**Q) Write a SQL query to display the current date?**

-SELECT CURDATE();

**Q) How to find the 10nth largest salary in a table ?**

CREATE TABLE Employee (name varchar(10), salary int);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES ('Rick', 3000);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES ('John', 4000);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES ('Shane', 3000);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES ('Peter', 5000);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES ('Jackob', 7000);

*Easy to understand(Using TOP)*:- SELECT TOP 1 salary FROM ( SELECT DISTINCT TOP 3 salary FROM Employee ORDER BY salary DESC ) AS tmp ORDER BY salary :- It does not work in Mysql

Using Limit: SELECT salary FROM( SELECT salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary LIMIT 3) as TBL1 ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 1;

*The generic solution works in all databases(Using corelated nested query/self join)*:-

SELECT name, salary FROM Employee e1 WHERE N-1 = (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary)

FROM Employee e2 WHERE e2.salary > e1.salary)

Explanation :

The **distinct**keyword is there to deal with duplicate salaries in the table. In order to find the Nth highest salary, we are only considering unique salaries. The highest salary means no salary is higher than it, the Second highest means only one salary is higher than it, 3rd highest means two salaries are higher than it, similarly Nth highest salary means N-1 salaries are higher than it.  
  
Read more: <https://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2016/01/4-ways-to-find-nth-highest-salary-in.html#ixzz6jMr7dxuV>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fh4yBn0oTaM>

Corelated Nested Query is a query where we use any value of the outer query inside the nested query

**Q) Find duplicate elements in a table**

1 John asd@asd.com

2 Sam asd@asd.com

3 Tom asd@asd.com

4 Bob bob@asd.com

5 Tom asd@asd.com

create table users (ID int, name varchar(100), email varchar(100))

insert into users values (1,'John', 'asd@asd.com');

insert into users values (2,'Sam', 'asd@asd.com');

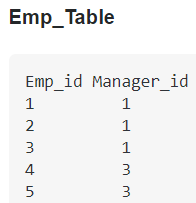
insert into users values (3,'Tom ', 'asd@asd.com');

insert into users values (4,'Bob', 'bob@asd.com');

insert into users values (3,'Tom ', 'asd@asd.com');

SELECT name, email, COUNT(\*) FROM users GROUP BY name, email HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1

# **Q)** [SQL Query to get recursive count of employees under each manager](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19690325/sql-query-to-get-recursive-count-of-employees-under-each-manager)



SELECT count(\*) AS Count\_of\_Employees,

Manager\_ID FROM yourtable

GROUP BY Manager\_ID

SELECT Manager\_id, COUNT(Emp\_id) AS

Count\_of\_Employees

FROM Emp\_Table

WHERE Manager\_id IN (1,4,7,8)

GROUP BY Manager\_id

Q) Find the 3 employees having largest salary

Oracle: select salary from employee where rownnum<=2 order by salary desc