#1. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.

select distinct(department) from worker;

#2. 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;

#3. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’

select \* from worker where first\_name like '%A%';

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

select \* from worker where first\_name like '\_\_\_\_\_h';

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

select \* from worker where salary<500000 and salary >100000;

#6. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014.

select \* from worker where joining\_date like '2014-02-%';

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

select count(department) from worker where department='admin';

#8. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000 and <= 100000.

select first\_name,Last\_name,salary from worker where salary>=50000 and salary <=100000;

#9. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each department in the descending order

select department,count(department) from worker group by department order by count(department) desc;

#10. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also Managers

select \* from worker join title on worker.worker\_id=title.worker\_ref\_id where title.worker\_title = 'manager' OR title.worker\_title= 'asst.manager';

#11. Write an SQL query to determine the 2nd lowest salary without using TOP or limit method.

select distinct salary,First\_name,Last\_name from worker w1

where 1 = (select count(distinct salary) from worker w2 where w2.salary < w1.salary);

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

select \* from worker where salary in (salary.count(\*)>1);

#13. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table

select distinct salary,First\_name,Last\_name from worker w1

where 1 = (select count(distinct salary) from worker w2 where w2.salary > w1.salary);

#14. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table.

select \* from worker where worker\_id=1 union all select \* from worker;

#15. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.

select \* from worker where worker\_id IN(select count(department)/2 from worker group by worker\_id order by count(department) asc);

#16. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than three people in it.

select department,count(\*) as number\_of\_workers from worker group by department having count(\*)<3;

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

select distinct(department),count(\*) as number\_of\_people from worker group by department order by count(\*);

#18. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table

select \* from worker order by worker\_id desc limit 5;

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

select first\_name,last\_name,salary,department from worker w where salary = (select max(salary) from worker where department=w.department);

#20. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table

select distinct salary from worker order by salary desc limit 3;

#21. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the lowest salary in accunt and admin department

select first\_name,last\_name,salary,department from worker where department in ('account','admin') and salary IN (select min(salary) from worker where department in ('account','admin') Group by department );