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ASSIGNMENT-01

#1. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.

SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT FROM Worker;

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

SELECT \* FROM Worker

ORDER BY FIRST\_NAME ASC, DEPARTMENT DESC;

#3. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’

SELECT \* FROM Worker

WHERE FIRST\_NAME LIKE '%a%';

#4. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘h’ and contains six alphabets

SELECT \* FROM Worker

WHERE FIRST\_NAME LIKE '\_h';

#5. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose

SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000

SELECT \* FROM Worker

WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 100000 AND 500000;

#6.Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014.

SELECT \* FROM Worker

WHERE JOINING\_DATE >= '2014-02-01 00:00:00'

AND JOINING\_DATE < '2014-03-01 00:00:00';

#7.Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in the department ‘Admin’

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS Admin\_Count

FROM Worker

WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';

#8. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >=

50000 and <= 100000.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME

FROM Worker

WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000;

#9. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each department in the descending order

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(\*) AS Num\_Workers

FROM Worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

ORDER BY Num\_Workers DESC;

#10. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also Managers

SELECT w.\*

FROM Worker w

JOIN Title t ON w.WORKER\_ID = t.WORKER\_REF\_ID

WHERE t.WORKER\_TITLE = 'Manager';

#11. Write an SQL query to determine the 2nd lowest salary without using TOP or limit method.

SELECT MIN(SALARY) AS SecondLowestSalary

FROM Worker

WHERE SALARY > (SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM Worker);

#12. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary

SELECT \*

FROM Worker

WHERE SALARY IN (

SELECT SALARY

FROM Worker

GROUP BY SALARY

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1

);

#13. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table

SELECT MAX(SALARY) AS SecondHighestSalary

FROM Worker

WHERE SALARY < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM Worker);

#14. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table.

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE WORKER\_ID = 1

UNION ALL

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE WORKER\_ID = 1;

#15. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.

SELECT \* FROM Worker

LIMIT (SELECT CEIL(COUNT(\*)/2) FROM Worker);

#16. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than three people in it.

SELECT DEPARTMENT

FROM Worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

HAVING COUNT(\*) < 3;

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

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(\*) AS Num\_People

FROM Worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;

#18. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.

SELECT \*

FROM (

SELECT \*

FROM Worker

ORDER BY WORKER\_ID DESC

LIMIT 5

) AS LastFive

ORDER BY WORKER\_ID ASC;

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

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT, SALARY

FROM Worker

WHERE (DEPARTMENT, SALARY) IN (

SELECT DEPARTMENT, MAX(SALARY)

FROM Worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

);

#20. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.

SELECT DISTINCT SALARY

FROM Worker

ORDER BY SALARY DESC

LIMIT 3;

#21. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the lowest salary in accunt and admin department.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT, SALARY

FROM Worker

WHERE (DEPARTMENT, SALARY) IN (

SELECT DEPARTMENT, MIN(SALARY)

FROM Worker

WHERE DEPARTMENT IN ('Account', 'Admin')

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

);