#### Q-1. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014.

#### SELECT \* FROM workers WHERE MONTH(join\_date) = 2 AND YEAR(join\_date) = 2014;

#### *This query will select all rows from the workers table where the month of the join\_date column is 2 (i.e. February) and the year of the join\_date column is 2014. The \* in the SELECT clause specifies that all columns should be included in the output.*

#### Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.

#### SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE field1 = field2 AND field3 = field4 GROUP BY field1, field2, field3, field4 HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

#### *This query will select all rows from the table\_name table where the values in field1 and field2 are equal, and the values in field3 and field4 are equal. The GROUP BY clause groups the results by the values in field1, field2, field3, and field4, and the HAVING clause filters the results to only include groups that have a count greater than 1 (i.e. duplicate records).*

#### Q-3. **How to remove duplicate rows from Employees table.**

#### One can use the SELECT DISTINCT statement to select only unique rows from the table, rather than deleting the duplicate rows. Here is an example of how to use SELECT DISTINCT:

#### SELECT DISTINCT field1, field2, ... FROM employees;