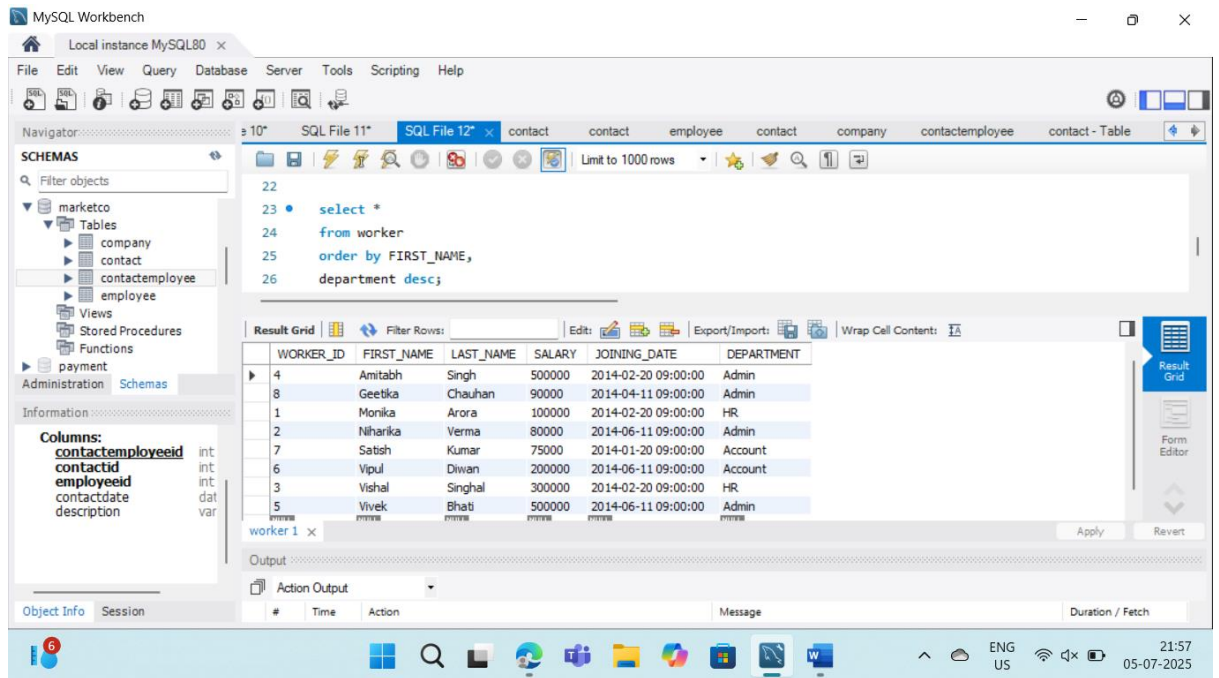


# SQL Assessment:

1. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor contains the following query:

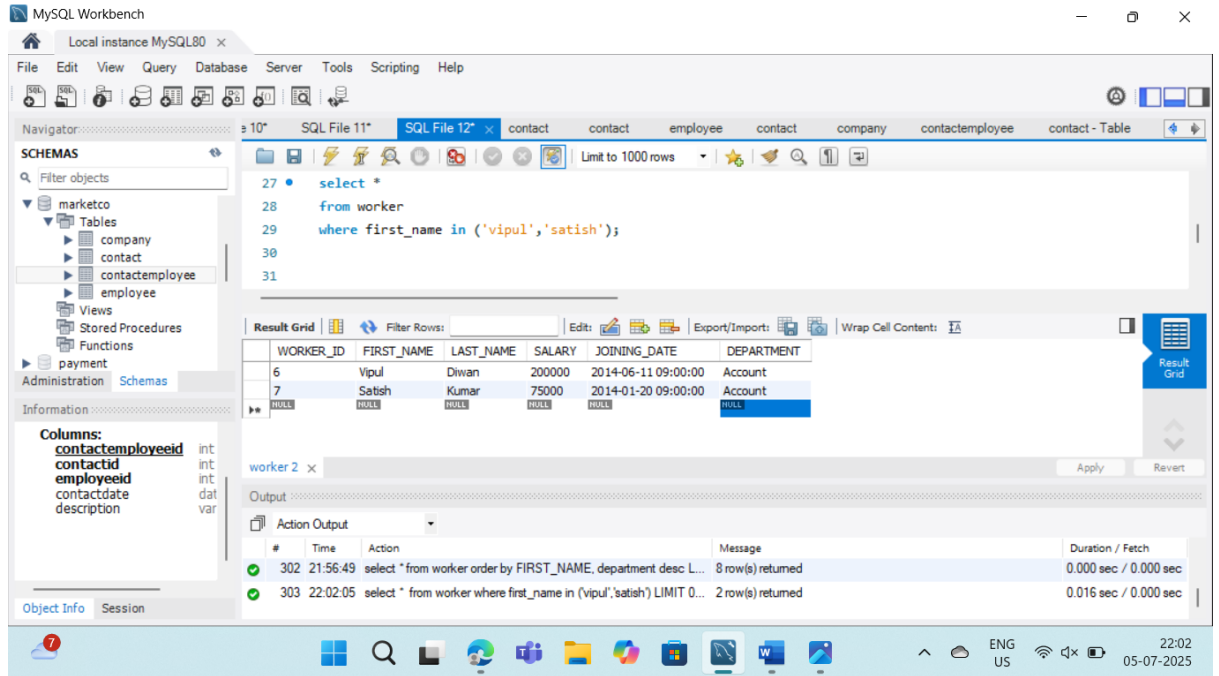
```
22
23 • select *
24 from worker
25 order by FIRST_NAME,
26 department desc;
```

The Results window displays the output of the query in a table format:

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin

The bottom status bar shows the system time as 21:57 on 05-07-2025.

## 2. Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first names “Vipul” and “Satish” from the Worker table.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
27 select *
28 from worker
29 where first_name in ('vipul','satish');
30
31
```

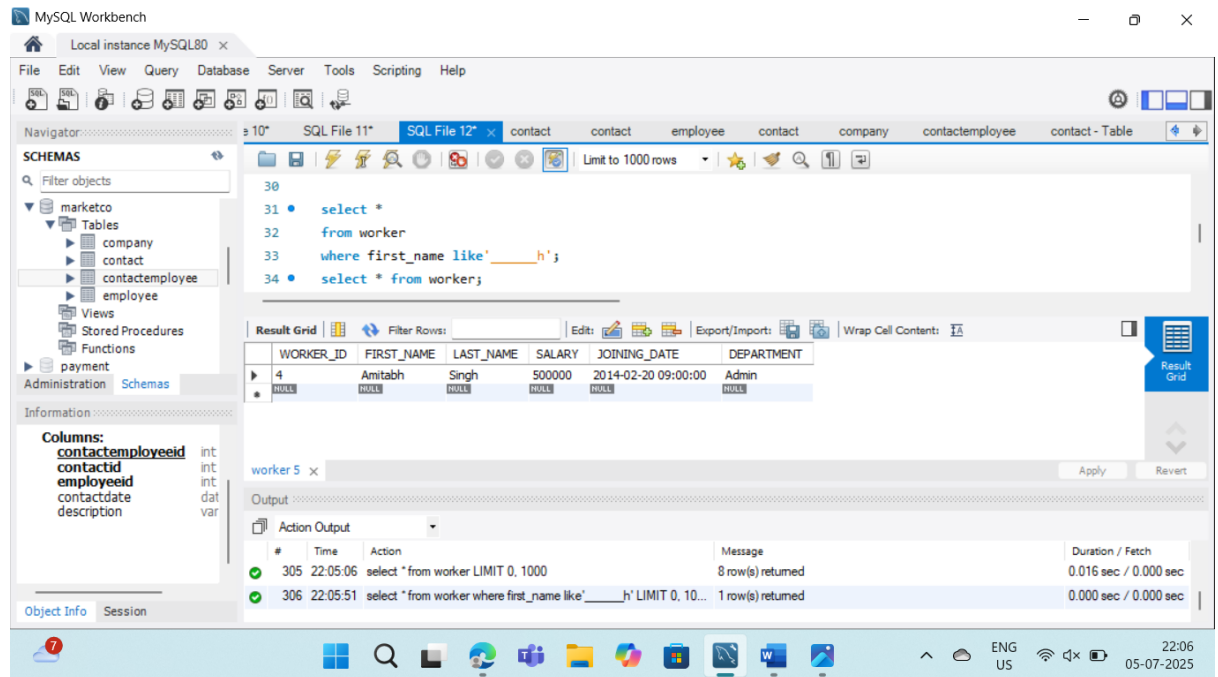
The Results grid displays the following data:

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account

The Output tab shows the execution log:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
302	21:56:49	select * from worker order by FIRST_NAME, department desc L...	8 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
303	22:02:05	select * from worker where first_name in ('vipul','satish') LIMIT 0...	2 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec

### 3. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with 'h' and contains six alphabets.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor contains the following query:

```
30
31 • select *
32   from worker
33  where first_name like '____h';
34 • select * from worker;
```

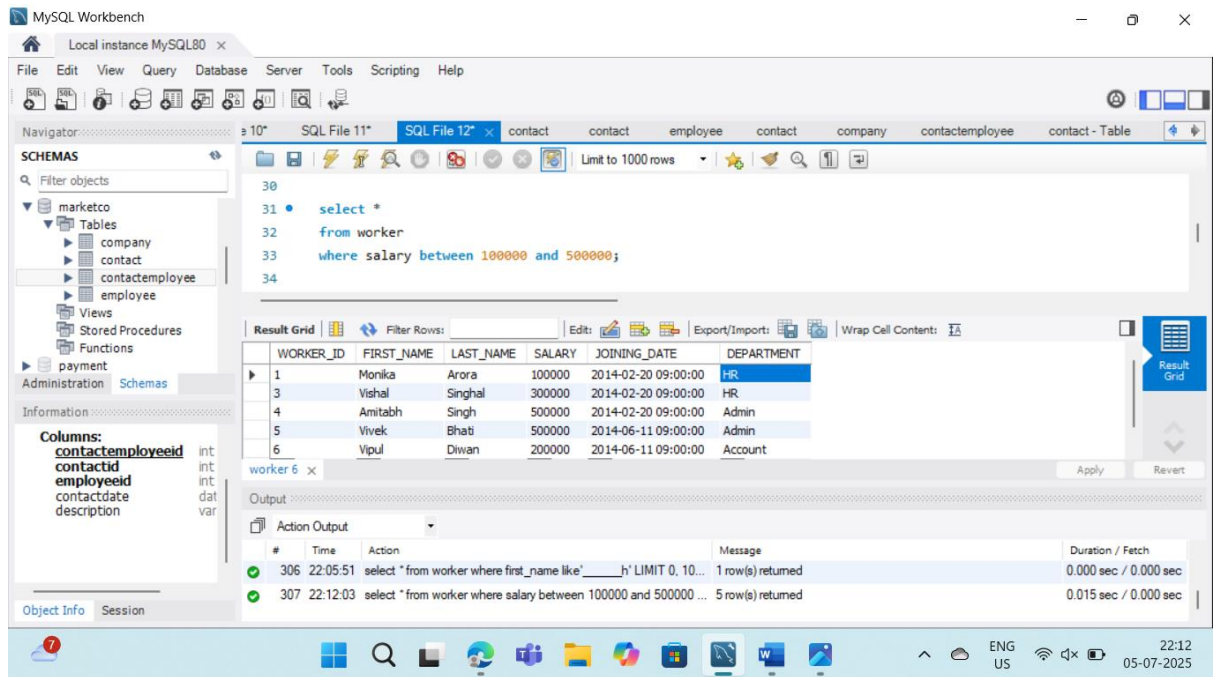
The Result Grid displays the following data:

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin

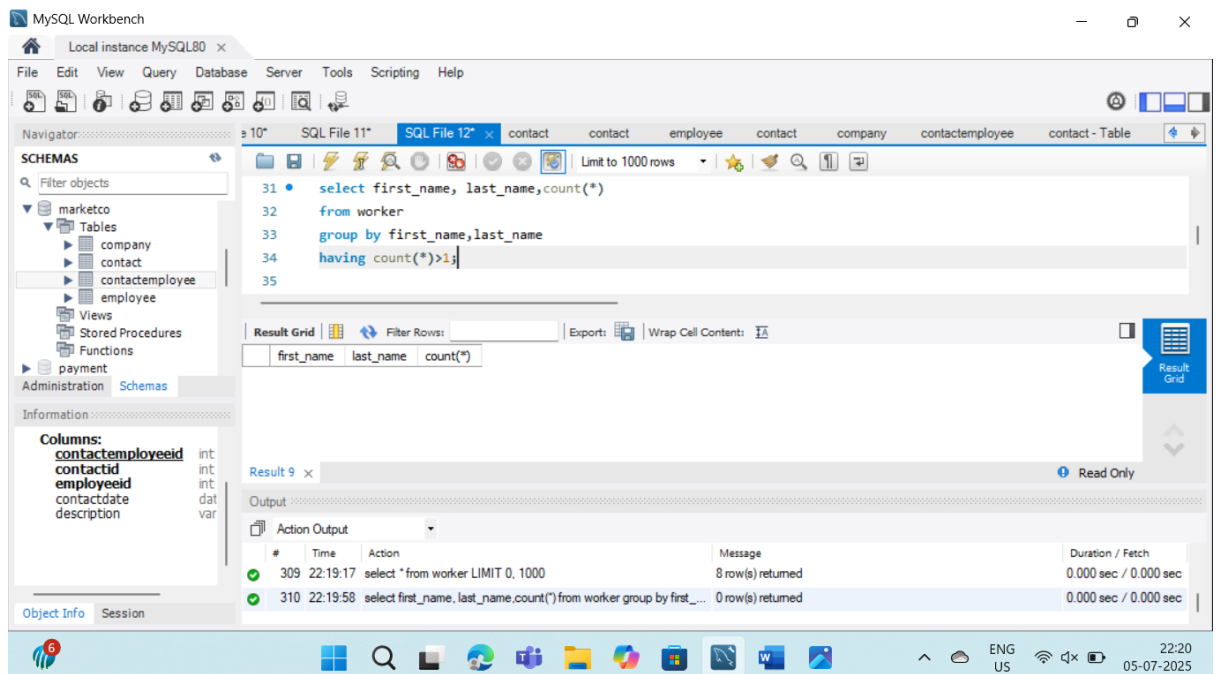
The Output pane shows the execution log:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
305	22:05:06	select * from worker LIMIT 0, 1000	8 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec
306	22:05:51	select * from worker where first_name like '____h' LIMIT 0, 10...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

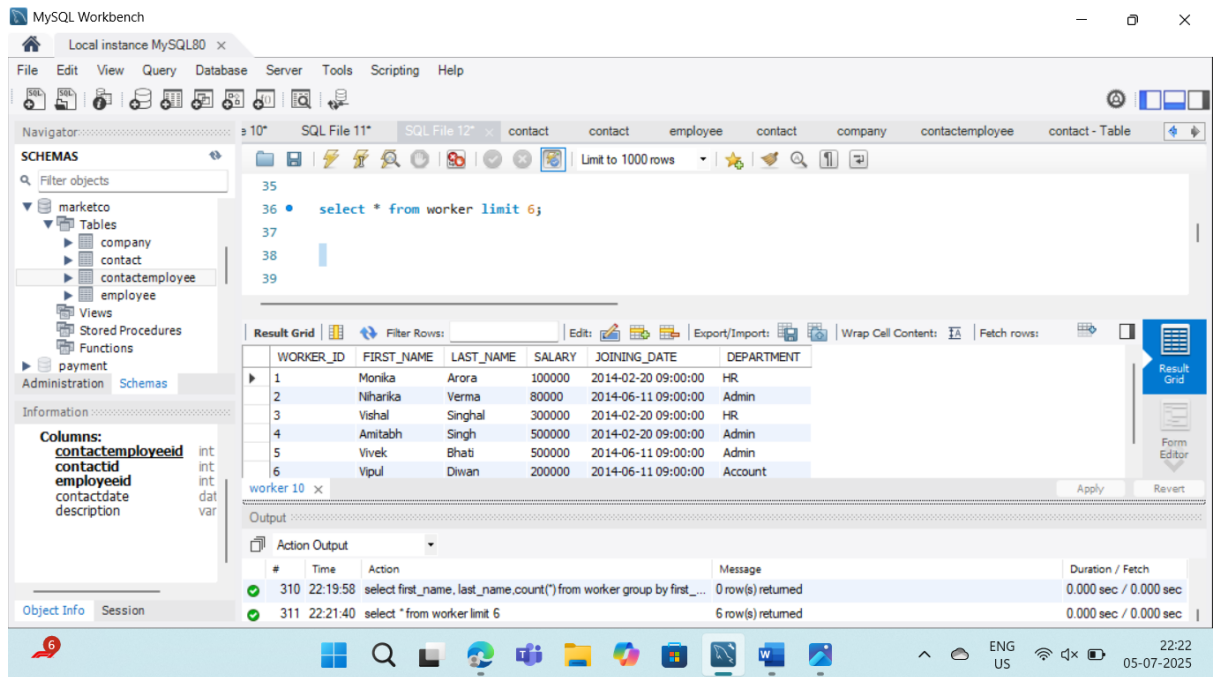
### 4. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000



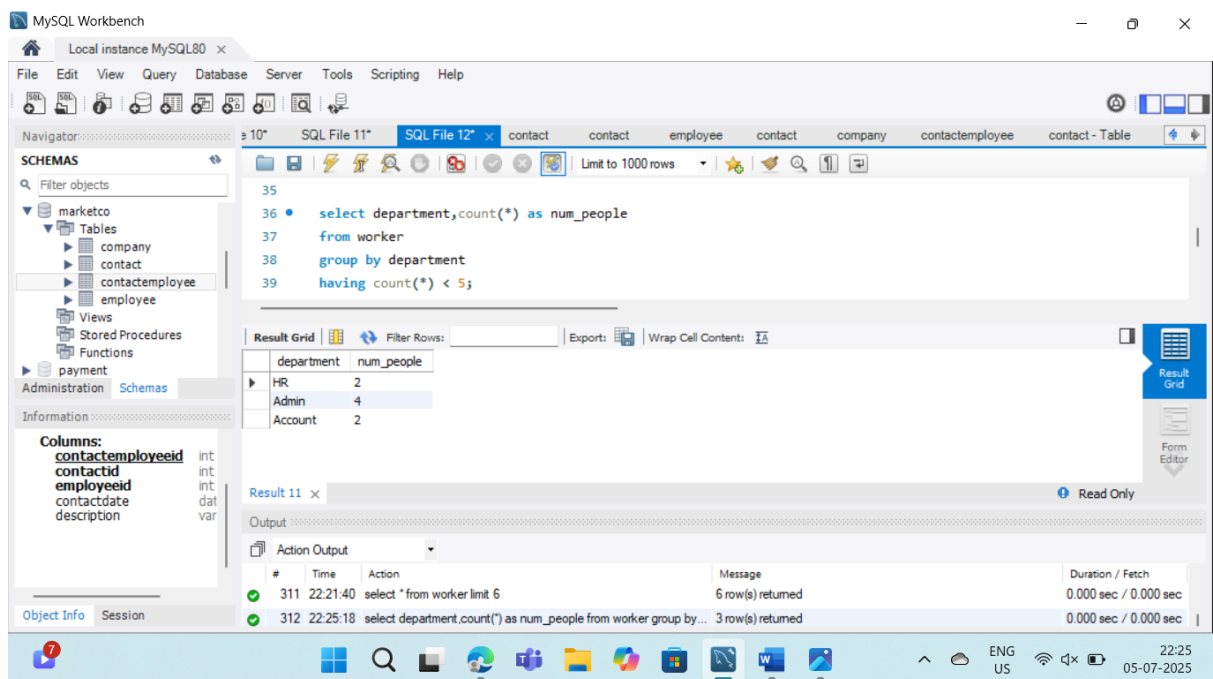
**5. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.**



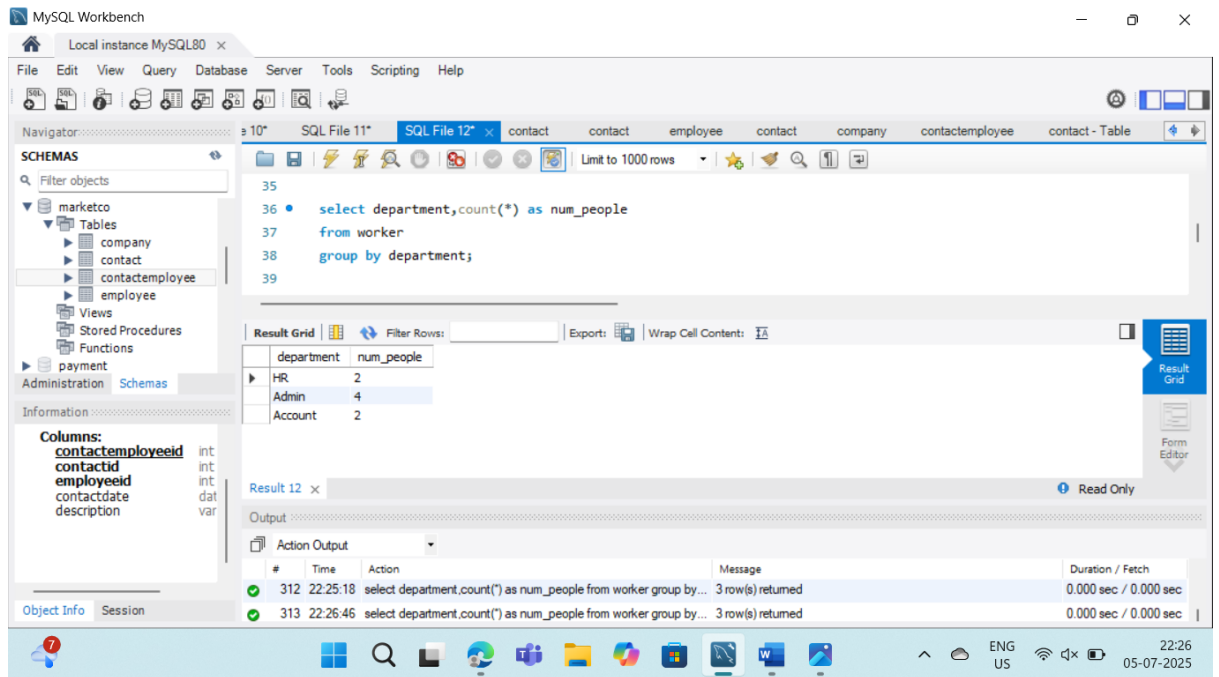
**6. Write an SQL query to show the top 6 records of a table.**



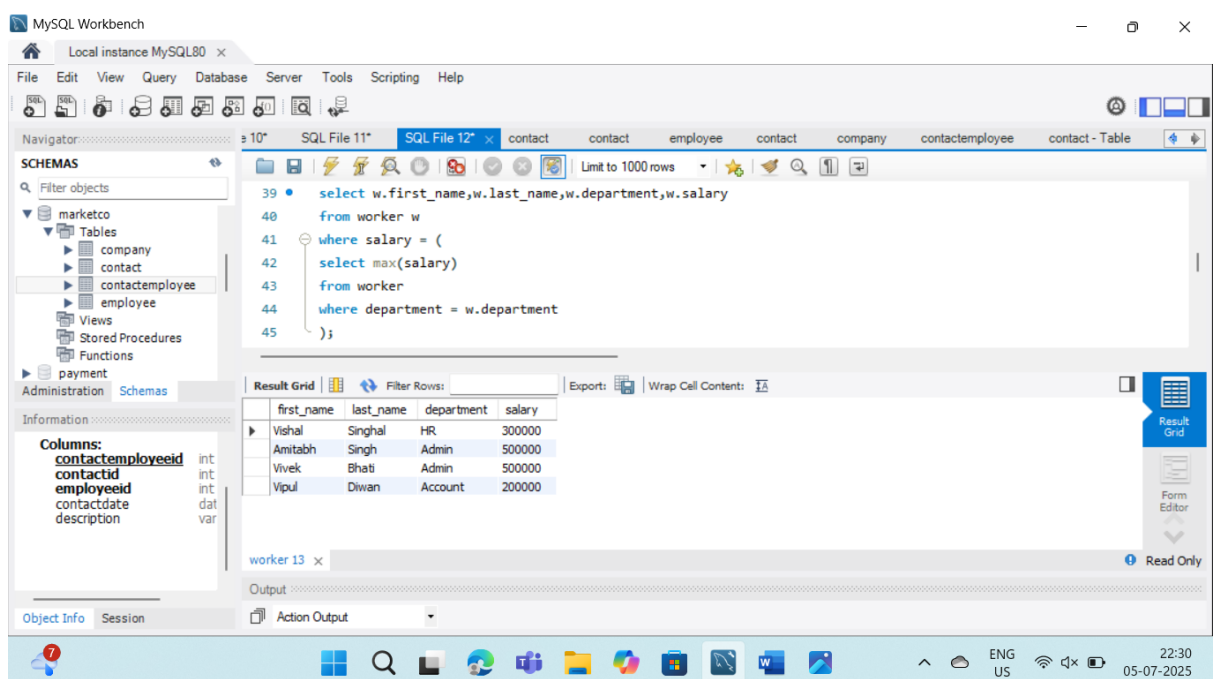
**7. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than five people in them.**



**8. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.**



**9. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department.**





## Table 2:

1 To display all the records form STUDENT table. **SELECT \* FROM student ;**

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the query `SELECT * FROM student;`. The result grid displays the following data:

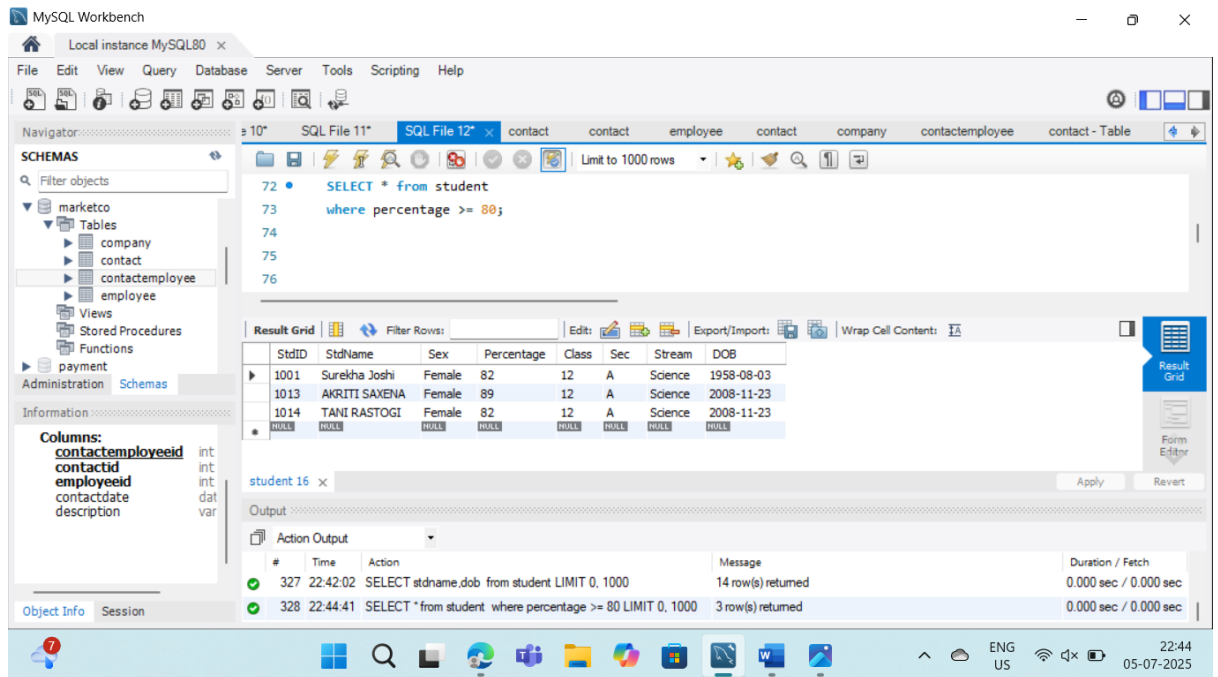
StdID	StdName	Sex	Percentage	Class	Sec	Stream	DOB
1001	Surekha Joshi	Female	82	12	A	Science	1958-08-03
1002	MAAHI AGARWAL	Female	56	11	C	Commerce	2006-11-23
1003	Sanam Verma	Male	59	11	C	Commerce	2006-06-29
1004	Ronit Kumar	Male	73	11	B	Science	1997-11-15
1005	Dipesh Pulkit	Male	68	11	A	Science	2003-09-14
1006	JAHANVI Puri	Female	60	11	B	Commerce	2008-11-07
1007	Sanam Kumar	Male	56	11	C	Commerce	1998-03-08
1008	SAHIL SARAS	Male	72	12	B	Science	2006-11-23

2. To display any name and date of birth from the table STUDENT. **SELECT StdName, DOB FROM student ;**

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the query `SELECT stdname, dob from student;`. The result grid displays the following data:

stdname	dob
Surekha Joshi	1958-08-03
MAAHI AGARWAL	2006-11-23
Sanam Verma	2006-06-29
Ronit Kumar	1997-11-15
Dipesh Pulkit	2003-09-14
JAHANVI Puri	2008-11-07
Sanam Kumar	1998-03-08
SAHIL SARAS	2006-11-23
AKSHRA AGARWAL	2008-11-23

**3. To display all students record where percentage is greater of equal to 80 FROM student table. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE percentage >= 80;**



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor contains the query: `SELECT * from student where percentage >= 80;`. The Results Grid displays the following data:

StdID	StdName	Sex	Percentage	Class	Sec	Stream	DOB
1001	Surekha Joshi	Female	82	12	A	Science	1958-08-03
1013	AKRITI SAXENA	Female	89	12	A	Science	2008-11-23
1014	TANI RASTOGI	Female	82	12	A	Science	2008-11-23

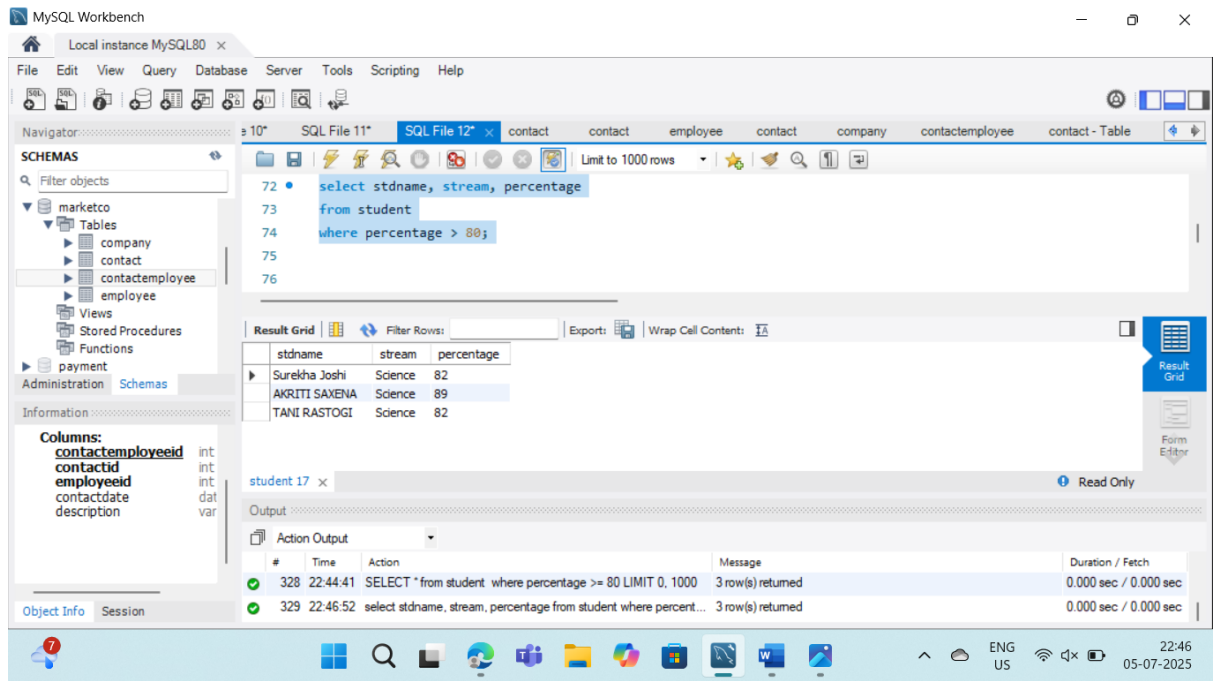
The Output pane shows the execution details:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
327	22:42:02	SELECT stdname,dob from student LIMIT 0, 1000	14 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
328	22:44:41	SELECT *from student where percentage >= 80 LIMIT 0, 1000	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

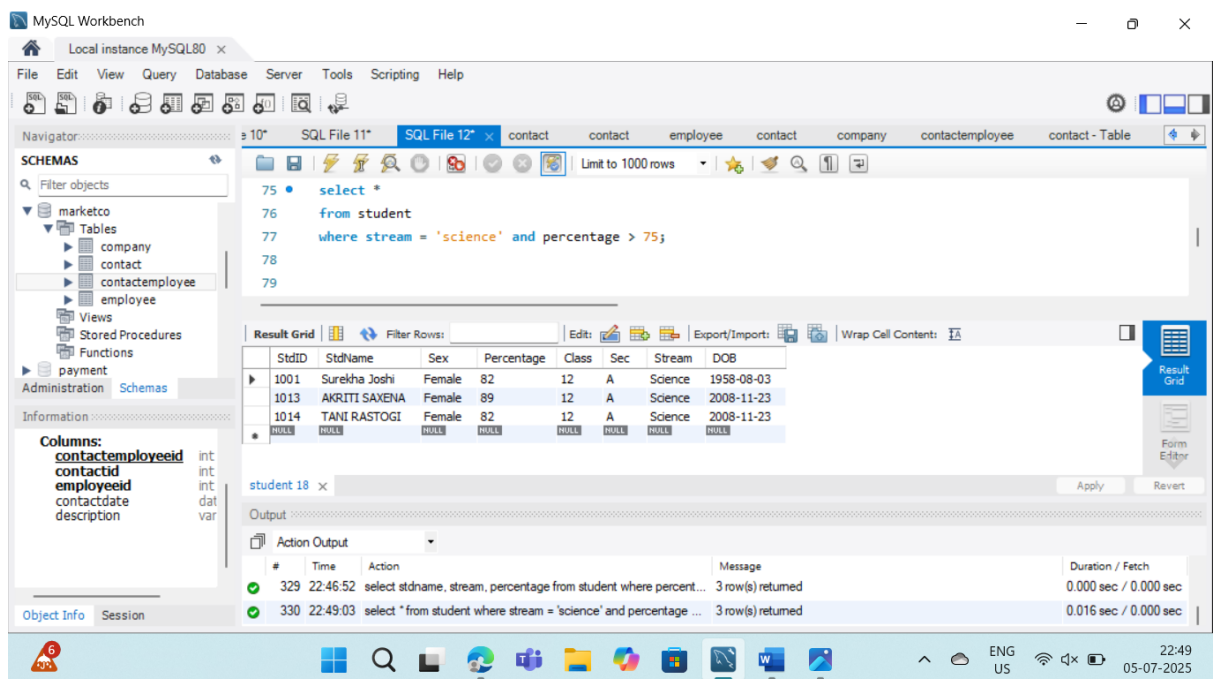
4.

**4.To display student name, stream and percentage where percentage of student is more than 80 SELECT StdName, Stream, Percentage WHERE percentage > 80;**





5. To display all records of science students whose percentage is more than 75 form student table. SELECT \* FORM student WHERE stream = 'Science' AND percentage > 75;



6.





