**MYSQL TEST**

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**#CREATING TABLES**

CREATE DATABASE ORG123;

SHOW DATABASES;

USE ORG123;

CREATE TABLE Worker (

WORKER\_ID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,

FIRST\_NAME CHAR(25),

LAST\_NAME CHAR(25),

SALARY INT(15),

JOINING\_DATE DATETIME,

DEPARTMENT CHAR(25)

);

INSERT INTO Worker

(WORKER\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, SALARY, JOINING\_DATE, DEPARTMENT) VALUES

(001, 'Monika', 'Arora', 100000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'HR'),

(002, 'Niharika', 'Verma', 80000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Admin'),

(003, 'Vishal', 'Singhal', 300000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'HR'),

(004, 'Amitabh', 'Singh', 500000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'Admin'),

(005, 'Vivek', 'Bhati', 500000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Admin'),

(006, 'Vipul', 'Diwan', 200000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Account'),

(007, 'Satish', 'Kumar', 75000, '14-01-20 09.00.00', 'Account'),

(008, 'Geetika', 'Chauhan', 90000, '14-04-11 09.00.00', 'Admin');

CREATE TABLE Bonus (

WORKER\_REF\_ID INT,

BONUS\_AMOUNT INT(10),

BONUS\_DATE DATETIME,

FOREIGN KEY (WORKER\_REF\_ID)

REFERENCES Worker(WORKER\_ID)

ON DELETE CASCADE

);

INSERT INTO Bonus

(WORKER\_REF\_ID, BONUS\_AMOUNT, BONUS\_DATE) VALUES

(001, 5000, '16-02-20'),

(002, 3000, '16-06-11'),

(003, 4000, '16-02-20'),

(001, 4500, '16-02-20'),

(002, 3500, '16-06-11');

CREATE TABLE Title (

WORKER\_REF\_ID INT,

WORKER\_TITLE CHAR(25),

AFFECTED\_FROM DATETIME,

FOREIGN KEY (WORKER\_REF\_ID)

REFERENCES Worker(WORKER\_ID)

ON DELETE CASCADE

);

INSERT INTO Title

(WORKER\_REF\_ID, WORKER\_TITLE, AFFECTED\_FROM) VALUES

(001, 'Manager', '2016-02-20 00:00:00'),

(002, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(008, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(005, 'Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(004, 'Asst. Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(007, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(006, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(003, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 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(\*) 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 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 \*from worker JOIN title on worker.worker\_id = title.worker\_ref\_id where title.worker\_title = 'Manager';

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

select first\_name, last\_name, salary from worker where salary = ( select min(salary) from worker where salary > (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);

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

select max(salary) as secondhighest 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 where worker\_id = 001 union all select \* from worker where worker\_id = 001;

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

select \* from worker order by worker\_id asc 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 emp\_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 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 account 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);