

## ASSESSMENT

---

```
CREATE DATABASE firstdb1;
```

```
use firstdb1;
```

1.Find the Second Highest Salary Problem: Given an `Employees` table with columns `EmployeeID`, `Name`, and `Salary`, find the second highest salary.

```
CREATE TABLE Employees10(EmployeeID INT,Name VARCHAR(225),Salary INT);
```

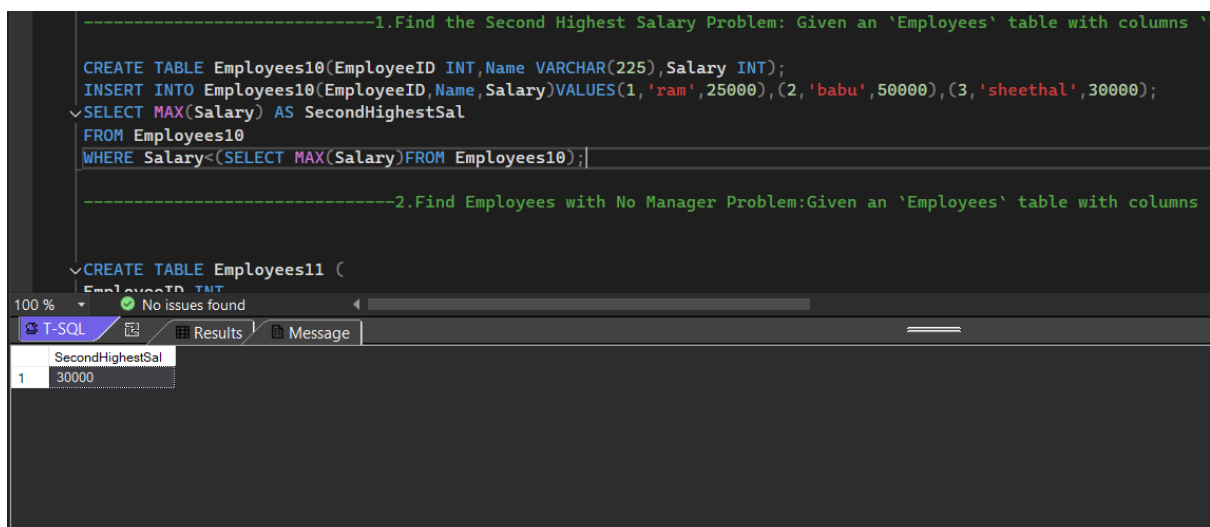
```
INSERT INTO
```

```
Employees10(EmployeeID,Name,Salary)VALUES(1,'ram',25000),(2,'babu',50000),(3,'sheethal',30000);
```

```
SELECT MAX(Salary)
```

```
FROM Employees10
```

```
WHERE Salary<(SELECT MAX(Salary)FROM Employees10);
```



```
-----1.Find the Second Highest Salary Problem: Given an `Employees` table with columns `
CREATE TABLE Employees10(EmployeeID INT,Name VARCHAR(225),Salary INT);
INSERT INTO Employees10(EmployeeID,Name,Salary)VALUES(1,'ram',25000),(2,'babu',50000),(3,'sheethal',30000);
SELECT MAX(Salary) AS SecondHighestSal
FROM Employees10
WHERE Salary<(SELECT MAX(Salary)FROM Employees10);

-----2.Find Employees with No Manager Problem:Given an `Employees` table with columns

CREATE TABLE Employees11 (
EmployeeID INT,
```

SecondHighestSal
30000

2.Find Employees with No Manager Problem:Given an `Employees` table with columns `EmployeeID`, `Name`, and `ManagerID` (which refers to `EmployeeID` of the manager), find all employees who do not have a manager.

```
CREATE TABLE Employees11 (
```

```
EmployeeID INT,
```

```

Name VARCHAR(100),

ManagerID INT

);

INSERT INTO Employees11(EmployeeID ,Name
,ManagerID)VALUES(1,'ram',NULL),(2,'babu',1),(3,'sheethal',2);

SELECT * FROM Employees11

WHERE ManagerID IS NULL;

```

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a dark theme. The top pane displays the following SQL code:

```

CREATE TABLE Employees11 (
EmployeeID INT,
Name VARCHAR(100),
ManagerID INT
);
INSERT INTO Employees11(EmployeeID ,Name ,ManagerID)VALUES(1, 'ram',NULL),(2, 'babu',1),(3, 'sheethal',2);
SELECT * FROM Employees11
WHERE ManagerID IS NULL;
-----3.Find the Day with the Highest Sales Problem: Given a 'Sales' table with columns 'SaleAmount' and 'SaleDate'
CREATE TABLE Sales12 (
SaleAmount INT,
SaleDate DATE
);
INSERT INTO Sales12(SaleAmount,SaleDate)VALUES(10000,'2024-11-08'),(200000,'2024-12-06'),(30000,'2024-10-05');
SELECT SaleDate
FROM Sales12
WHERE SaleAmount IN (SELECT MAX(SaleAmount)
FROM Sales12);

```

The bottom pane shows the results of the first query. It includes a tab labeled "Results" and a table with the following data:

EmployeeID	Name	ManagerID
1	ram	NULL

3.Find the Day with the Highest Sales Problem: Given a `Sales` table with columns `SaleAmount` and `SaleDate`, find the day with the highest total sales.

```

CREATE TABLE Sales12 (

SaleAmount INT,

SaleDate DATE

);

INSERT INTO Sales12(SaleAmount,SaleDate)VALUES(10000,'2024-11-08'),(200000,'2024-12-06'),(30000,'2024-10-05');

SELECT SaleDate

FROM Sales12

WHERE SaleAmount IN (SELECT MAX(SaleAmount)

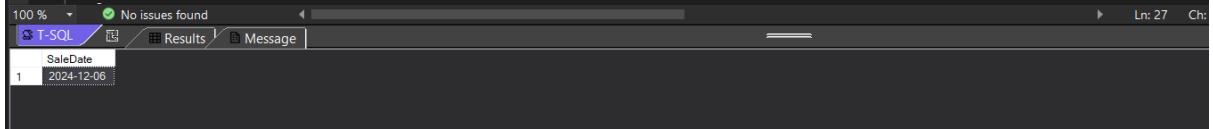
FROM Sales12);

```

```
-----3.Find the Day with the Highest Sales Problem: Given a 'Sales' table with columns 'SaleAmount' and 'SaleDate'
CREATE TABLE Sales12 (
    SaleAmount INT,
    SaleDate DATE
);
INSERT INTO Sales12(SaleAmount,SaleDate)VALUES(10000,'2024-11-08'),(200000,'2024-12-06'),(30000,'2024-10-05');
SELECT SaleDate
FROM Sales12
WHERE SaleAmount IN (SELECT MAX(SaleAmount)
                     FROM Sales12);

-----4.Find the Oldest and Youngest Employees Problem: Given an 'Employees' table with columns 'EmployeeID', 'Name'

CREATE TABLE Employees13 (
    EmployeeID INT,
    Name VARCHAR(100),
    DateOfBirth DATE
);
INSERT INTO Employees13(EmployeeID ,Name ,DateOfBirth )VALUES(1,'ram','2023-08-05'),(2,'babu','2020-05-05'),(3,'sheethal','2021-07-01');
SELECT Name
FROM Employees13
WHERE DateOfBirth=(SELECT MIN(DateOfBirth)
                   FROM Employees13)
OR DateOfBirth=(SELECT MAX(DateOfBirth)
                FROM Employees13);
```



4.Find the Oldest and Youngest Employees Problem: Given an `Employees` table with columns `EmployeeID`, `Name`, and `DateOfBirth`,find the oldest and youngest employees.

```
CREATE TABLE Employees13 (
```

```
EmployeeID INT,
```

```
Name VARCHAR(100),
```

```
DateOfBirth DATE
```

```
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employees13(EmployeeID ,Name ,DateOfBirth )VALUES(1,'ram','2023-08-05'),(2,'babu','2020-05-05'),(3,'sheethal','2021-07-01');
```

```
SELECT Name
```

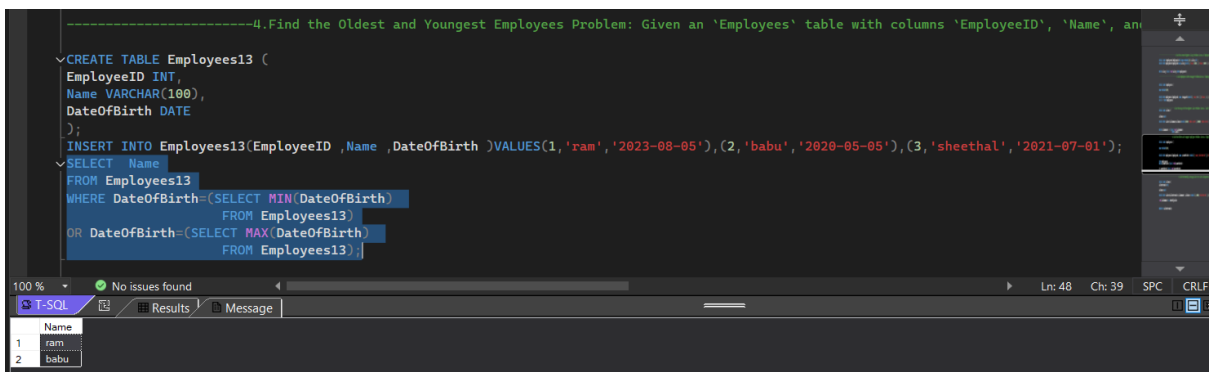
```
FROM Employees13
```

```
WHERE DateOfBirth=(SELECT MIN(DateOfBirth)
```

```
                   FROM Employees13)
```

```
OR DateOfBirth=(SELECT MAX(DateOfBirth)
```

```
                FROM Employees13);
```



5. Find the Monthly Average Sales for Each Salesperson Problem: Given a `Sales` table with columns `SalesPersonID`, `SaleAmount`, and `SaleDate`, find the monthly average sales for each salesperson.

```
CREATE TABLE Sales14 (
```

```
SalesPersonID INT,
```

```
SaleAmount INT,
```

```
SaleDate DATE
```

```
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Sales14(SalesPersonID ,SaleAmount ,SaleDate )VALUES(1,20000,'2023-08-05'),(2,300000,'2020-05-05'),(3,400000,'2021-07-01');
```

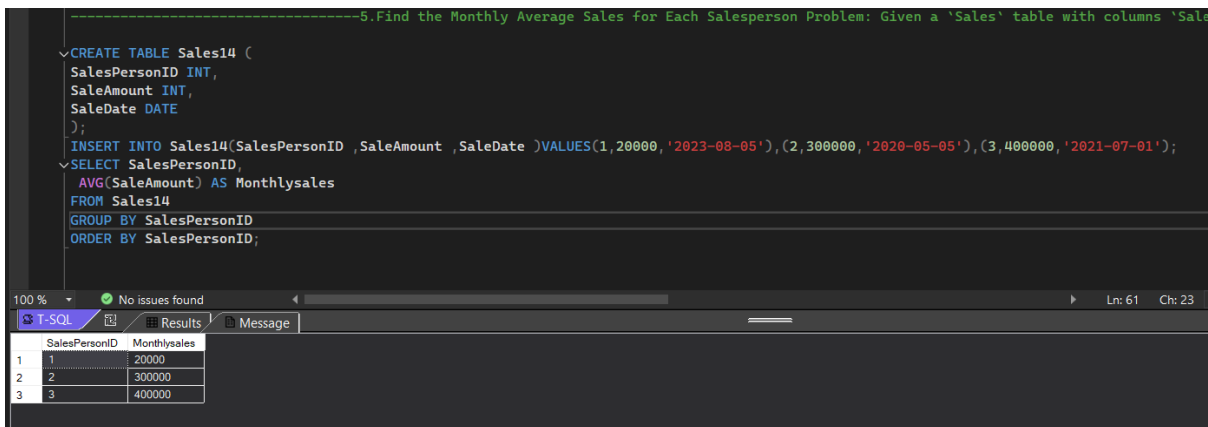
```
SELECT SalesPersonID,
```

```
AVG(SaleAmount) AS Monthllysales
```

```
FROM Sales14
```

```
GROUP BY SalesPersonID
```

```
ORDER BY SalesPersonID;
```



```
--5. Find the Monthly Average Sales for Each Salesperson Problem: Given a `Sales` table with columns `SalesPersonID`, `SaleAmount`, and `SaleDate`, find the monthly average sales for each salesperson.

CREATE TABLE Sales14 (
SalesPersonID INT,
SaleAmount INT,
SaleDate DATE
);
INSERT INTO Sales14(SalesPersonID ,SaleAmount ,SaleDate )VALUES(1,20000,'2023-08-05'),(2,300000,'2020-05-05'),(3,400000,'2021-07-01');
SELECT SalesPersonID,
AVG(SaleAmount) AS Monthllysales
FROM Sales14
GROUP BY SalesPersonID
ORDER BY SalesPersonID;
```

	SalesPersonID	Monthllysales
1	1	20000
2	2	300000
3	3	400000