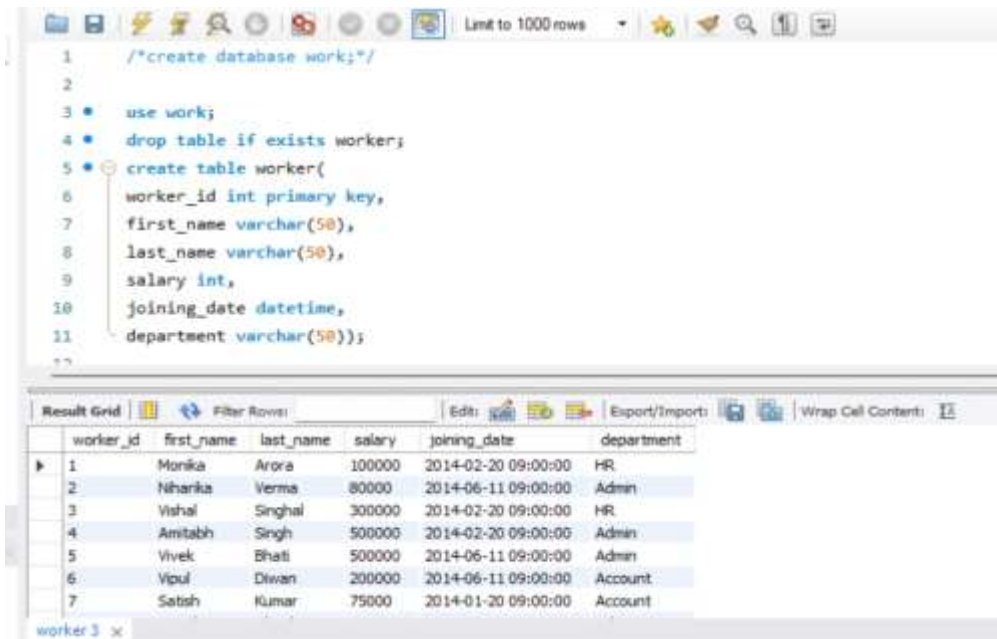


# SQL Assessment

- Create Table Worker



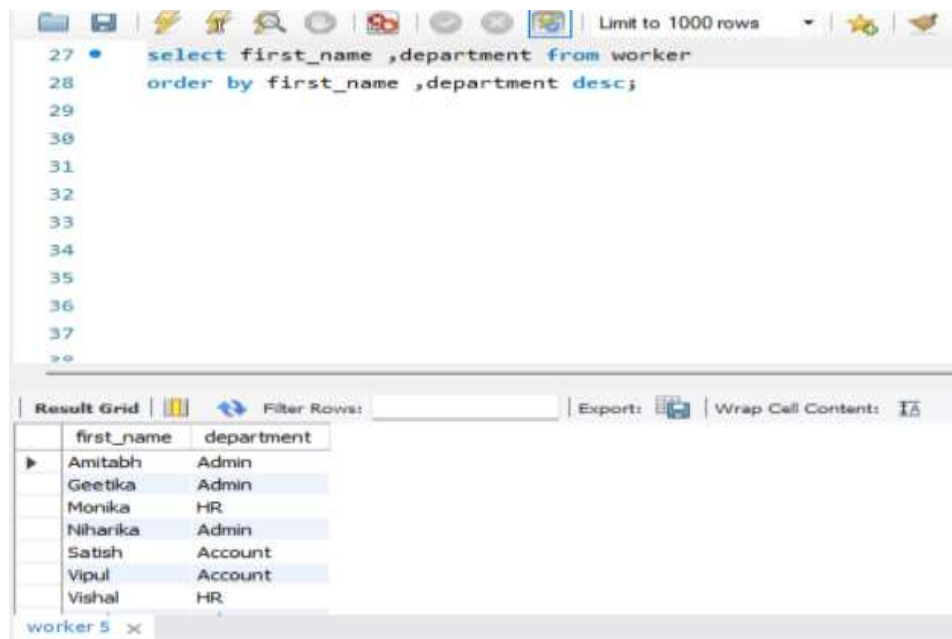
The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a script editor and a result grid. The script editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1  /*create database work;*/
2
3  use work;
4  drop table if exists worker;
5  create table worker(
6  worker_id int primary key,
7  first_name varchar(50),
8  last_name varchar(50),
9  salary int,
10 joining_date datetime,
11 department varchar(50));
```

The result grid displays the data for the 'worker' table:

worker_id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account

1. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending.



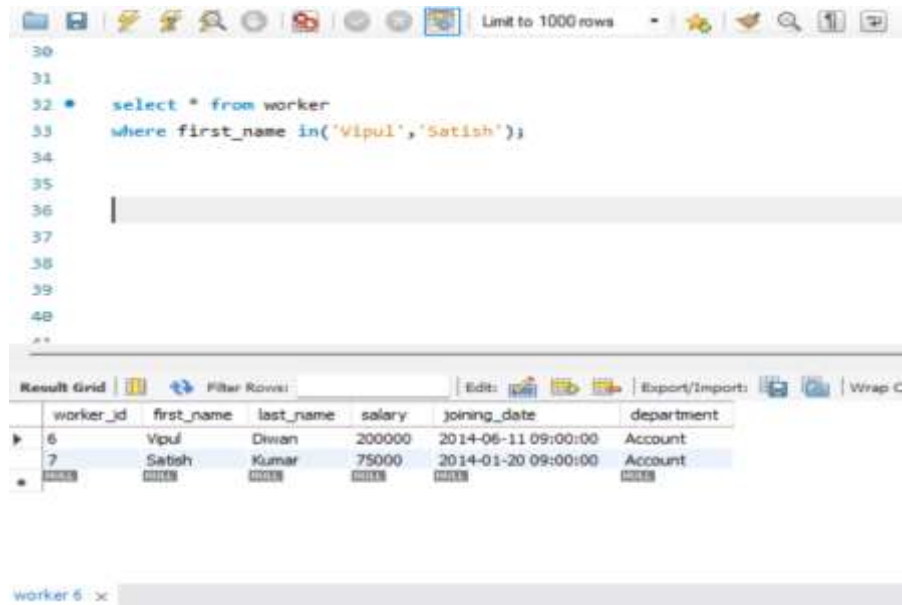
The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a script editor and a result grid. The script editor contains the following SQL query:

```
27 select first_name ,department from worker
28 order by first_name ,department desc;
```

The result grid displays the data for the 'worker' table, sorted by first name ascending and department descending:

first_name	department
Amitabh	Admin
Geetika	Admin
Monika	HR
Niharika	Admin
Satish	Account
Vipul	Account
Vishal	HR

2. Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first names “Vipul” and “Satish” from the Worker table.



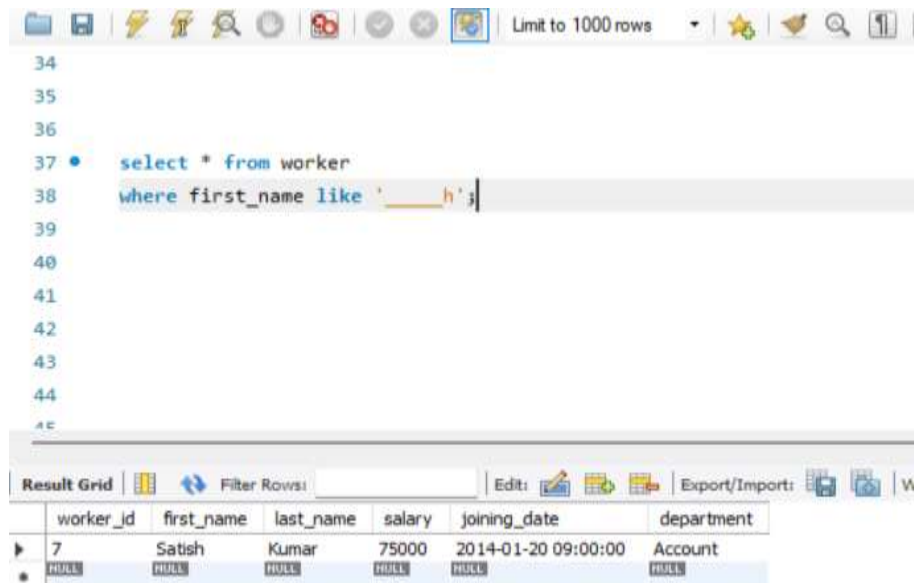
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

```
30  
31  
32 * select * from worker  
33 where first_name in('Vipul','Satish');  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40
```

The Results pane displays the following data:

worker_id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	department
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account

3. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with 'h' and contains six alphabets.



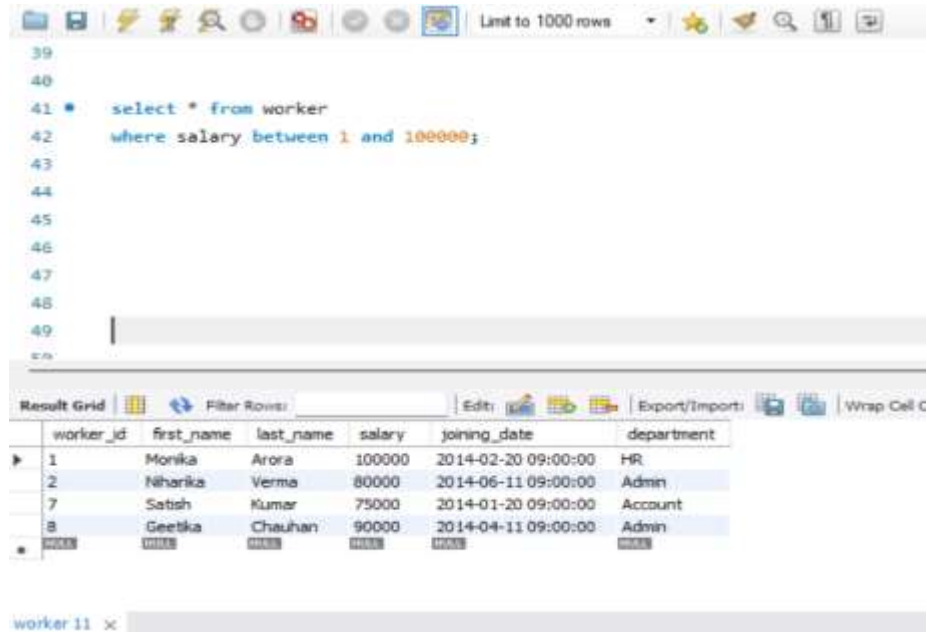
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

```
34  
35  
36  
37 * select * from worker  
38 where first_name like '_____h';  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45
```

The Results pane displays the following data:

worker_id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	department
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account

4. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose SALARY lies between 1



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

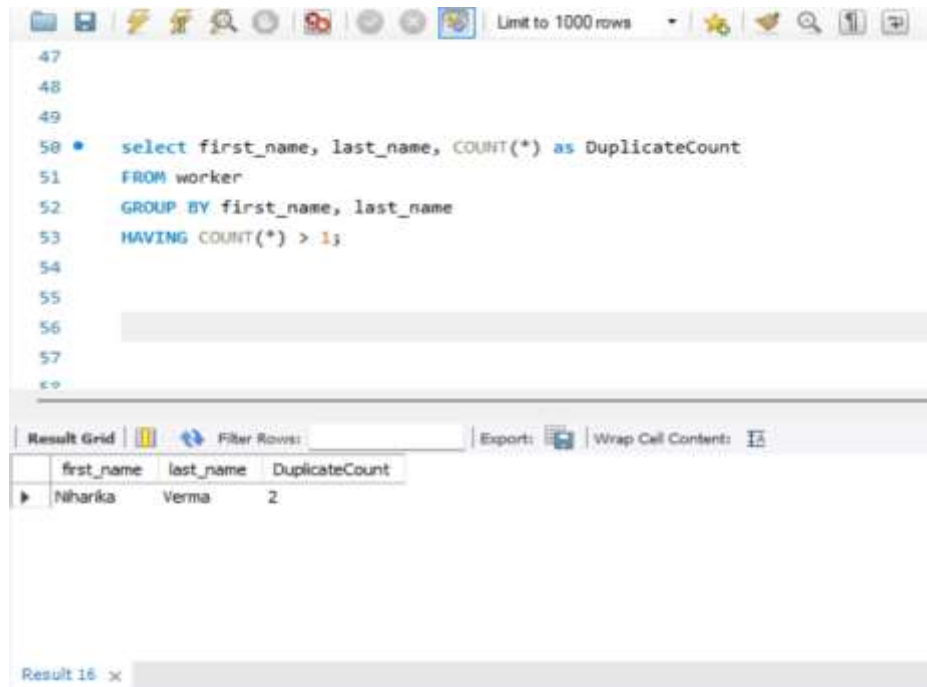
```
39
40
41 * select * from worker
42 where salary between 1 and 100000;
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
```

The result grid displays the following data:

worker_id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin

worker 11 x

5. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

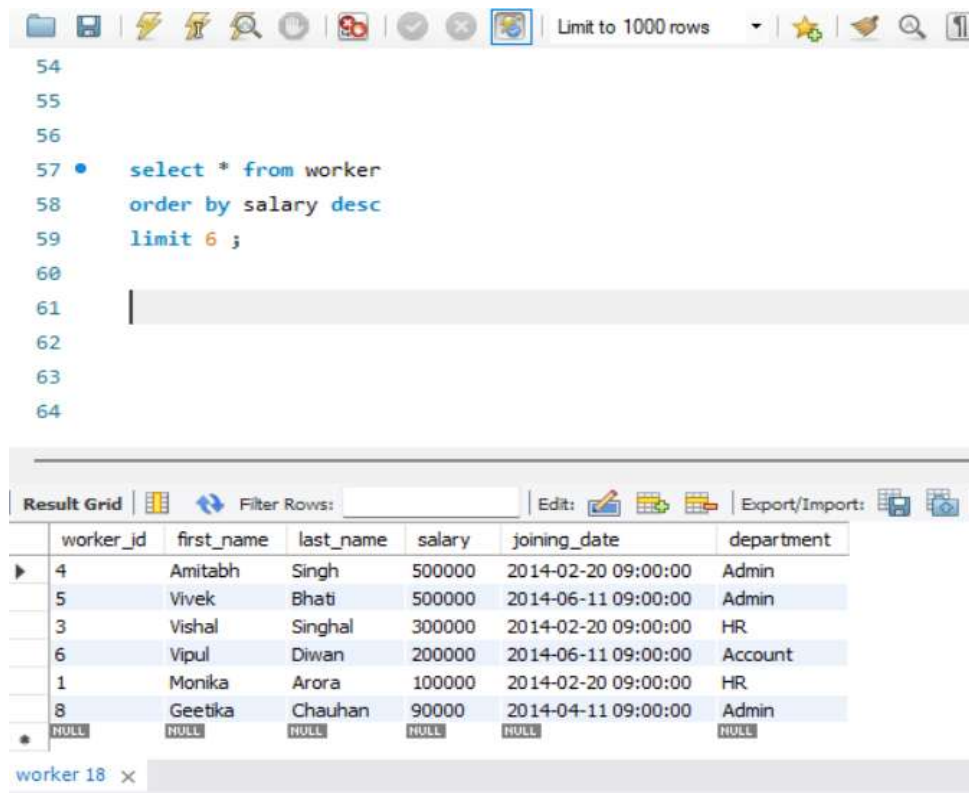
```
47
48
49
50 * select first_name, last_name, COUNT(*) as DuplicateCount
51 FROM worker
52 GROUP BY first_name, last_name
53 HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
54
55
56
57
58
```

The result grid displays the following data:

first_name	last_name	DuplicateCount
Niharika	Verma	2

Result 16 x

6. Write an SQL query to show the top 6 records of a table.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

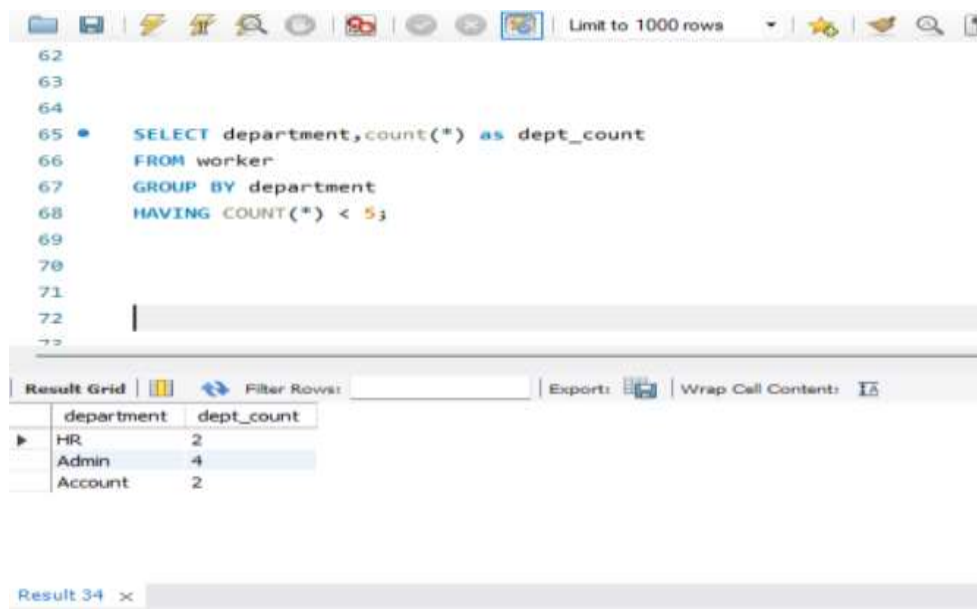
```
54  
55  
56  
57 • select * from worker  
58 order by salary desc  
59 limit 6 ;  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' displays the top 6 records from the 'worker' table, ordered by salary in descending order. The table has columns: worker\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary, joining\_date, and department.

worker_id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	department
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

At the bottom, there is a tab labeled 'worker 18'.

7. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than five people in them.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

```
62  
63  
64  
65 • SELECT department, count(*) as dept_count  
66 FROM worker  
67 GROUP BY department  
68 HAVING COUNT(*) < 5;  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' displays the results of the query. The table has columns: department and dept\_count.

department	dept_count
HR	2
Admin	4
Account	2

At the bottom, there is a tab labeled 'Result 34'.

8. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
71  
72  
73 • select department ,count(*) as emp_count  
74 from worker  
75 group by department;  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82
```

Below the editor is the 'Result Grid' showing the output of the query:

	department	emp_count
▶	HR	2
	Admin	4
	Account	2

The interface includes a toolbar at the top with icons for file operations, a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown, and a 'Filter Rows' input field. The 'Result Grid' has tabs for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Contents'.

9. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
85  
86  
87  
88 • select first_name , last_name ,department,salary  
89 from worker  
90 where (department , salary) in (select department, max(salary)  
91 from worker  
92 group by department );  
93  
94  
95
```

Below the editor is the 'Result Grid' showing the output of the query:

	first_name	last_name	department	salary
▶	Vishal	Singhal	HR	300000
	Amitabh	Singh	Admin	500000
	Vivek	Bhati	Admin	500000
	Vipul	Diwan	Account	200000

The interface includes a toolbar at the top with icons for file operations, a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown, and a 'Filter Rows' input field. The 'Result Grid' has tabs for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Contents'.

