MYSQL TEST

NAME: BAINUBELLI KARTIKEYA

REGNO:23BCE9932

| **WORKER\_ID** | **FIRST\_NAME** | **LAST\_NAME** | **SALARY** | **JOINING\_DATE** | **DEPARTMENT** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 101 | Rakesh | Sharma | 95000 | 2015-03-10 09:00:00 | Finance |
| 102 | Meera | Nayak | 60000 | 2016-07-14 09:00:00 | Marketing |
| 103 | Aarav | Khan | 280000 | 2015-03-10 09:00:00 | Finance |
| 104 | Sneha | Desai | 520000 | 2015-03-10 09:00:00 | Marketing |
| 105 | Kunal | Joshi | 470000 | 2016-07-14 09:00:00 | Marketing |
| 106 | Deepa | Menon | 210000 | 2016-07-14 09:00:00 | Account |
| 107 | Harsh | Mehta | 72000 | 2015-01-18 09:00:00 | Account |
| 108 | Pooja | Singh | 87000 | 2016-05-11 09:00:00 | Marketing |

| **WORKER\_REF\_ID** | **BONUS\_AMOUNT** | **BONUS\_DATE** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 101 | 4500 | 2017-03-15 |
| 102 | 2500 | 2017-07-14 |
| 103 | 4200 | 2017-03-15 |
| 101 | 4800 | 2017-03-15 |
| 102 | 3200 | 2017-07-14 |
| | **WORKER\_REF\_ID** | **WORKER\_TITLE** | **AFFECTED\_FROM** | | --- | --- | --- | | 101 | Manager | 2017-03-15 00:00:00 | | 102 | Executive | 2017-07-14 00:00:00 | | 108 | Executive | 2017-07-14 00:00:00 | | 105 | Manager | 2017-07-14 00:00:00 | | 104 | Asst. Manager | 2017-07-14 00:00:00 | | 107 | Executive | 2017-07-14 00:00:00 | | 106 | Lead | 2017-07-14 00:00:00 | | 103 | Lead | 2017-07-14 00:00:00 | |  |  |

# 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 JOINING\_DATE LIKE '2014-02%';

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

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS cnt FROM Worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';

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

SELECT CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME, ' ', LAST\_NAME) AS worker\_name

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 no\_of\_workers

FROM Worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

ORDER BY no\_of\_workers DESC;

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

SELECT W.\*

FROM Worker W

JOIN Title T ON W.WORKER\_ID = T.WORKER\_REF\_ID

WHERE T.WORKER\_TITLE = 'Manager';

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

SELECT SALARY

FROM Worker W1

WHERE (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT SALARY) FROM Worker W2 WHERE W2.SALARY < W1.SALARY) = 1;

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

SELECT \*

FROM Worker W1

WHERE (SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Worker W2 WHERE W1.SALARY = W2.SALARY) > 1;

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

SELECT DISTINCT SALARY

FROM Worker

ORDER BY SALARY DESC

LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1;

# 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

WHERE WORKER\_ID <= (SELECT COUNT(\*) / 2 FROM Worker);

# 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 cnt

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 CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME, ' ', LAST\_NAME) AS employee\_name

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 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 account and admin department

SELECT CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME, ' ', LAST\_NAME) AS employee\_name

FROM Worker

WHERE SALARY IN (

SELECT MIN(SALARY)

FROM Worker

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

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

);