

## Database Management System – cs422 DE

### Lab 1 – Wk 3 & 4

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**This Lab is based on lecture 3 & 4 (chapters 6 & 7).**

- Submit your *own work* on time. No credit will be given if the lab is submitted after the due date.
  - Note that the completed lab should be submitted in .zip or .rar format only.
  - If you think that your answer needs explanation to get credit then please write it down.
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Solve the questions from 6.32 to 6.40 in the Case Study 2 on page no. 173 (5<sup>th</sup> edition).

You are required to run & test all these queries in SQL Server. Note that you'll need to create and populate the tables first.

To get full credit for this lab, you need to submit the following:

- (1) Screenshots for at least 4 of the queries with output.
- (2) Answer SQL queries for all of the mentioned exercises.

For your quick reference, the schema and the questions are given below.

Employee (**empID**, fName, lName, address, DOB, sex, position, deptNo)

Department (**deptNo**, deptName, mgrEmpID)

Project (**projNo**, projName, deptNo)

WorksOn (**empID**, **projNo**, hoursWorked)

where

- *Employee* contains employee details and *empID* is the key.
- *Department* contains department details and *deptNo* is the key. *mgrEmpID* identifies the employee who is the manager of the department. There is only one manager for each department.
- *Project* contains details of the projects in each department and the key is *projNo* (no two departments can run the same project).
- *WorksOn* contains details of the hours worked by employees on each project, and *empID/projNo* form the key.

### **Exercises**

1. List all employees in alphabetical order of surname and within surname, first name.

ANS:

**SELECT \***

**FROM Employee**

**ORDER BY lName ASC, fName ASC;**

The screenshot shows the DBeaver interface with a PostgreSQL database connection. The left sidebar displays the database schema, including tables like department, employee, project, workson, Foreign Tables, Views, Materialized Views, Indexes, Functions, Sequences, Data types, Aggregate functions, Event Triggers, Extensions, Storage, System Info, Roles, Administrator, and System Info. The main window shows a query result table with the following data:

empid	fName	IName	address	dob	sex	position	deptno
101	Alice	Brown	10 Main St	1985-03-10	F	Manager	1
201	Ellen	Clark	3 Elm St	1988-09-02	F	Fin Manager	3
201	Carol	Jones	5 Pine Rd	1982-11-05	F	IT Manager	2
202	David	Lee	8 Maple Dr	1993-01-15	M	Developer	2
102	Bob	Smith	22 Oak Ave	1990-07-21	M	HR Assistant	1

2. List all the details of employees who are female.

ANS:

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee
WHERE sex = 'F';
```

The screenshot shows the DBeaver interface with the same PostgreSQL database connection. The query result table now displays only the female employees, filtered by the query:

empid	fName	IName	address	dob	sex	position	deptno
101	Alice	Brown	10 Main St	1985-03-10	F	Manager	1
201	Carol	Jones	5 Pine Rd	1982-11-05	F	IT Manager	2
301	Ellen	Clark	3 Elm St	1988-09-02	F	Fin Manager	3

3. List the names and addresses of all employees who are Managers.

ANS:

```
SELECT E.fName, E.IName, E.address
FROM Employee E
JOIN Department D ON E.empID = D.mgrEmpID;
```

4. Produce a list of the names and addresses of all employees who work for the IT department.

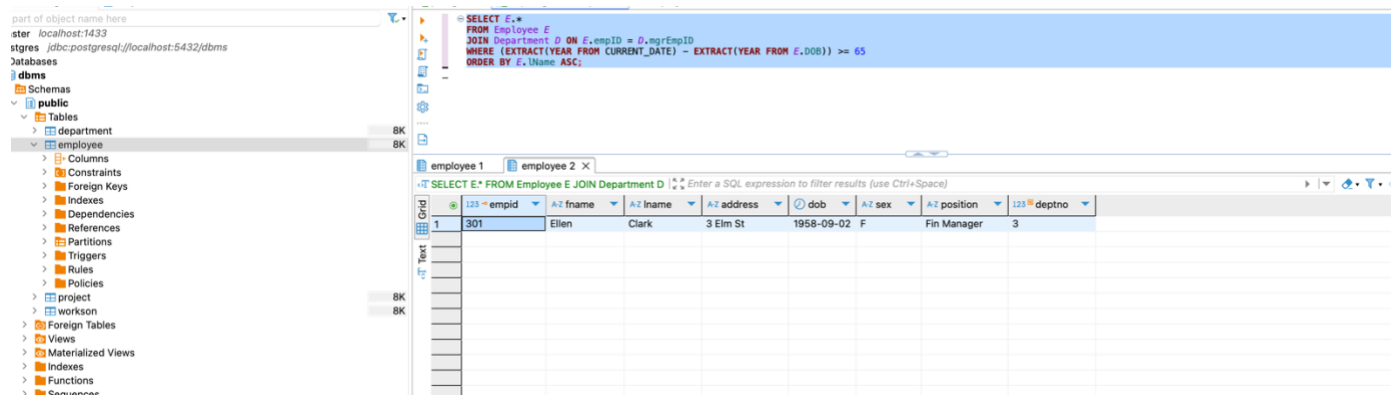
ANS:

```
SELECT E.fName, E.lName, E.address
FROM Employee E
JOIN Department D ON E.deptNo = D.deptNo
WHERE D.deptName = 'IT';
```

5. Produce a complete list of all managers who are due to retire this year, in alphabetical order of surname.

**ANS:**

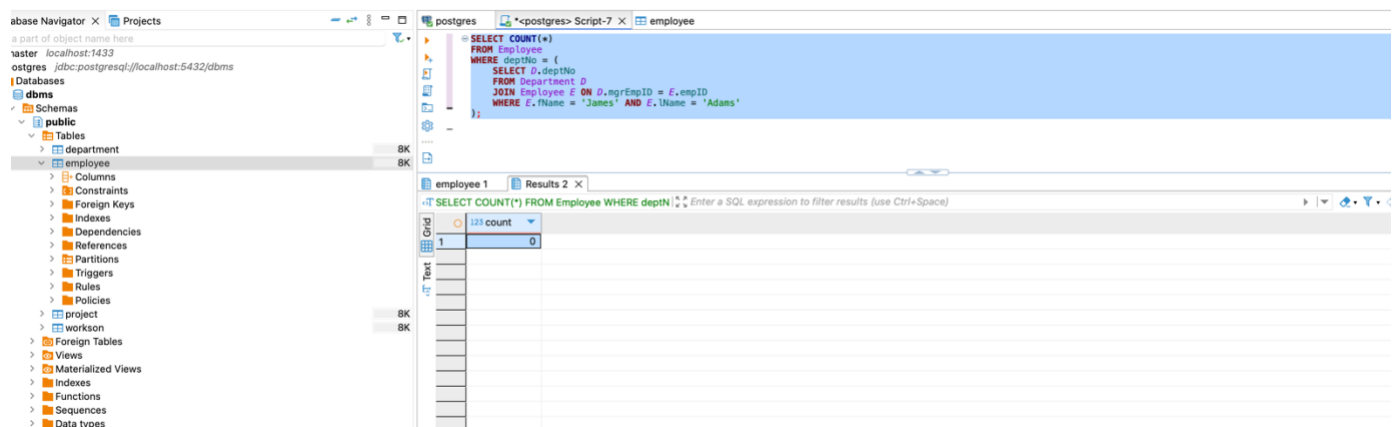
```
SELECT E.*
FROM Employee E
JOIN Department D ON E.empID = D.mgrEmpID
WHERE (EXTRACT(YEAR FROM CURRENT_DATE) - EXTRACT(YEAR FROM E.DOB))
>= 65
ORDER BY E.IName ASC;
```



6. Find out how many employees are managed by 'James Adams'.

ANS:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Employee
WHERE deptNo = (
    SELECT D.deptNo
FROM Department D
JOIN Employee E ON D.mgrEmpID = E.empID
WHERE E.fName = 'James' AND E.lName = 'Adams'
);
```



7. Produce a report of the total hours worked by each employee, arranged in order of department number and within department, alphabetically by employee surname.

ANS:

```
SELECT
    E.deptNo,
    E.fName,
    E.lName,
```

```

SUM(W.hoursWorked) AS TotalHoursWorked
FROM Employee E
LEFT JOIN WorksOn W ON E.empID = W.empID
GROUP BY E.empID, E.deptNo, E.fName, E.lName
ORDER BY E.deptNo ASC, E.lName ASC;

```

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left is a tree view of the database schema. The main area displays a SQL query and its results. The query is a LEFT JOIN between Employee and WorksOn tables, grouped by employee and ordered by department and name. The results table shows 5 rows of employee data with their department, first name, last name, and total hours worked.

deptno	fName	lName	totalhoursworked
1	Alice	Brown	15
1	Bob	Smith	25
2	Carol	Jones	30
2	David	Lee	50
3	Ellen	Clark	20

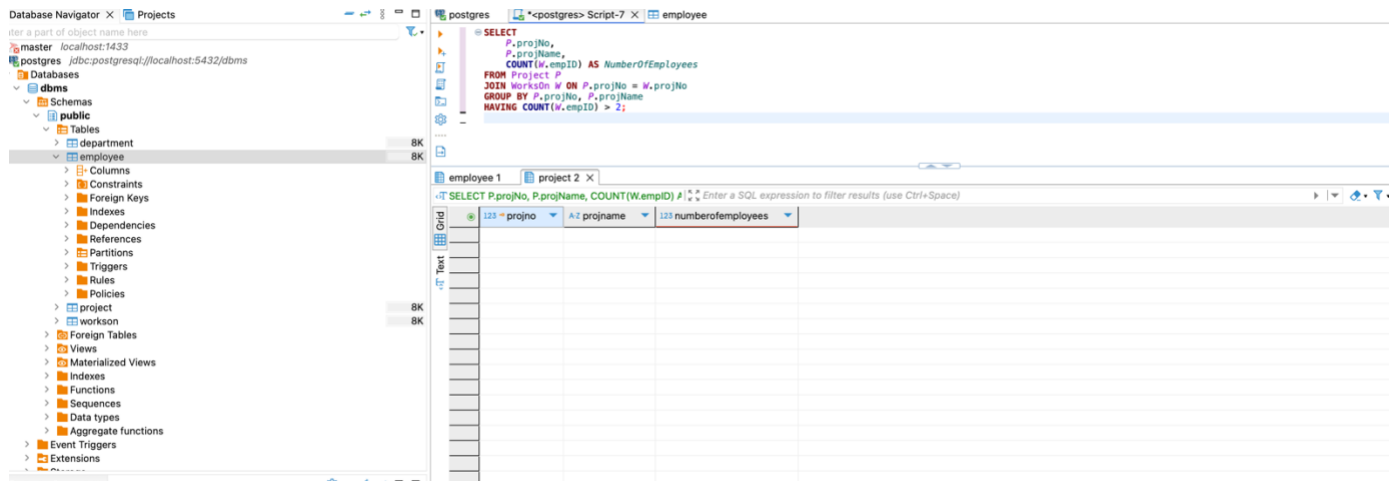
8. For each project on which more than two employees worked, list the project number, project name and the number of employees who work on that project.

ANS:

```

SELECT
P.projNo,
P.projName,
COUNT(W.empID) AS NumberOfEmployees
FROM Project P
JOIN WorksOn W ON P.projNo = W.projNo
GROUP BY P.projNo, P.projName
HAVING COUNT(W.empID) > 2;

```



9. List the total number of employees in each department for those departments with more than 10 employees. Create an appropriate heading for the columns of the results table.

ANS:

**SELECT**

*D.deptName AS "Department Name",*

*COUNT(E.empID) AS "Total Employees"*

**FROM** Department *D*

**JOIN** Employee *E* **ON** *D.deptNo = E.deptNo*

**GROUP BY** *D.deptName*

**HAVING** **COUNT**(*E.empID*) > 10;

