1 Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of employee last name from the Employee table.

```
SELECT SUBSTRING(last_name, 1, 3) AS first_three_characters
FROM Employee;
```

==========

2 Write an SQL query to print details of the Employees who joined after May’1981

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee
WHERE hire_date > '1981-05-01';
```

==========

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

```
SELECT dep_name, COUNT(*) AS num_employees
FROM departments
GROUP BY dep_name
HAVING COUNT(*) < 5;
```

==========

4 Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in the department ‘Admin’.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS num_employees
FROM employees
WHERE department = 'Admin';
```

==========

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

```
SELECT department, CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS employee_name, MAX(salary) AS highest_salary
FROM employees
GROUP BY department;
```

==========

6 Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total salaries paid for each of them annually.

```
SELECT department, SUM(salary) AS total_salary
FROM employees
GROUP BY department;
```

==========

7 Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary from a table

```
SELECT MIN(salary)
FROM (
  SELECT salary
  FROM employees
  ORDER BY salary DESC
  LIMIT 5
) AS fifth_highest_salaries;
```

==========

8 Write an SQL query to print details of the Employees whose annual SALARY lies between 40000 and 75000

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE salary BETWEEN 40000 AND 75000;
```

==========

9 Write an SQL query to fetch first name of employee from the Employee table in upper case.

```
SELECT UPPER(first_name) AS first_name
FROM employees;
```

==========

10 Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.

```
SELECT emp_id, first_name, last_name, salary
FROM employees
GROUP BY salary
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

==========
====

11 Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of employees for each department in descending order.

```
SELECT department, COUNT(*) AS num_employees
FROM employees
GROUP BY department
ORDER BY num_employees DESC;
```

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12 Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of Job from the Employee table

```
SELECT DISTINCT job_name
FROM employees;
```

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