Lab practice Assignment

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Cse-c

Creating table worker:

```
CREATE TABLE Worker (
                WORKER_ID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY ,
                FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(25),
                LAST_NAME VARCHAR(25),
                SALARY INT,
                JOINING_DATE TIMESTAMP,
                DEPARTMENT VARCHAR(25)
                )
```

Table created.

```
INSERT INTO WORKER VALUES(001,'Monica','Arora',100000,(TIMESTAMP '2014-02-20
09:00:00'),'HR')
```

1 row(s) inserted.

```
INSERT INTO WORKER VALUES(002,'Niharica','Verma',80000,(TIMESTAMP'2014-06-11
09:00:00'),'Admin')
```

1 row(s) inserted.

```
INSERT INTO WORKER VALUES(003,'Varshal','Singhal',300000,(TIMESTAMP'2014-02-20
09:00:00'),'HR')
```

1 row(s) inserted.

```
INSERT INTO WORKER VALUES(004,'Amitabh','Singh',500000,(TIMESTAMP'2014-02-20
09:00:00'),'Admin')
```

1 row(s) inserted.

```
INSERT INTO WORKER VALUES(005,'Vivek','Bhati',500000,(TIMESTAMP'2014-06-11
09:00:00'),'Admin')
```

1 row(s) inserted.

```
INSERT INTO WORKER VALUES(006,'Vipul','Diwan',200000,(TIMESTAMP'2014-06-11
09:00:00'),'Account')
```

1 row(s) inserted

```
INSERT INTO WORKER VALUES(007,'Satish','Kumar',75000,(TIMESTAMP'2014-01-20 09:00:00'),'Account')
```
1 row(s) inserted.

```
INSERT INTO WORKER VALUES(008,'Geetika','Chauhan',90000,(TIMESTAMP'2014-04-11 09:00:00'),'Admin')
```
1 row(s) inserted.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker ORDER BY WORKER_ID
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

8 rows selected.

Creating table Bonus:

```
CREATE TABLE Bonus (
                    WORKER_REF_ID INT,
                    BONUS_DATE TIMESTAMP,
                    BONUS_AMOUNT INT,
                    FOREIGN KEY (WORKER_REF_ID)
                    REFERENCES Worker(WORKER_ID)
                    ON DELETE CASCADE
                    )
```
Table created.

```
INSERT INTO Bonus VALUES(1,(TIMESTAMP '2016-02-20 00:00:00'),5000)
```
1 row(s) inserted.
```
INSERT INTO Bonus VALUES(2,(TIMESTAMP '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),3000)
```
1 row(s) inserted.
```
INSERT INTO Bonus VALUES(3,(TIMESTAMP '2016-02-20 00:00:00'),4000)
```

```
1 row(s) inserted.
INSERT INTO Bonus VALUES(1,(TIMESTAMP '2016-02-20 00:00:00'),4500)
1 row(s) inserted.
INSERT INTO Bonus VALUES(2,(TIMESTAMP '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),3500)
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
SELECT * FROM Bonus
```

WORKER_REF_ID	BONUS_DATE	BONUS_AMOUNT
2	11-JUN-16 00.00.00.000000 AM	3000
3	20-FEB-16 00.00.00.000000 AM	4000
2	11-JUN-16 00.00.00.000000 AM	3500
1	20-FEB-16 00.00.00.000000 AM	5000
1	20-FEB-16 00.00.00.000000 AM	4500

5 rows selected.

Creating table Title:

```
CREATE TABLE Title (
                  WORKER_REF_ID INT,
                  WORKER_TITLE CHAR(25),
                  AFFECTED_FROM TIMESTAMP,
                  FOREIGN KEY (WORKER_REF_ID)
                  REFERENCES Worker(WORKER_ID)
                  ON DELETE CASCADE
                  )
```

Table created.

```
INSERT INTO TITLE VALUES(1,'Manager',(TIMESTAMP'2016-02-20 00:00:00'))
1 row(s) inserted.
INSERT INTO TITLE VALUES(2,'Executive',(TIMESTAMP'2016-06-11 00:00:00'))
1 row(s) inserted.
INSERT INTO TITLE VALUES(8,'Executive',(TIMESTAMP'2016-06-11 00:00:00'))
1 row(s) inserted.
INSERT INTO TITLE VALUES(5,'Manager',(TIMESTAMP'2016-06-11 00:00:00'))
1 row(s) inserted.
INSERT INTO TITLE VALUES(4,'Asst.Manager',(TIMESTAMP'2016-06-11 00:00:00'))
1 row(s) inserted.
INSERT INTO TITLE VALUES(7,'Executive',(TIMESTAMP'2016-06-11 00:00:00'))
1 row(s) inserted.
INSERT INTO TITLE VALUES(6,'Lead',(TIMESTAMP'2016-06-11 00:00:00'))
1 row(s) inserted.
```

```
INSERT INTO TITLE VALUES(3,'Lead',(TIMESTAMP'2016-06-11 00:00:00'))
```
1 row(s) inserted.

```
SELECT * FROM Title
```

WORKER_REF_ID	WORKER_TITLE	AFFECTED_FROM
8	Executive	11-JUN-16 12.00.00.000000 AM
3	Lead	11-JUN-16 12.00.00.000000 AM
2	Executive	11-JUN-16 12.00.00.000000 AM
4	Asst.Manager	11-JUN-16 12.00.00.000000 AM
1	Manager	20-FEB-16 12.00.00.000000 AM
5	Manager	11-JUN-16 12.00.00.000000 AM
6	Lead	11-JUN-16 12.00.00.000000 AM
7	Executive	11-JUN-16 12.00.00.000000 AM

8 rows selected.

50 SQL Query Question and answers

Q-1. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from Worker table using the alias name as <WORKER_NAME>.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME AS WORKER_NAME FROM Worker
```

WORKER_NAME
Amitabh
Vipul
Satish
Niharica
Vivek
Monica
Varshal
Geetika

8 rows selected.

Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch "FIRST_NAME" from Worker table in upper case.

```
SELECT UPPER(FIRST_NAME) FROM Worker
```

UPPER(FIRST_NAME)

AMITABH
VIPUL
SATISH
NIHARICA
VIVEK
MONICA
VARSHAL
GEETIKA

8 rows selected.

Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.

```
SELECT UNIQUE DEPARTMENT FROM Worker
```

DEPARTMENT

HR
Account
Admin

3 rows selected.

Q-4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of FIRST_NAME from Worker table.

```
SELECT SUBSTR(FIRST_NAME,1,3) FROM Worker
```

SUBSTR(FIRST_NAME,1,3)

Ami
Vip
Sat
Nih

Viv

Mon

Var

Gee

8 rows selected.

Q-5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet (‘a’) in the first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.

```
SELECT INSTR(FIRST_NAME,'a') FROM Worker WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'Amitabh'
```

INSTR(FIRST_NAME,'A')

5

Q-6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table after removing white spaces from the right side.

```
SELECT RTRIM(FIRST_NAME) FROM Worker
```

RTRIM(FIRST_NAME)

Varshal

Amitabh

Vivek

Vipul

Satish

Monica

Niharica

Geetika

8 rows selected

Q-7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table

after removing white spaces from the left side.

```
SELECT LTRIM(FIRST_NAME) FROM Worker
```

LTRIM(FIRST_NAME)

Varshal

Amitabh

Vivek

Vipul

Satish

Monica

Niharica

Geetika

8 rows selected

Q-8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its length.

```
SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT, LENGTH(DEPARTMENT) AS DEPARTMENTNAMELENGTH
FROM Worker
```

DEPARTMENT	DEPARTMENTNAMELENGTH
Admin	5
HR	2
Account	7

3 rows selected.

Q-9. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table after replacing 'a' with 'A'.

```
SELECT REPLACE(FIRST_NAME,'a' ,'A') FROM Worker;
```

REGEXP_REPLACE(FIRST_NAME,'A','A')

MonicA

NihAricA

VArshAl

AmitAbh

Vivek

Vipul

SAtish

GeetikA

8 rows selected.

Q-10. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME from Worker table into a single column COMPLETE_NAME. A space char should separate them.

```
SELECT CONCAT(FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME) AS COMPLETE_NAME FROM Worker
```

COMPLETE_NAME

Monica Arora

Niharica Verma

Varshal Singhal

Amitabh Singh

Vivek Bhati

Vipul Diwan

Satish Kumar

Geetika Chauhan

8 rows selected.

Q-11. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST_NAME Ascending.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker ORDER BY FIRST_NAME ASC;
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

8 rows selected.

Q-12. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker ORDER BY FIRST_NAME ASC,DEPARTMENT DESC
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

8 rows selected.

Q-13. Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first name as “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE FIRST_NAME IN ('Vipul','Satish');
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account

2 rows selected.

Q-14. Write an SQL query to print details of workers excluding first names, “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE FIRST_NAME NOT IN ('Vipul','Satish');
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT

1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

6 rows selected.

Q-15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT name as “Admin”.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE DEPARTMENT LIKE 'Admin%'
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

4 rows selected.

Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME contains ‘a’.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE FIRST_NAME LIKE '%a%';
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

6 rows selected.

Q-17. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME ends with 'a'.

```
SELECT * FROM Workers where FIRST_NAME like '%a'
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

3 rows selected.

Q-18. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME ends with 'h' and contains six alphabets.

```
SELECT * FROM Workers where FIRST_NAME like '_____h'
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account

Q-19. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 100000 AND 500000;
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account

5 rows selected.

Q-20. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb'2014.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE TO_CHAR(JOINING_DATE,'YYYY')='2014' AND
TO_CHAR(JOINING_DATE,'MM')='02'
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

3 rows selected.

Q-21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in the department 'Admin'.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';
```

COUNT(*)
4

Q-22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000

and <= 100000.

```
SELECT  CONCAT(FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME) As Worker_Name, Salary
FROM worker
WHERE WORKER_ID IN (SELECT WORKER_ID FROM worker
WHERE Salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000);
```

WORKER_NAME	SALARY
Monica Arora	100000
Niharica Verma	80000
Satish Kumar	75000
Geetika Chauhan	90000

```
4 rows selected.
```

Q-23. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each department in the descending order

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT, count(WORKER_ID) No_Of_Workers
FROM worker
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT
ORDER BY No_Of_Workers DESC
```

DEPARTMENT	NO_OF_WORKERS
Admin	4
HR	2

```
Account         2

3 rows selected.
```

Q-24. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also Managers.

```
SELECT DISTINCT W.FIRST_NAME, T.WORKER_TITLE
FROM Worker W
INNER JOIN Title T
ON W.WORKER_ID = T.WORKER_REF_ID
AND T.WORKER_TITLE in ('Manager')
```

```
FIRST_NAME  WORKER_TITLE

Vivek       Manager

Monica      Manager

2 rows selected.
```

Q-25. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.

```
SELECT WORKER_TITLE, AFFECTED_FROM, COUNT(*)
FROM Title
GROUP BY WORKER_TITLE, AFFECTED_FROM
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

WORKER_TITLE	AFFECTED_FROM	COUNT(*)
Executive	11-JUN-16 12.00.00.000000 AM	3
Lead	11-JUN-16 12.00.00.000000 AM	2

2 rows selected.

Q-26. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE MOD (WORKER_ID, 2) <> 0;
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account

4 rows selected.

Q-27. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE MOD (WORKER_ID, 2) = 0;
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

4 rows selected.

Q-28. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.

```
CREATE TABLE Workerclone AS SELECT * FROM Worker;
```

Table created.

```
SELECT * FROM Workerclone
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

8 rows selected.

Q-29. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker

INTERSECT

SELECT * FROM WorkerClone;
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

8 rows selected.

Q-30. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another table does not have.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker

MINUS

SELECT * FROM Workerclone;
```

```
no data found
```

Q-31. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'MM-DD-YY HH24:MI:SS')"NOW"FROM DUAL;
```

NOW

05-25-21 06:16:25

Q-32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 10) records of a table.

```
SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC)

WHERE ROWNUM <= 10;
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account

1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account

8 rows selected.

Q-33. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say n=5) highest salary from a table.

```
SELECT Salary
FROM Worker W1
WHERE 5 = (
SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( W2.Salary ) )
FROM Worker W2
WHERE W2.Salary >= W1.Salary )
```

SALARY

90000

Q-34. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without using TOP or limit method

```
SELECT Salary
FROM Worker W1
WHERE 5 = (
SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( W2.Salary ) )
FROM Worker W2
```

```
WHERE W2.Salary >= W1.Salary )
```

SALARY

90000

Q-35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.

```
SELECT distinct W.WORKER_ID, W.FIRST_NAME, W.Salary
FROM Worker W, Worker W1
WHERE W.Salary = W1.Salary
AND W.WORKER_ID != W1.WORKER_ID;
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	SALARY
4	Amitabh	500000
5	Vivek	500000

2 rows selected.

Q-36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table.

```
SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Worker
WHERE Salary NOT IN (SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Worker);
```

MAX(SALARY)
300000

Q-37. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table.

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, DEPARTMENT FROM worker W WHERE W.DEPARTMENT='HR'
```

```
UNION ALL

SELECT FIRST_NAME, DEPARTMENT FROM Worker W1 WHERE W1.DEPARTMENT='HR'

FIRST_NAME   DEPARTMENT

Monica       HR

Varshal      HR

Monica       HR

Varshal      HR

4 rows selected.
```

Q-38. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker

INTERSECT

SELECT * FROM WorkerClone;
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

8 rows selected.

Q-39. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker

WHERE WORKER_ID <= (SELECT COUNT(WORKER_ID)/2 FROM Worker);
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
2	Niharica	Verma	80000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
3	Varshal	Singhal	300000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

4 rows selected.

Q-40. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than five people in it.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(WORKER_ID) AS NO_OF_WORKERS FROM Worker GROUP BY DEPARTMENT HAVING COUNT(WORKER_ID) < 5
```

DEPARTMENT	NO_OF_WORKERS
HR	2
Account	2
Admin	4

3 rows selected.

Q-41. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(DEPARTMENT) AS NO_OF_WORKERS FROM Worker GROUP BY
DEPARTMENT
```

DEPARTMENT	NO_OF_WORKERS
HR	2
Account	2
Admin	4

3 rows selected.

Q-42. Write an SQL query to show the last record from a table.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE WORKER_ID = (SELECT MAX(WORKER_ID) FROM Worker);
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

Q-43. Write an SQL query to fetch the first row of a table.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE WORKER_ID = (SELECT MIN(WORKER_ID) FROM Worker);
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	Monica	Arora	100000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	HR

Q-44. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.

```
SELECT  * FROM Worker where WORKER_ID > (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Worker) – 5
```

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	20-FEB-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	11-JUN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	20-JAN-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	11-APR-14 09.00.00.000000 AM	Admin

5 rows selected.

Q-45. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department.

Q-46. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table

```
SELECT distinct Salary from worker a WHERE 3 >= (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b WHERE a.Salary <= b.Salary) order by a.Salary DESC;
```

SALARY

500000

300000

200000

3 rows selected.

Q-47. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table.

```
SELECT distinct Salary from worker a WHERE 3 >= (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b WHERE a.Salary >= b.Salary) order by a.Salary DESC;
```

SALARY

90000

80000

75000

3 rows selected.

Q-48. Write an SQL query to fetch nth max salaries from a table

SELECT distinct Salary from worker a WHERE n >= (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b WHERE a.Salary <= b.Salary) order by a.Salary DESC

Q-49. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total salaries paid for each of them.

SELECT DEPARTMENT, SUM(Salary) FROM worker GROUP BYDEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT	SUM(SALARY)
HR	400000
Account	275000
Admin	1170000

3 rows selected.

Q-50. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the highest salary.

SELECT FIRST_NAME, SALARY FROM Worker WHERE SALARY=(SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM Worker)

FIRST_NAME	SALARY
Amitabh	500000
Vivek	500000

2 rows selected.