Q1)Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.

```
#Select distinct (unique) department names
SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT
FROM Worker;
```

Q2)Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending

```
#Sort the results by FIRST_NAME in ascending order
# sort by DEPARTMENT in descending order
SELECT *
FROM Worker
ORDER BY FIRST_NAME ASC, DEPARTMENT DESC;
```

Q3)Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME contains 'a'

```
#I used wildcard to match a letter
SELECT *
FROM Worker
WHERE FIRST_NAME LIKE '%a%';
```

Q4)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 _ represents five character and end with h
```

5. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000

```
#workers whose salary is 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.

```
#We're checking if the JOINING_DATE is in the year 2014 and the month is February
SELECT *
FROM Worker
WHERE MONTH(JOINING_DATE) = 2 AND YEAR(JOINING_DATE) = 2014;
```

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

```
#Count how many workers are in the 'Admin' department
SELECT COUNT(*) AS Admin_Employee_Count
FROM Worker
WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';
```

8. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000 and <= 100000.

```
#Get names (first and last) of workers whose salary is between 50000 and 100000
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY
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

```
# Count workers in each department and sort from highest to lowest
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

```
# join the Worker and Title tables using WORKER_ID = WORKER_REF_ID
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.

```
#The inner query gets the lowest salary.
#The outer query then finds the second lowest.
SELECT MIN(SALARY) AS Second_Lowest_Salary
FROM Worker
WHERE SALARY > (SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM Worker);
```

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

```
#subquery finds all salaries that appear more than once.
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

```
#The inner query gets the highest salary.
#The outer query then finds the second highest.
SELECT MAX(SALARY) AS Second_Highest_Salary
FROM Worker
WHERE SALARY < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM Worker);
```

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

```
#i combined both the same 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.

```
#subquery to calculate row numbers and total count, then filters rows based on half the total count
SELECT *
FROM (
   SELECT *,
        ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY WORKER_ID) AS rn,
        COUNT(*) OVER () AS total_count
   FROM Worker
) AS NumberedWorkers
WHERE rn <= total_count / 2;
```

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 Number_of_People
FROM Worker
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;
```

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

```
SELECT *
FROM Worker
ORDER BY WORKER_ID DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

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

```
#For each worker, the subquery checks the maximum salary in that worker's department.
#The main query selects only those workers whose salary matches that maximum.
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT, SALARY
FROM Worker W
WHERE SALARY = (
   SELECT MAX(SALARY)
   FROM Worker
   WHERE DEPARTMENT = W.DEPARTMENT
);
```

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

```
SELECT DISTINCT SALARY
FROM Worker W1
WHERE 2 >= (
   SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT SALARY)
   FROM Worker W2
```

```
    WHERE W2.SALARY > W1.SALARY
)
ORDER BY SALARY DESC;
```

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 W
WHERE SALARY = (
    SELECT MIN(SALARY)
    FROM Worker
    WHERE DEPARTMENT = W.DEPARTMENT
)
AND DEPARTMENT IN ('Account', 'Admin');
```