

**Information System Management Lab
BCOM 307**

Assignment #22

Submitted by:

Name: YASH JAIN
Enrollment No: 03914788818
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Submitted to:

Praveen Kumar Singh
Assistant Professor, MAIMS



Department of Commerce
Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies
Affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
Sector -22, Rohini, Delhi -110086, India; www.maims.ac.in



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Certified Institution Sector 22, Rohini, Delhi -110086, India;

www.maims.ac.in

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Instructions for Students:

1. **All Questions are Compulsory.**
2. The student should attach proper cover page for each assignment clearly mentioning the Assignment No.
3. Each assignment should be prepared by the student individually with proper explanation and screenshots.
4. A4 size ruled sheets should be used for the assignment.
5. Assignment pages should be serially numbered at the bottom of page.

During online education mode, upload scanned copy of the complete assignment including cover page latest by due date.

Question No.	Question	CO No.
1	Display the number of employees in each department with their department names.	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5
2	Display the employee name whose location is same as department location.	
3	Display the department name where number of employees is more than 2.	
4	Display the employee name whose name starts with 's' and whose salary is more than 1000.	
5	Display the maximum, minimum, and average salary of employees table.	

ASSIGNMENT 22 - INNER JOIN CLAUSE

Task 1 : Display the number of employees in each department with their department names.

This task can be completed using the **SQL INNER JOIN Clause** used with the **GROUP BY Clause**.

The **JOIN** Statement in SQL is used to combine two or more tables in the result set of a database, on the basis of a relation between columns of the tables. **INNER Join** returns all rows from both tables where there is a match. The syntax for this is -

```
SELECT column1, column2 from <table1> INNER JOIN <table2> ON  
table1.common_column=table2.common_column;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "ISM_Lab_Assignment_22-YashJain_BCom5A". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • use student_record;  
2  
3 • select * from employees;  
4 • select * from departments;  
5  
6 #showing number of employees in each department  
7 • select count(employees.emp_no) 'Number of Employees', departments.dept_name 'Department Name' from employees  
8 inner join departments on employees.Dept_No=departments.Dept_No group by departments.dept_name ;  
9
```

Below the query editor is the "Result Grid" showing the output of the query:

#	Number of Employees	Department Name
1	3	Sales
2	3	Marketing
3	2	IT
4	1	Accounting

Task 2: Display the employee name whose location is same as department location.

This task can be completed using the **SQL INNER JOIN Clause**.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "ISM_Lab_Assignment_22-YashJain_BCom5A". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
13  
14 • select employees.emp_name, employees.location 'Emp Location', departments.location 'Dep Location'  
15 from employees inner join departments on departments.location=employees.location;  
16
```

Below the query editor is the "Result Grid" showing the output of the query:

#	emp_name	Emp Location	Dep Location
1	Yash Jain	Delhi	Delhi
2	Ratan Tata	Gurugram	Gurugram
3	Kunal Shah	Gurugram	Gurugram

Task 3: Display the department name where number of employees is more than 2.

This task can be completed using the **SQL INNER JOIN Clause** used with the **GROUP BY** Clause, the **HAVING** Clause and the **COUNT()** Aggregate Function.

The screenshot shows a SQL query in a text editor. The query is as follows:

```
20
21 #selecting departments with number of employees more than 2
22 • select count(employees.emp_no) 'No. of Employees', departments.dept_name 'Department' from employees
23 inner join departments on employees.Dept_No=departments.Dept_No group by departments.dept_name
24 having count(employees.emp_no)>2;
25
```

Below the query, the 'Result Grid' is displayed with the following data:

#	No. of Employees	Department
1	3	Sales
2	3	Marketing

Task 4: Display the employee name whose name starts with 's' and whose salary is more than 1000.

This task can be completed using the **SQL INNER JOIN Clause** used with the **LIKE** Predicate, and the **AND** operator.

The screenshot shows a SQL query in a text editor. The query is as follows:

```
25
26 #selecting employees with salary > 1000 and names starting with S
27 • select emp_name from employees where emp_name like 'S%' and salary>1000;
28
```







Below the query, the 'Result Grid' is displayed with the following data:

#	emp_name
1	Saniya Garg
2	Sudhanshu Gupta




Task 5: Display the maximum, minimum, and average salary of employees table.

This task can be completed using the **AVG()**, **MIN()** and **MAX()** Aggregate Functions.

ISM_Lab_Assignment_22-YashJain_BCom5A X



```
28
29  #displaying the maximum, minimum, and average salary from the table.
30 •  select avg(salary) 'Mean Salary', max(salary) 'Max', min(salary) 'Min' from employees;
31
```

Result Grid  Filter Rows:  Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 

#	Mean Salary	Max	Min
1	3544.2222	4800	1500