QUERY TEST

#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 BETWEEN '2014-02-01' AND '2014-02-28';

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

select count(\*) as employee\_count

from Worker

where DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';

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

select FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME

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(\*) as number\_of\_worker

from Worker

group by DEPARTMENT

order by number\_of\_worker 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 SecondLowestSalary

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 FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, Salary

from Worker

where Salary in (select Salary from Worker group by Salary having count(\*) > 1);

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

select max(SALARY) as SecondHighestSalary

from Worker

where Salary < (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

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 Department\_count

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 w.FIRST\_NAME, w.DEPARTMENT, w.SALARY

from Worker w

where w.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 account and admin department

select FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT, SALARY

from Worker w

where DEPARTMENT in ('Account', 'Admin')

and SALARY = (

select min(SALARY)

from Worker

where DEPARTMENT = w.DEPARTMENT

);