SQL TEST

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#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 BETWEEN 100000 AND 500000;
```

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

```
SELECT *
FROM Worker
WHERE MONTH(JOINING_DATE) = 2 AND YEAR(JOINING_DATE) = 2014;
```

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

```
SELECT COUNT(WORKER_ID)
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 BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000;
```

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

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(*) AS Worker_Count
FROM Worker
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT
ORDER BY Worker_Count DESC;
```

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

```
SELECT *
FROM Worker
WHERE WORKER_ID IN (
   SELECT WORKER_REF_ID
   FROM Title
   WHERE WORKER_TITLE = 'Manager'
);
```

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

```
SELECT MIN(SALARY) AS Second_Lowest_Salary
FROM Worker
WHERE SALARY NOT IN (
   SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM Worker
);
```

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

```
SELECT *
FROM Worker
WHERE SALARY IN (
   SELECT SALARY
   FROM Worker
   GROUP BY SALARY
   HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
```

)ORDER BY SALARY;

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

```
SELECT MAX(SALARY) AS Second_Highest_Salary
FROM Worker
WHERE SALARY NOT IN (
   SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM Worker
);
```

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

```
SELECT * FROM Worker
UNION ALL
SELECT * FROM Worker;
```

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

```
SELECT *
FROM Worker
ORDER BY WORKER_ID
LIMIT 4;
```

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

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT
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 DEPARTMENT, COUNT(*) AS Num_Workers
FROM Worker
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;
```

#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, DEPARTMENT, SALARY
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, DEPARTMENT, SALARY

FROM Worker W

WHERE DEPARTMENT IN ('Account', 'Admin')

  AND SALARY = (

     SELECT MIN(SALARY)

     FROM Worker

     WHERE DEPARTMENT = W.DEPARTMENT

  );
```