* **Find the third highest salary from the EmployeeInfo table**

select salary from EmployeeInfo order by salary desc LIMIT 2,1 (will skip 2 rows and fetch 1 row after 2 rows)

* **Find the Nth highest salary from the EmployeeInfo table without using TOP/limit keyword.**

select \* from(select salary, ROW\_NUMBER() over(order by salary desc) as r from EmployeeInfo) where r=N /\*N is the Nth highest salary\*/

* **Write SQL Query to find duplicate rows in a table**

select \* ,count(empid) from EmployeeInfo group by empid ;

* **Write query to calculate even and odd records from a table.**

select \* from EmployeeInfo where MOD(empid,2)=0 ; 🡪 For even records

select \* from EmployeeInfo where MOD(empid,2)=1; 🡪 For odd records

* **Write query to display first and last record from EmployeeInfo table.**

select \* from EmployeeInfo where empid =(select MIN(empid) from EmployeeInfo);

select \* from EmployeeInfo where empid =(select MAX(empid) from EmployeeInfo);

* **How do you copy all rows of a table using SQL query?**

CREATE TABLE EmpDetail AS SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo; 🡪 This will copy all rows from EmployeeInfo table to EmpDetail table.

CREATE TABLE EmpSalary AS SELECT empid,salary FROM EmployeeInfo; 🡪 This will copy few columns from EmployeeInfo table to EmpSalary.

CREATE TABLE EmpDetail AS SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo where 3=4 ; 🡪This will copy only schema of the table but not data. Here we are writing 3=4 because this statement will return false and it will create a empty table.

* **Write a query to retrieve list of employees working in the same department;**

select DISTINCT e.empid,e.empfname,e.department from EmployeeInfo e, EmployeeInfo e1 where e.department =e1.department and e.empid != e1.empid

* **Write a query to retrieve last 3 records from EmployeeInfo table.**

select \* from EmployeeInfo where empid> select count(empid)-3 from EmployeeInfo

or select \* from EmployeeInfo order by empid desc LIMIT 3

* **Write query to fetch details of employees whose emplname ends with an alphabet ‘A’ and contains five alphabets.**

select \* from EmployeeInfo where emplname LIKE ‘\_\_\_\_A’ ;

* **Write query to delete duplicate record from employee\_info table**

delete E1 from employee\_info E1, employee\_info E2 WHERE E1.email = E2.email and E1.name =E2.name and E1.id>E2.id ; 🡪 E1.id > E2.id is for we want to delete only 1 record , not both records.

* **Write query to retrieve first 4 characters of employee name from the employee\_info table.**

SELECT SUBSTRING(ename,1,4) from employee\_info ;

* **Write query to find number of employees whose DOB is between 01/06/1995 to 30/06/1998 and are grouped according to gender.**

select count(\*),gender from employee\_info where DOB BETWEEN ‘1995-06-01’ AND ‘1998-06-30’ group by gender ;

If we pass date in dd/mm/yyyy format we need to change its format to YYYY-MM-DD using STR\_TO\_DATE function.

select count(\*), gender from employee\_info where DOB BETWEEN STR\_TO\_DATE(‘01/06/1995’ , ‘%d/%m/%Y’) AND STR\_TO\_DATE(‘30/06/1998’,’%d/%m/%Y’) group by gender;

STR\_TO\_DATE(‘01/06/1995’ , ‘%d/%m/%Y’) output : 1995-06-01

STR\_TO\_DATE(‘AUGUST 10 2017’ ,’%M%d%Y’) output: 2017-08-10

* **Write a query to fetch all the records from the employee\_info table ordered by department in ascending order and salary in descending order.**

select \* from employee\_info order by dept ASC, salary desc;

* **Write a query to fetch 50% of records from employee\_info table**

Works fine when ID is in proper sequence i.e.; no record deleted case:

Select \* from employee\_info where id <= (select count(id)/2 from employee\_info);

* **Find 2 minimum salaries in employee\_info table.**

Select DISTINCT salary from employee\_info E1 where 2>=(select COUNT(DISTINCTsalary) FROM employee\_info E2 WHERE E1.salary>= E2.salary) ORDER BY E1.salary;

* **Find 2 maximum salaries in employee\_info table.**

Select DISTINCT salary from employee\_info E1 where 2>=(select COUNT(DISTINCTsalary) FROM employee\_info E2 WHERE E1.salary <= E2.salary) ORDER BY E1.salary DESC;

* **Write a query to fetch employee name and replace the space with ‘-‘**

Select REPLACE(name,’’,’-‘) FROM employee\_info ; 🡪 we are replacing empty space with –