30 SQL MOST COMMONLY USED QUERY FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Write an Query to List all Table Name of database

```
2
3      # Write an Query to List all Table Name of database
4
5      Show Tables;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Tables_in_learn_sql_queries_by_example
artist
canvas_size
computer
customer_pivot
customer_view
customers
duplicate
emp_copy
emp_no_data
employee
employee_comp
image_link
orders_pivot
product
running_total
student_score

Show all record of Computer Table

```
4   # Write an Query to show all record of tables ?
5
6   Select * from employee_comp;
7
8   Select * from  computer;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Exp

COMPID	BRAND	COMPMODEL	MANUFACTUREDATE
1001	Lenovo	T480	2019-06-12
1002	Lenovo	T490	2020-08-24
1003	SONY	SQ112	2019-12-01
1004	SONY	SX1001	2020-12-21
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Employee Table Data :

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
1	NANDA	KUMAR	50000	NANDA@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2012-07-15	IT	1001
2	BIPLAB	PARIDA	30000	BPARIDA@YAHOO.COM	1	2015-12-21	IT	1001
3	DISHA	PATEL	50000	DISHAP@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2013-08-21	HR	NULL
4	SIBA	PRASAD	90000	SIBA@GMAIL.COM	3	2020-06-01	HR	1002
5	ANUSHKA	SHARMA	20000	SHARMAA@GMAIL.COM	1	2021-03-01	IT	NULL
6	SOMNATH	MAHARANA	65000	SMAHA@GMAIL.COM	3	2019-05-07	IT	1003
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

 # Update the joining Date to 15 july 2012 of employee id 1;

```
4
5   # Update the joining Dtae to 15 july 2012 of employee id 1;
6
7   Update EMPLOYEE_Comp
8       set DATEOFJOINING = '2012-07-15'
9   where EMPID = 1;
10
11
12  -- Above we are using DML(Data Manupulation Language Command to update the Date of Joining of Employee
13  -- Update keyword is used to update the data in table
14  -- Set keyword is used to assign the value which we want to update with column anme and value
15  -- Where Clause is used to perform the conditional operation on table.
16
17
```

 # Find the All Employee whose salary between 40000 to 80000;

```
7     # Find the Employee whoes salary between 40000 to 80000;
8
9     Select * from EMPLOYEE_Comp
10    where Salary between 40000 and 80000;
11
12
13    -- Above we are fetching all the Employee record whoes salary between 40000 to 80000
14    -- Between : Using Between Operator , We can define the range
15    -- Where Clause : Using Where Claues we can filter the data
16
17
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
1	NANDA	KUMAR	50000	NANDA@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2012-07-15	IT	1001
3	DISHA	PATEL	50000	DISHAP@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2013-08-21	HR	NULL
6	SOMNATH	MAHARANA	65000	SMAHA@GMAIL.COM	3	2019-05-07	IT	1003
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

 # Find All the Employee With Name Starting with 'S';

```
6
7     # Find All the Employee With Name Starting with 'S';
8
9     Select * from EMPLOYEE_Comp
10    where FirstName Like '%S';
11
12
13    -- Above we are fetching all the Employee Whose Name Start with S Aplhabet.
14    -- Like : Using Like Operator , We can find the specific pattern in data
15    -- Where Clause : Using Where Claues we can filter the data
16
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

 # Show First Name & last Name as Employee Full Name;

```
6
7     # Show First Name & last Name as Employee Full Name;
8
9     Select
10        FirstName, LastName,
11        concat(FirstName, ' ', Lastname) as Full_Name
12     from EMPLOYEE_Comp ;
13
14
15    -- Above we are Combining the First Name & last Name
16    -- Concat() : Using Concat() we can combine the value/data in one
17
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

FirstName	LastName	Full_Name
NANDA	KUMAR	NANDA KUMAR
BIPLAB	PARIDA	BIPLAB PARIDA
DISHA	PATEL	DISHA PATEL
SIBA	PRASAD	SIBA PRASAD
ANUSHKA	SHARMA	ANUSHKA SHARMA
SOMNATH	MAHARANA	SOMNATH MAHARANA

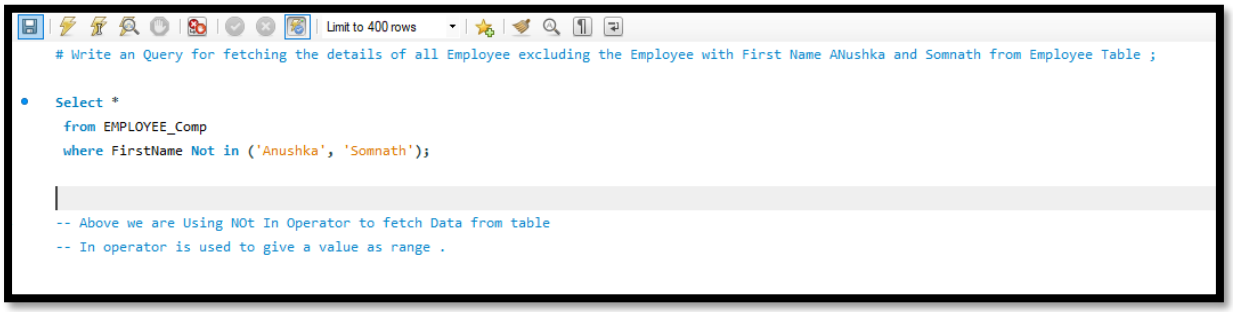
 # Find All the Eeployee Whose First Name ends with A and contain 4 alphabets ;

```
6
7     # Find All the Eeployee Whose First Name ends with A and contain 4 alphabets ;
8
9     Select
10        FirstName, LastName
11     from EMPLOYEE_Comp
12     where FirstName like '___A';
13
14
15    -- Where we are Uling Like Operator to find the String Pattern in FirstName
16    -- Using Where Clause, we are vefiyinh the contion .
```

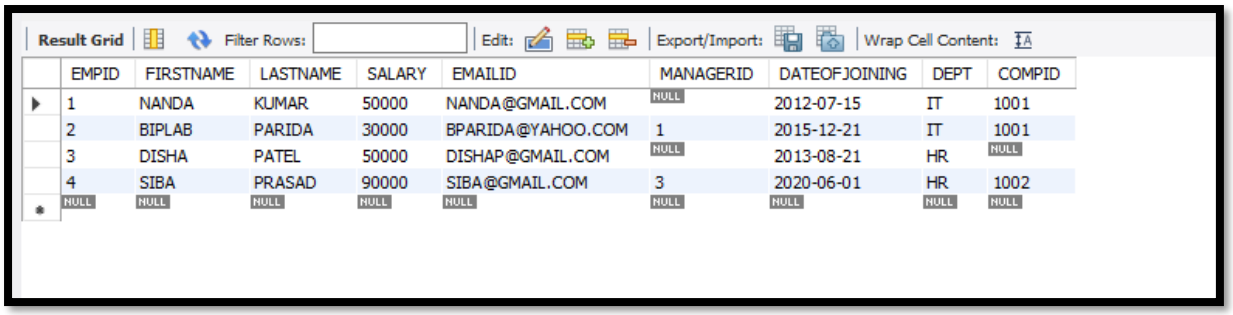
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

FirstName	LastName
NANDA	KUMAR
DISHA	PATEL

 # Write an Query for fetching the details of all Employee excluding the Employee with First Name ‘Anushka’ and ‘Somnath’ from Employee Table ;



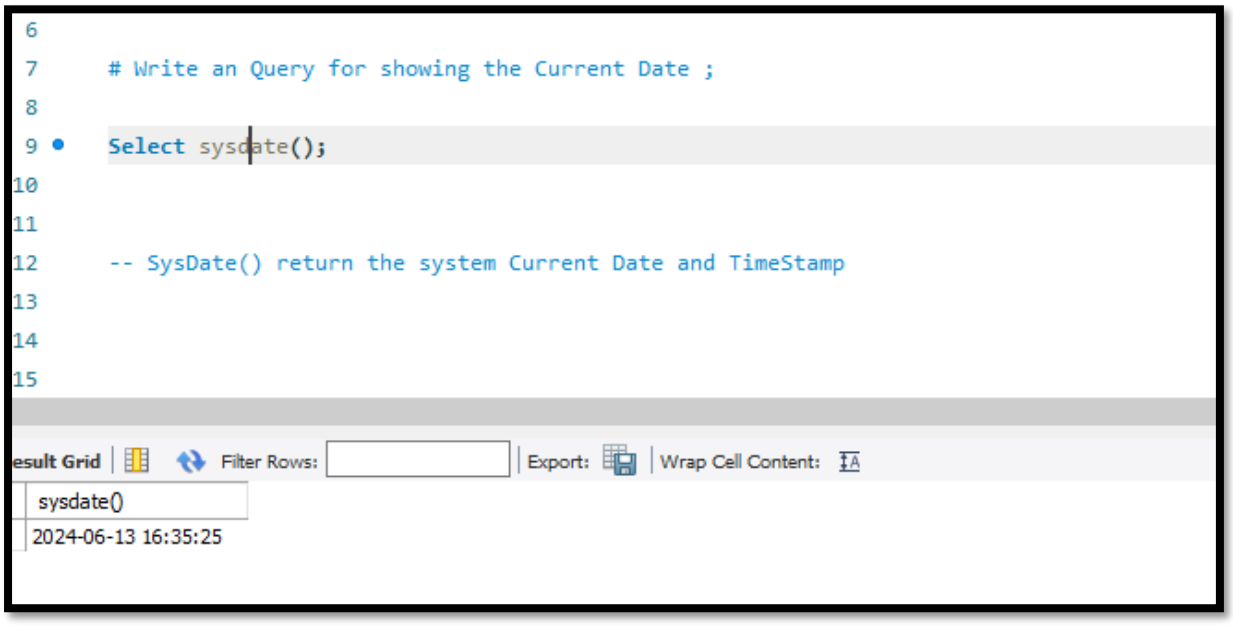
```
# Write an Query for fetching the details of all Employee excluding the Employee with First Name ANushka and Somnath from Employee Table ;

Select *
 from EMPLOYEE_Comp
 where FirstName Not in ('Anushka', 'Somnath');

-- Above we are Using NOt In Operator to fetch Data from table
-- In operator is used to give a value as range .
```



Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
1	NANDA	KUMAR	50000	NANDA@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2012-07-15	IT	1001
2	BIPLAB	PARIDA	30000	BPARIDA@YAHOO.COM	1	2015-12-21	IT	1001
3	DISHA	PATEL	50000	DISHAP@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2013-08-21	HR	NULL
4	SIBA	PRASAD	90000	SIBA@GMAIL.COM	3	2020-06-01	HR	1002
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

 # Write an Query for showing the Current Date ;



```
6
7     # Write an Query for showing the Current Date ;
8
9     Select sysdate();
10
11
12    -- SysDate() return the system Current Date and TimeStamp
13
14
15
```

esult Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

sysdate()
2024-06-13 16:35:25

 # Write an Query to fetch Employee First Name and Replace A with '@'

```
7   # Write an Query to fetch Employee First Name and Replace A with '@'
8
9   Select FirstName, replace(Firstname,'A', '@') as Name_After_Replacing from EMPLOYEE_Comp;
10
11  -- Above, We are replacing the A alphabet in FirstName with @
12  -- Replace() : Is used to replace the value, It takes 3 parameter , Replace(Data to Replace in , Replace_Value, Replace_With)
13
14
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

FirstName	Name_After_Replacing
NANDA	N@ND@
BIPLAB	BIPL@B
DISHA	DISH@
SIBA	SIB@
ANUSHKA	@NUSHK@
SOMNATH	SOMN@TH

Write an Query to fetch Even EmployeeId Rows from employee Table?

```
6
7   # Write an Query to fetch Odd and Even EmployeeId Rows from employee Table?
8
9   Select *
10      from EMPLOYEE_Comp where MOD(EmpID,2)=0;
11
12
13
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
2	BIPLAB	PARIDA	30000	BPARIDA@YAHOO.COM	1	2015-12-21	IT	1001
4	SIBA	PRASAD	90000	SIBA@GMAIL.COM	3	2020-06-01	HR	1002
6	SOMNATH	MAHARANA	65000	SMAHA@GMAIL.COM	3	2019-05-07	IT	1003
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Write an Query to fetch Odd EmployeeId Rows from employee Table?

```
6
7     # Write an Query to fetch Odd EmployeeId Rows from employee Table?
8
9     Select *
10        from EMPLOYEE_Comp where MOD(EmpID,2) !=0;
11
12
13
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
1	NANDA	KUMAR	50000	NANDA@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2012-07-15	IT	1001
3	DISHA	PATEL	50000	DISHAP@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2013-08-21	HR	NULL
5	ANUSHKA	SHARMA	20000	SHARMAA@GMAIL.COM	1	2021-03-01	IT	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

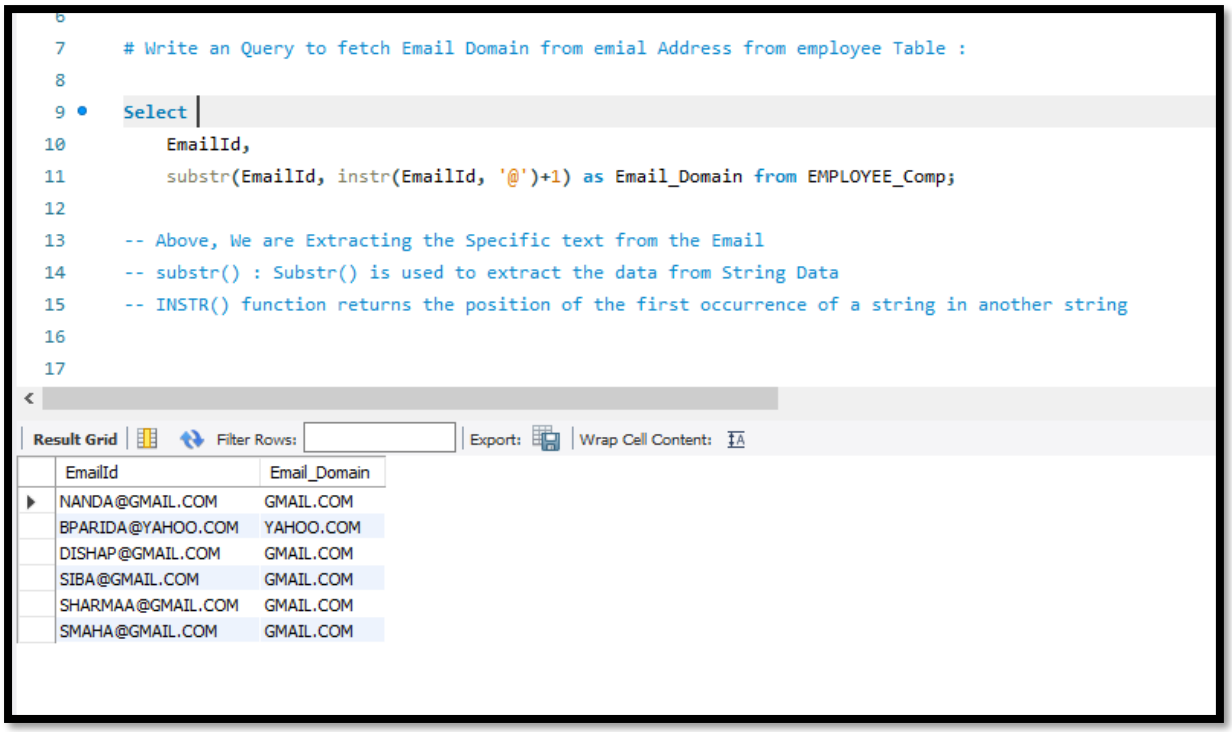
 # Write an Query to fetch all the employee who joined in 2020 from employee Table :

```
6
7     # Write an Query to fetch all the employee who joined in 2020 from employee Table :
8
9     Select *
10        from EMPLOYEE_Comp where year(DateofJoining) = 2020;
11
12
13
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
4	SIBA	PRASAD	90000	SIBA@GMAIL.COM	3	2020-06-01	HR	1002
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

 # Write an Query to fetch Email Domain from email Address from employee Table ?



```
7   # Write an Query to fetch Email Domain from emial Address from employee Table :
8
9   Select
10      EmailId,
11      substr(EmailId, instr(EmailId, '@')+1) as Email_Domain from EMPLOYEE_Comp;
12
13  -- Above, We are Extracting the Specific text from the Email
14  -- substr() : Substr() is used to extract the data from String Data
15  -- INSTR() function returns the position of the first occurrence of a string in another string
16
17
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

EmailId	Email_Domain
NANDA@GMAIL.COM	GMAIL.COM
BPARIDA@YAHOO.COM	YAHOO.COM
DISHAP@GMAIL.COM	GMAIL.COM
SIBA@GMAIL.COM	GMAIL.COM
SHARMAA@GMAIL.COM	GMAIL.COM
SMAHA@GMAIL.COM	GMAIL.COM

 # Write an Query to create a table with Data and Structure copied from another Table?

```sql
# Write an Query to create a table with Data and Structure copied from another Table?

Create table Emp_Copy
as (
    Select *
    from EMPLOYEE_Comp
    );

# Showing data Of Copied Table
    Select * from Emp_Copy;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
1	NANDA	KUMAR	50000	NANDA@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2012-07-15	IT	1001
2	BIPLAB	PARIDA	30000	BPARIDA@YAHOO.COM	1	2015-12-21	IT	1001
3	DISHA	PATEL	50000	DISHAP@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2013-08-21	HR	NULL
4	SIBA	PRASAD	90000	SIBA@GMAIL.COM	3	2020-06-01	HR	1002
5	ANUSHKA	SHARMA	20000	SHARMAA@GMAIL.COM	1	2021-03-01	IT	NULL
6	SOMNATH	MAHARANA	65000	SMAHA@GMAIL.COM	3	2019-05-07	IT	1003

Write an Query to Fetch Top 3 Highest Salary?

```sql
# Write an Query to Fetch Top 3 Highest Salary?

Select Salary From
            (
                Select Distinct Salary
                        from EMPLOYEE_Comp
                        Order By Salary DESC
                        Limit 3
            ) tbl;
-- Here We are using InnerQuery/SubQuery
-- Distinct : The Distinct Kewword help us to get the Unique Value form Column
-- Order By : Order By is USed to sort data into ASC and DESC order
-- Limit is used to get the Limited no of Record
-- Here we are firstly, Finding the Unique Slary from Table and
-- sorting them In high to Low and then We are setting Limit to show onlt 3 Rows
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Salary
90000
65000
50000

Write an Query to Fetch First Employee?

```
7
8     # Write an Query to Fetch First Employee?
9
10    Select * from EMPLOYEE_Comp
11    order by DateofJoining asc
12    limit 1;
13
14    -- Order By : Order By is USed to sort data into ASC and DESC order
15    -- Limit is used to get the Limited no of Record
16    -- Here We are Setting the Employee Joining Date in ascending Order and fetiching the first row of result set
17
18
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch rows:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
1	NANDA	KUMAR	50000	NANDA@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2012-07-15	IT	1001
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Write an Query to Fetch Last Employee?

```
7
8     # Write an Query to Fetch Last Employee?
9
10    Select * from EMPLOYEE_Comp
11    order by DateofJoining Desc
12    limit 1;
13
14    -- Order By : Order By is USed to sort data into ASC and DESC order
15    -- Limit is used to get the Limited no of Record
16    -- Here We are Setting the Employee Joining Date in ascending Order and fetiching the first row of result set
17
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch rows:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
5	ANUSHKA	SHARMA	20000	SHARMAA@GMAIL.COM	1	2021-03-01	IT	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Write an Query to Fetch Total Employee in each Department ?

```
7
8     # Write an Query to Fetch Total Employee in each Department ?
9
10    Select
11            Dept,
12            Count(*) as Total_Employee
13    from EMPLOYEE_Comp
14    Group By Dept ;
15
16    -- Group By : Group By is Used to Group The Common Data/Value as One Value
17    -- Count() : Count is used to Coun the Total data/ value in column/table
18    -- Here We are Grouping the Department and Counting the Total Employee Count.
19
20
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Dept	Total_Employee
IT	4
HR	2

Write an Query to Create COPIED Table from existing table with no data?

```
2     # Write an Query to Create COPIED  Table forom existing table with no data?
3
4     Create  Table Emp_No_data as
5                               (
6                                   Select * from employee_comp where 1=0
7                               )
8
9     --  Above We are creating a Table Name : Emp_no_data from Employee_comp and passing the condition where 1=0, that is false,
10    -- So by this, we can copy of table structure form another tbale without coping the data
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	09:30:09	Create Table Emp_No_data as (Select * from employee_comp where 1=0)	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

Write an Query to count total rows in a table ?

```sql
# Write an Query to count total rows in a table ?

 Select Count(*) As Total_Rows from employee_comp ;

--  Above We are Counting the rows of table
-- Count() : Count is used count the record in column or table
-- * : *  is used to get all .
-- As : As is sued to give an Alias or reference Name
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Total_Rows
6

 # Write an Query to fetch the Departments who have less than 4 EMployee in it ?

```sql
# Write an Query to fetch the Departments who have less than 4 EMployee in it  ?

 Select
        Dept,
        Count(*) As Total_Employee from employee_comp
Group By Dept;

--  Above We are Counting the Departmnet Wise rows of table
-- Count() : Count is used count the record in column or table
-- * : *  is used to get all .
-- As : As is sued to give an Alias or reference Name
-- Group by : Group by is used to Group the Common value/ data in One.
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Dept	Total_Employee
IT	4
HR	2

```sql
# Write an Query to fetch the Departments who have less than 4 EMployee in it  ?

 Select
        Dept,
        Count(*) As Total_Employee from employee_comp
Group By Dept
having Total_Employee < 4;

--  Above We are Counting the Departmnet Wise rows of table
-- Count() : Count is used count the record in column or table
-- * : *  is used to get all .
-- As : As is sued to give an Alias or reference Name
-- Group by : Group by is used to Group the Common value/ data in One.
-- Having : Having Clause is used apply the Condition on Aggregate Value
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Dept	Total_Employee
HR	2

Write an Query to fetch the Departments Wise MAximum Salary ?

```sql
# Write an Query to fetch the Departments Wise MAximum Salary ?

 Select
        Dept,
        max(Salary) As Max_Saalry from employee_comp
Group By Dept;

--  Above We are Calculating the Maximum Salary and grouping them department wise
-- Max() : Max() Is an agrregate Method that help us to find /calculate the Maximum/ Highest values in our column / Table
-- As : As is used to give an Alias or reference Name
-- Group by : Group by is used to Group the Common value/ data in One.
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Dept	Max_Saalry
IT	65000
HR	90000

Write an Query to fetch detail for Employees not having CompID from the Employee Table?

```
3
4     # Write an Query to fetch detail fof Employees not having Computer from the Employee Table?
5
6 •    Select * from employee_comp where COMPID is null;
7
8
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID
3	DISHA	PATEL	50000	DISHAP@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2013-08-21	HR	NULL
5	ANUSHKA	SHARMA	20000	SHARMAA@GMAIL.COM	1	2021-03-01	IT	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

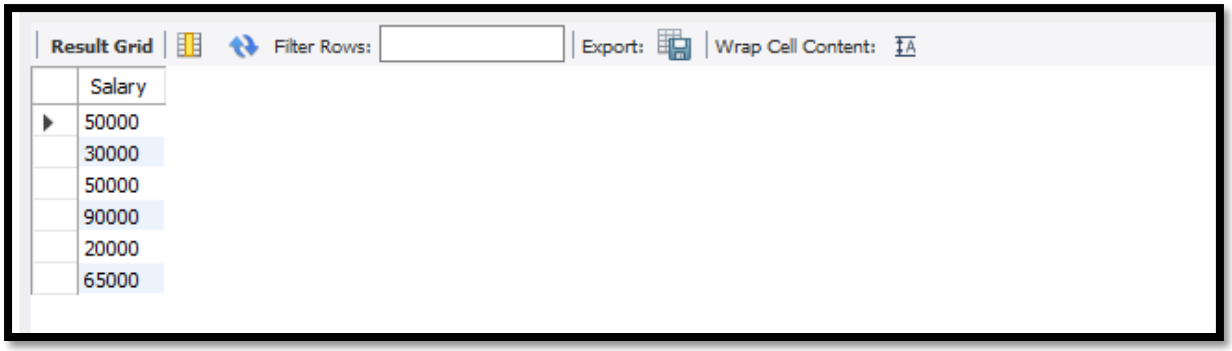
Write an Query to fetch detail for Employees who have been assigned with Computer?

```
3
4     # Write an Query to fetch detail for Employees who have been assigned with Computer?
5
6 •    Select * from employee_comp E
7     Inner Join computer C
8     On E.COMPID = C.COMPID;
9
10    -- Above we are joining the Two Table Employee and Computer.
11    -- We are here extracting those employee who has been assigned the Computer
12    -- Inner Join : Inner Join Return the Only Matching Record from both Table
13    -- On : On is used to difine the Common Column ib both Table
14    -- Here we have CompId is common in Both Table
15
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

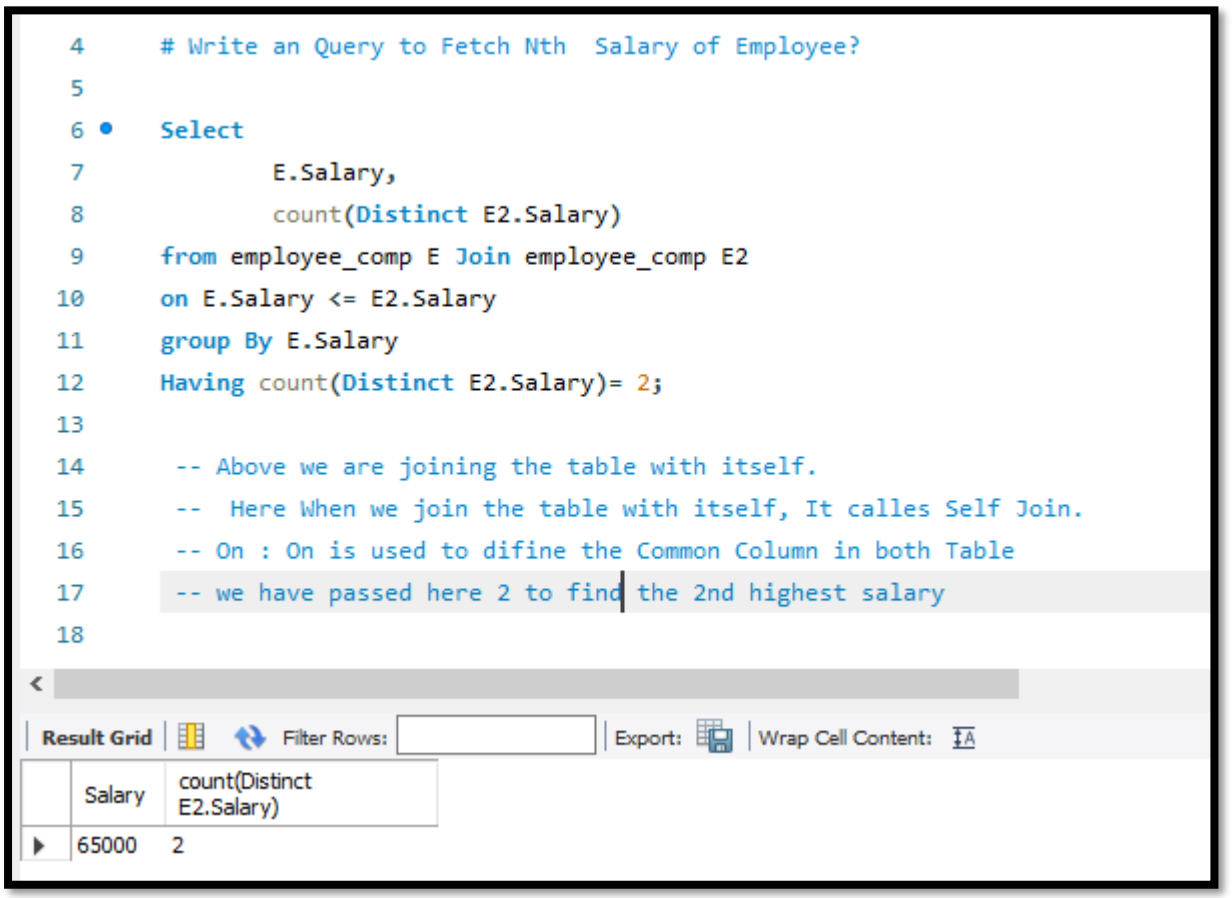
EMPID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	SALARY	EMAILID	MANAGERID	DATEOFJOINING	DEPT	COMPID	COMPID	BRAND	COMPMODEL	MANUFACTUREDATE
1	NANDA	KUMAR	50000	NANDA@GMAIL.COM	NULL	2012-07-15	IT	1001	1001	Lenovo	T480	2019-06-12
2	BIPLAB	PARIDA	30000	BPARIDA@YAHOO.COM	1	2015-12-21	IT	1001	1001	Lenovo	T480	2019-06-12
4	SIBA	PRASAD	90000	SIBA@GMAIL.COM	3	2020-06-01	HR	1002	1002	Lenovo	T490	2020-08-24
6	SOMNATH	MAHARANA	65000	SMAHA@GMAIL.COM	3	2019-05-07	IT	1003	1003	SONY	SQ112	2019-12-01

Write an Query to Fetch Nth Salary of Employee?



Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Salary
50000
30000
50000
90000
20000
65000



```
4   # Write an Query to Fetch Nth  Salary of Employee?
5
6   Select
7           E.Salary,
8           count(Distinct E2.Salary)
9   from employee_comp E Join employee_comp E2
10  on E.Salary <= E2.Salary
11  group By E.Salary
12  Having count(Distinct E2.Salary)= 2;
13
14   -- Above we are joining the table with itself.
15   --  Here When we join the table with itself, It calles Self Join.
16   -- On : On is used to difine the Common Column in both Table
17   -- we have passed here 2 to find the 2nd highest salary
18
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Salary	count(Distinct E2.Salary)
65000	2

Write an Query to Fetch Nth Salary of Employee Using dense_rank()?

```
5   # Write an Query to Fetch Nth  Salary of Employee Using dense_rank()?
6
7   Select * from (
8                   Select
9                           Distinct Salary,
10                          dense_rank()
11                          over(Order by salary Desc) as Sal_DRank
12                          from employee_comp
13              ) tbl_sal_rank
14  where tbl_sal_rank.Sal_DRank = 2;
15
16   -- Above we are Window Function.
17   --  Dense_Rank() : Dense_Rank Assign the Unique Ranking to Each Value in Dataset
18   -- So Here we are using the dense rank to assign unique ranking to all Unique salary
19   -- Over() : We also used here over clause to partition the data and sorting the data
20   -- we have passed here 2 to find the 2nd highest salary,
21   -- We can pass any Number to find the N th Salary
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

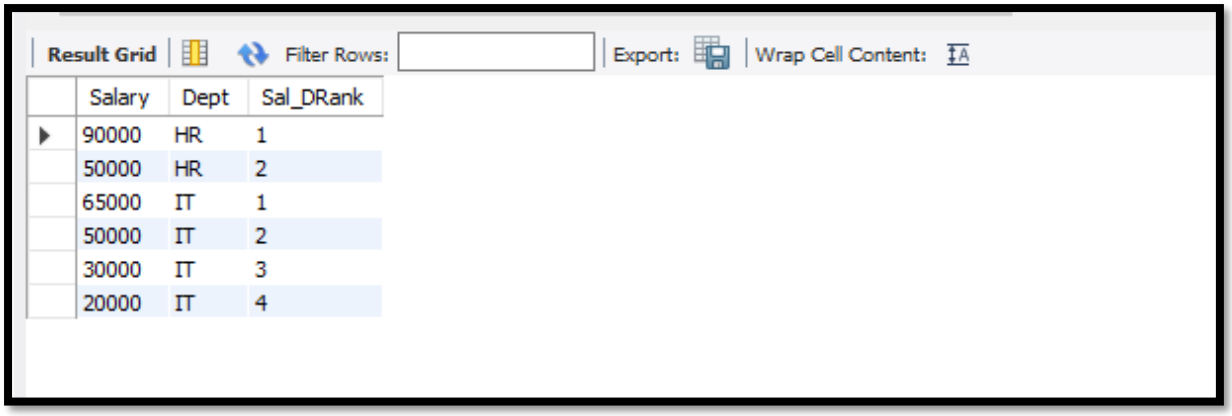
Salary	Sal_DRank
65000	2

Write an Query to assign the Unique Ranking to each salary in each Department?

```
2
3   # Write an Query to assign the Unique Ranking to each salary in each Departmnet()?
4
5                   Select
6                           Distinct Salary,
7                           Dept,
8                           dense_rank()
9                           over(partition by Dept order by salary Desc) as Sal_DRank
10                  from employee_comp ;
11
12   -- Above we are Window Function.
13   --  Dense_Rank() : Dense_Rank Assign the Unique Ranking to Each Value in Dataset
14   -- So Here we are using the dense rank to assign unique ranking to all Unique salary
15   -- Partition By : The Partition By is used to Categorized the data and assign the Ranking.
16   -- Over() : We also used here over clause to partition the data and sorting the data
17   -- we have passed here 2 to find the 2nd highest salary,
18   -- We can pass any Number to find the N th Salary
```

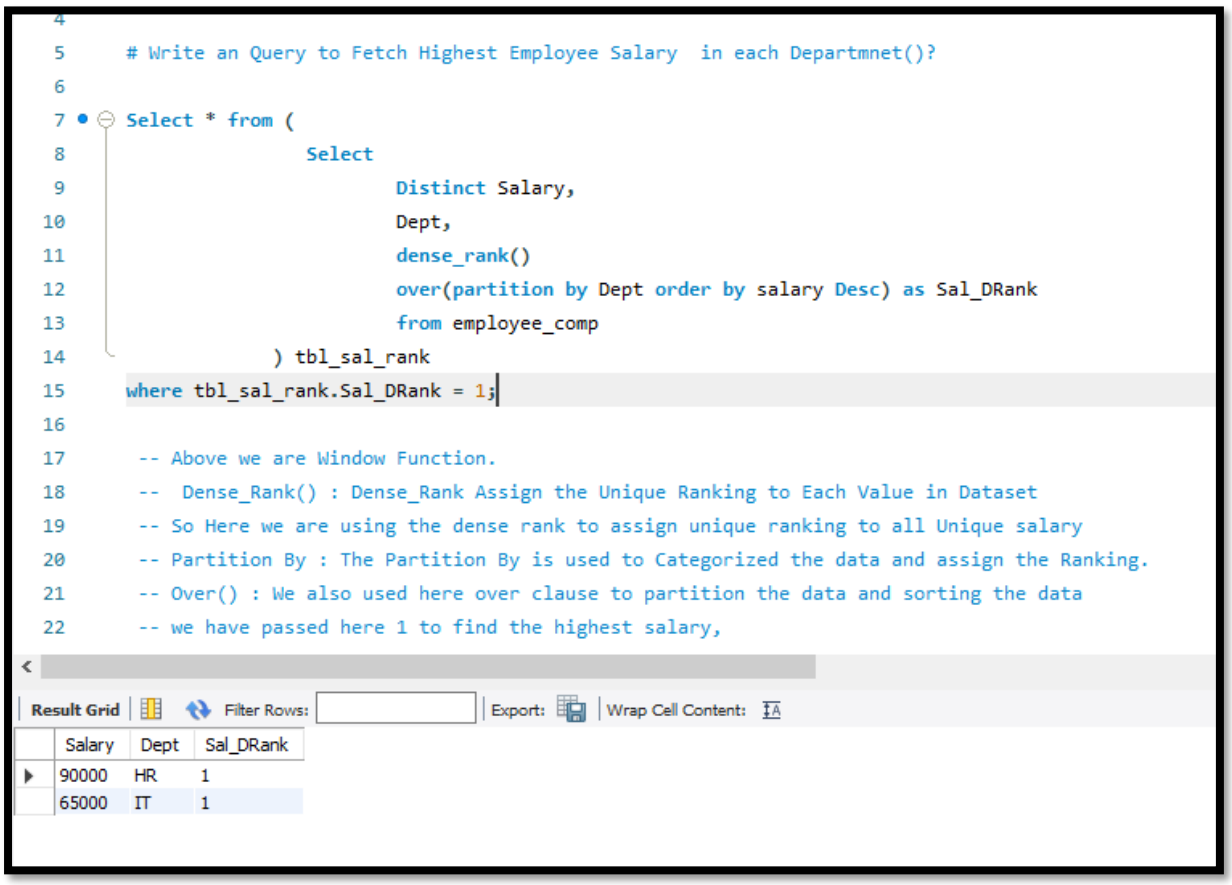
 # Write an Query to Fetch Highest Employee Salary in each Department?

Salary data Department wise Below shown :



Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Salary	Dept	Sal_DRank
90000	HR	1
50000	HR	2
65000	IT	1
50000	IT	2
30000	IT	3
20000	IT	4



```
5     # Write an Query to Fetch Highest Employee Salary  in each Departmnet()?
6
7   Select * from (
8                   Select
9                           Distinct Salary,
10                          Dept,
11                          dense_rank()
12                          over(partition by Dept order by salary Desc) as Sal_DRank
13                          from employee_comp
14              ) tbl_sal_rank
15    where tbl_sal_rank.Sal_DRank = 1;
16
17     -- Above we are Window Function.
18     --  Dense_Rank() : Dense_Rank Assign the Unique Ranking to Each Value in Dataset
19     -- So Here we are using the dense rank to assign unique ranking to all Unique salary
20     -- Partition By : The Partition By is used to Categorized the data and assign the Ranking.
21     -- Over() : We also used here over clause to partition the data and sorting the data
22     -- we have passed here 1 to find the highest salary,
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Salary	Dept	Sal_DRank
90000	HR	1
65000	IT	1

Please give your feedback to enhance more Analytical Skill on SQL Tools.

Thank You ☺

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