MY SQL TEST

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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 50000

```
select * from worker where salary between 50000 and 100000;
```

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

```
select * from worker where joining_date between '31-01-2014' and '01-03-2014';
```

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

```
select department,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>=50000 and salary<=100000;

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

select department,count(*) as dept_count from worker group by department order by dept_count desc;

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

select * from worker w1,title t1 where w1.worker_id=t1.worker_ref_id and t1.worker_title="Manager";

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

select min(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

select * from worker w1 ,worker w2 where w1.salary=w2.salary and w1.worker_id!=w2.worker_id;

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

select max(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.

select * from worker w1,worker w2 where w1.worker_id=w2.worker_id;

select * from worker union all select * from worker;

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

select * from worker limit (select count(*)/2 from worker); # error;

select * from worker where worker_id<=(select count(*)/2 from worker);

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

select department ,count(*) 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(*) 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

select first_name ,last_name from worker where salary in (select sal from (select max(salary) as sal from worker group by department)as salary_stat);

#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 from worker where salary in(select sal from(select min(salary) as sal from worker where department in("Admin","Account") group by department) as sal_dept);