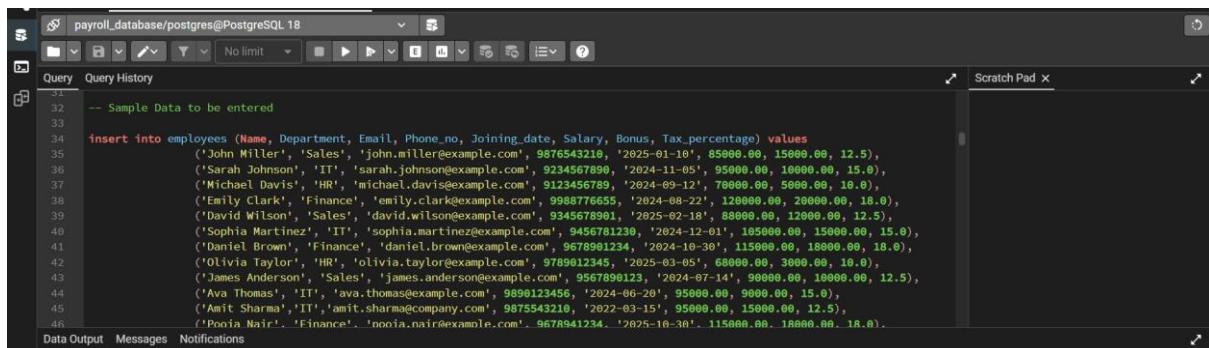
payroll_database=# \d employees
              Table "public.employees"
   Column |      Type       | Collation | Nullable | Default
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
employee_id | integer | not null | generated always as identity
name | character varying(50) | not null |
department | character varying(50) | not null |
email | character varying(50) | not null |
phone_no | bigint | not null |
joining_date | date | not null |
salary | numeric(10,2) | not null |
bonus | numeric(10,2) | not null |
tax_percentage | numeric(5,2) | not null |

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.



```
-- 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', '2025-01-10', 85000.00, 15000.00, 12.5),
  ('Sarah Johnson', 'IT', 'sarah.johnson@example.com', '9234567890', '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', '9988776555', '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', '9678901234', '2024-10-30', 115000.00, 18000.00, 18.0),
  ('Olivia Taylor', 'HR', 'olivia.taylor@example.com', '9789012345', '2025-03-05', 60000.00, 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@example.com', '9675543210', '2022-03-15', 95000.00, 15000.00, 12.5),
  ('Pooja Nair', 'Finance', 'pooja.nair@example.com', '9678901234', '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 DBeaver interface with a SQL query window. The query is:`-- 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 results table has columns: employee\_id [PK] integer, name character varying (50), department character varying (50), salary numeric (10,2). The data shows 14 rows of employee information, 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 DBeaver interface with a SQL query window. The query is:`-- 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 results table has columns: employee\_id [PK] integer, name character varying (50), department character varying (50), total\_salary numeric. The data shows 11 rows of employee information, 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

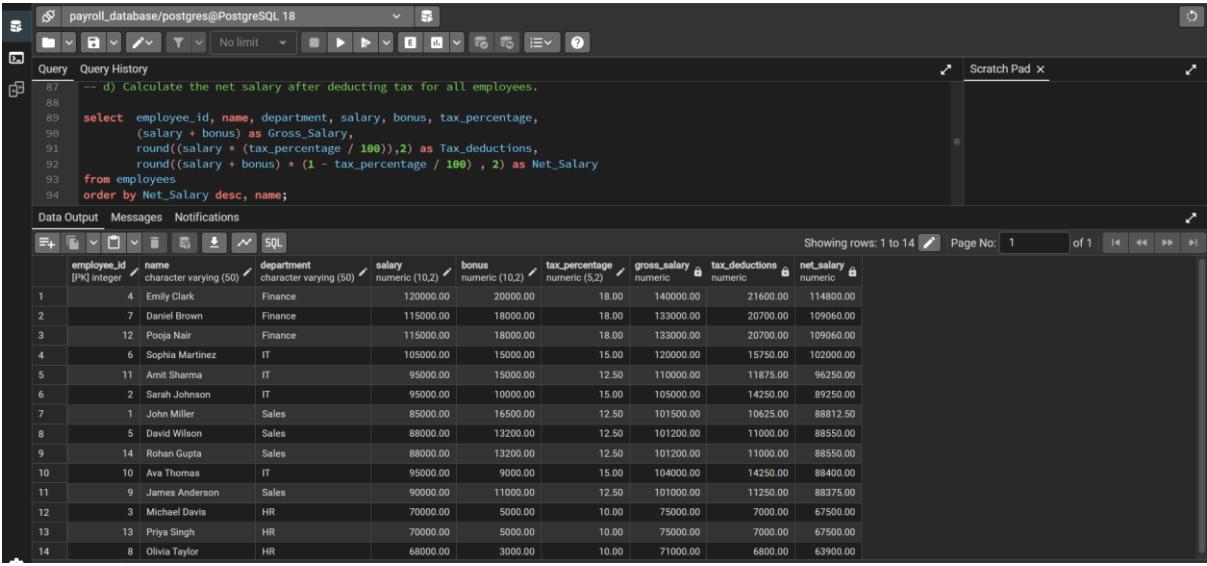
- c) Update the bonus for employees in the 'Sales' department by 10%.

The screenshot shows a DBeaver interface with a SQL query window. The query is:`-- 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 results table has columns: employee\_id [PK] integer, name character varying (50), department character varying (50), new\_bonus numeric (10,2). The data shows 4 rows of employee information, showing the updated bonus values.

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.**



```

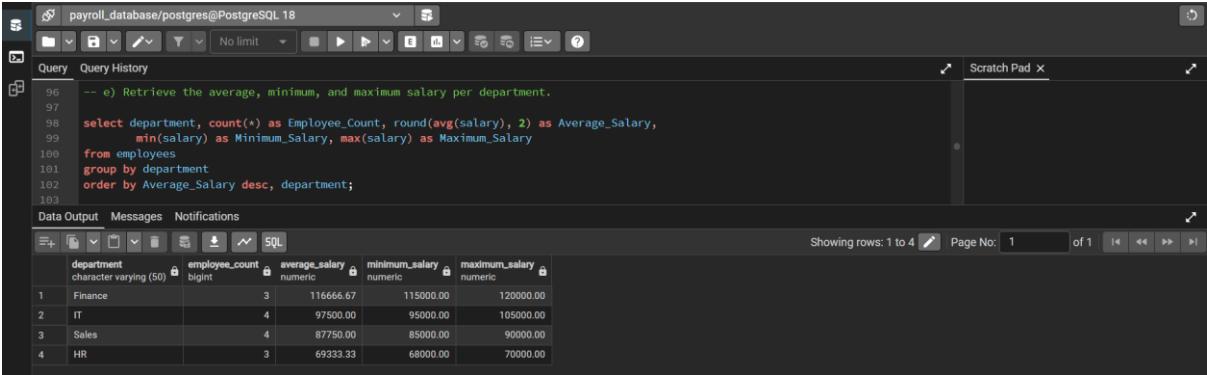
87 -- d) Calculate the net salary after deducting tax for all employees.
88
89 select employee_id, name, department, salary, bonus, tax_percentage,
90       (salary + bonus) as Gross_Salary,
91       round((salary * (tax_percentage / 100)),2) as Tax_deductions,
92       round((salary + bonus) * (1 - tax_percentage / 100), 2) as Net_Salary
93 from employees
94 order by Net_Salary desc, name;

```

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with a query window containing the above SQL code. Below the code is a results grid displaying 14 rows of employee data with columns: employee\_id, name, department, salary, bonus, tax\_percentage, gross\_salary, tax\_deductions, and net\_salary. The net\_salary column shows the calculated net salary after deducting tax.

employee_id	name	department	salary	bonus	tax_percentage	gross_salary	tax_deductions	net_salary
1	4 Emily Clark	Finance	120000.00	20000.00	18.00	140000.00	21600.00	118800.00
2	7 Daniel Brown	Finance	115000.00	18000.00	18.00	133000.00	20700.00	109300.00
3	12 Pooja Nair	Finance	115000.00	18000.00	18.00	133000.00	20700.00	109300.00
4	6 Sophia Martinez	IT	105000.00	15000.00	15.00	120000.00	15750.00	102250.00
5	11 Amit Sharma	IT	95000.00	15000.00	12.50	110000.00	11875.00	96250.00
6	2 Sarah Johnson	IT	95000.00	10000.00	15.00	105000.00	14250.00	89250.00
7	1 John Miller	Sales	85000.00	16500.00	12.50	101500.00	10625.00	88812.50
8	5 David Wilson	Sales	88000.00	13200.00	12.50	101200.00	11000.00	88550.00
9	14 Rohan Gupta	Sales	88000.00	13200.00	12.50	101200.00	11000.00	88550.00
10	10 Ava Thomas	IT	95000.00	9000.00	15.00	104000.00	14250.00	88400.00
11	9 James Anderson	Sales	90000.00	11000.00	12.50	101000.00	11250.00	88375.00
12	3 Michael Davis	HR	70000.00	5000.00	10.00	75000.00	7000.00	67500.00
13	13 Priya Singh	HR	70000.00	5000.00	10.00	75000.00	7000.00	67500.00
14	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.**



```

96 -- e) Retrieve the average, minimum, and maximum salary per department.
97
98 select department, count(*) as Employee_Count, round(avg(salary), 2) as Average_Salary,
99       min(salary) as Minimum_Salary, max(salary) as Maximum_Salary
100  from employees
101 group by department
102 order by Average_Salary desc, department;
103

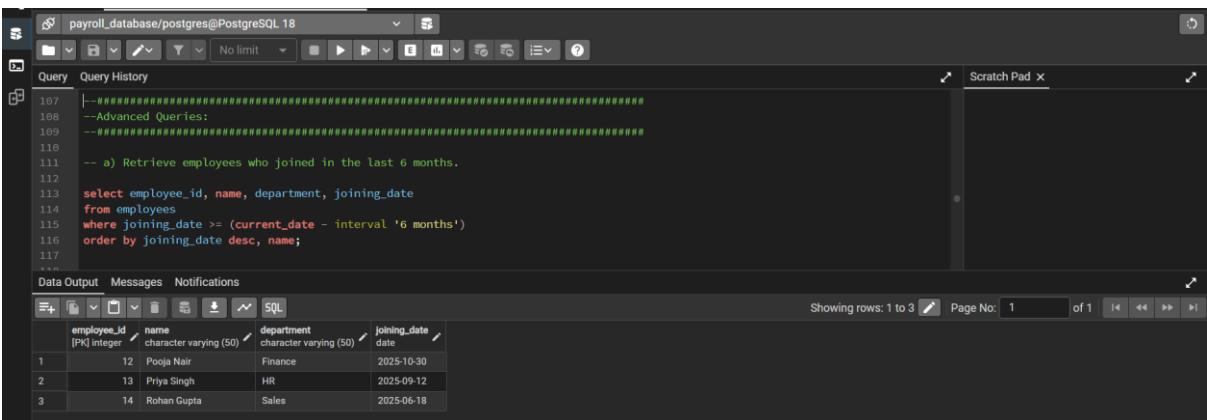
```

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with a query window containing the above SQL code. Below the code is a results grid displaying 4 rows of departmental summary data with columns: department, employee\_count, average\_salary, minimum\_salary, and maximum\_salary.

department	employee_count	average_salary	minimum_salary	maximum_salary
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.**



```

107 |#####
108 |--Advanced Queries:
109 |#####
110 |#####
111 -- a) Retrieve employees who joined in the last 6 months.
112
113 select employee_id, name, department, joining_date
114 from employees
115 where joining_date >= (current_date - interval '6 months')
116 order by joining_date desc, name;
117

```

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with a query window containing the above SQL code. Below the code is a results grid displaying 3 rows of employee data with columns: employee\_id, name, department, and joining\_date.

employee_id	name	department	joining_date
1	12 Pooja Nair	Finance	2025-10-30
2	13 Priya Singh	HR	2025-09-12
3	14 Rohan Gupta	Sales	2025-06-18

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

payroll.database/postgres@PostgreSQL\_18

Query History

```
117
118 -- b) Group employees by department and count how many employees each has.
119
120
121 select department, count(*) as employee_count
122 from employees
123 group by department
124 order by employee_count desc, department;
125
126
```

Data Output

department	employee_count
IT	4
Sales	4
Finance	3
HR	3

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

c) Find the department with the highest average salary.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The top bar displays the connection information: payroll.database/postgres@PostgreSQL\_18. Below the bar is a toolbar with various icons for database management. The main area is divided into two tabs: 'Query' and 'Scratch Pad'. The 'Query' tab contains the following SQL code:

```
-- 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
1	Finance	3	116666.67

At the bottom right, there are navigation buttons for the results page, including 'Showing rows: 1 to 1', 'Page No: 1', 'of 1', and arrows for navigating through the data.

--v2 using window function

```
138 select department, employee_count, Average_Salary
139 from (
140     select department, count(*) as employee_count, round(avg(salary), 2) as Average_Salary,
141            rank() over (order by avg(salary) desc) as rk
142     from employees
143     group by department
144 )ranked
145 where rk = 1;
```

Data Output Notifications

	department	employee_count	average_salary
1	Finance	3	116666.67

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

The screenshot shows a DBeaver interface with a PostgreSQL connection selected. The SQL tab contains a query to find employees whose salary is greater than the average salary of their department. The Data Output tab displays the results, showing 10 rows of employee information with columns: employee\_id, name, department, and salary.

```
--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;
```

	employee_id	name	department	salary
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

payroll\_database/postgres@PostgreSQL 18

```
--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;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications SQL

	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

Showing rows: 1 to 9 | Page No: 1 of 1 | << << >> >>