

ASSIGNMENT 5

1. Write an SQL query to display the second highest salary from an Employees table.

```
SELECT MAX(salary) AS second_highest_salary  
FROM Employees  
WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM Employees);
```

2. Given a table Orders(order_id, customer_id, order_date, amount), write a query to find the total order amount per customer, but display only customers whose total exceeds 50,000.

```
SELECT customer_id, SUM(amount) AS total_amount  
FROM Orders  
GROUP BY customer_id  
HAVING SUM(amount) > 50000;
```

3. Write an SQL query to find the number of employees in each department, excluding departments with fewer than 3 employees.

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(*) AS emp_count  
FROM Employees  
GROUP BY department_id  
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3;
```

4. Given tables Students(student_id, name) and Marks(student_id, subject, marks), write a query to find students who have scored more than 80 in at least two subjects.

```
SELECT student_id  
FROM Marks  
WHERE marks > 80  
GROUP BY student_id  
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT subject) >= 2;
```

5. Write an SQL query to retrieve the names of employees who earn more than the average salary of their department.

```
SELECT e.name
FROM Employees e
WHERE e.salary >
(
    SELECT AVG(salary)
    FROM Employees
    WHERE department_id = e.department_id
);
```

6. Given a table Sales(sale_id, product_id, sale_date, quantity), write a query to find the total quantity sold for each product in the year 2024.

```
SELECT product_id, SUM(quantity) AS total_quantity
FROM Sales
WHERE YEAR(sale_date) = 2024
GROUP BY product_id;
```

7. Write an SQL query to display the top 3 highest-paid employees from each department.

```
SELECT *
FROM (
    SELECT *,
        DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY department_id ORDER BY salary DESC) AS rnk
    FROM Employees
) t
WHERE rnk <= 3;
```

8. Given a table Customers(customer_id, customer_name, city), write a query to find cities that have more than 5 customers.

```
SELECT city
FROM Customers
GROUP BY city
HAVING COUNT(*) > 5;
```

9. Write an SQL query to find employees who do not have any records in the Attendance table.

```
SELECT e.*  
FROM Employees e  
LEFT JOIN Attendance a ON e.employee_id = a.employee_id  
WHERE a.employee_id IS NULL;
```

10. Given a table Employees(employee_id, name, manager_id), write an SQL query to display each employee's name along with their manager's name.

```
SELECT e.name AS employee_name,  
       m.name AS manager_name  
FROM Employees e  
LEFT JOIN Employees m  
ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id;
```