```sql
--Find the last five records of the dataset.
SELECT *
FROM worker
ORDER BY worker_id DESC
LIMIT 5;

--Find the first record of the dataset without using LIMIT or ORDER BY.
SELECT *
FROM worker
WHERE worker_id = (SELECT MIN(worker_id) FROM worker);

--Find the last record of the dataset without using LIMIT or ORDER BY.
SELECT *
FROM worker
WHERE worker_id = (SELECT MAX(worker_id) FROM worker);

--Find the number of employees in each department.Output the department name along with the corresponding
number of employees.
SELECT department, COUNT(worker_id) AS Total_employee
FROM worker
GROUP BY department;

--Find departments with less than 5 employees.Output the department along with the corresponding number of
workers.
SELECT department, COUNT(worker_id) AS Total_employee
FROM worker
GROUP BY department
HAVING Total_employee<5;

--Find the second highest salary without using ORDER BY.
SELECT salary
FROM
(SELECT salary, dense_rank() OVER (ORDER BY salary DESC) AS salary_rank
FROM worker) worker
WHERE salary_rank=2;
```

```sql
--Find the total salary of each department.Output the salary along with the corresponding department.
SELECT department, SUM(salary) AS total_salary
FROM worker
GROUP BY department;

--Find the five highest salaries.
SELECT salary
FROM worker
ORDER BY salary DESC
LIMIT 5;

--Find the three lowest salaries.Order records based on the salary in ascending order.
SELECT salary
FROM worker
ORDER BY salary ASC
LIMIT 3;

--Find the three highest salaries.Order records based on the salary in descending order.
SELECT salary
FROM worker
ORDER BY salary DESC
LIMIT 3;

--Find the employee with the highest salary in each department.Output the department name, employee's
first name, and the salary.
SELECT department, first_name, MAX(salary) AS highest_salary
FROM worker
GROUP BY department ;
```