# **Assignment 10**

#### Q-19. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without using TOP or limit method.

**Answer:**

To find the nth highest salary without using TOP or limit method, we can use subqueries with the help of the ORDER BY and DISTINCT keywords. The following SQL query can be used to find the 5th highest salary:

SELECT DISTINCT salary

FROM Worker W1

WHERE 5 = (

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary)

FROM Worker W2

WHERE W2.salary > W1.salary

);

This query first selects distinct salary values from the Worker table. It then uses a subquery to count the number of distinct salary values in the Worker table that are greater than the salary value in the current row of the outer query. If the count is equal to 5, then that row is returned.

#### Q-20. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.

**Answer**:

To fetch the list of employees with the same salary, we can use the GROUP BY clause in conjunction with the HAVING clause. The following SQL query can be used to fetch the list of employees with the same salary:

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, SALARY, COUNT(\*) as EMP\_COUNT

FROM Worker

GROUP BY SALARY

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

This query first groups the rows in the Worker table by salary value using the GROUP BY clause. It then counts the number of rows in each group using the COUNT(\*) function, and selects only the groups that have more than one row using the HAVING clause. Finally, it selects the first name, last name, and salary values for the rows in the selected groups, as well as the number of rows in each group, using the SELECT clause.