# **Assignment 6**

#### Q-1. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014.

#### Answer:

#### To print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014, we can use the SELECT statement to fetch the required columns from the Workers table, and the WHERE clause to filter the records based on the join date.

#### The SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014 would be as follows:

SELECT \* FROM Workers WHERE join\_date >= '2014-02-01' AND join\_date <= '2014-02-28';

#### In this query, we are using the WHERE clause to filter the records based on the join date. We are checking if the join date is between '2014-02-01' and '2014-02-28'. The \* operator selects all columns from the Workers table.

#### Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.

#### ****Answer**:**

#### To fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table, we can use the SELECT statement with the GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.

#### The SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table would be as follows:

SELECT column\_1, column\_2, COUNT(\*) as countFROM table\_nameGROUP BY column\_1, column\_2HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

#### In this query, we are selecting the columns that we want to check for duplicates (column\_1 and column\_2), and using the GROUP BY clause to group the records based on these columns. The COUNT(\*) function counts the number of rows that have the same values in these columns. The HAVING clause filters the results and returns only the rows where the count is greater than 1, which indicates that there are duplicates.

#### Q-3. ****How to remove duplicate rows from Employees table.****

#### ****Answer:****

#### To remove duplicate rows from the Employees table, we can use the DELETE statement with a subquery.

#### The SQL query to remove duplicate rows from the Employees table would be as follows:

DELETE FROM EmployeesWHERE employee\_id NOT IN (

SELECT MAX(employee\_id)

FROM Employees

GROUP BY column\_1, column\_2, ...

);

#### In this query, we are using a subquery to select the maximum value of the employee\_id for each set of duplicate rows based on the specified columns (column\_1, column\_2, ...). The NOT IN operator removes all rows from the Employees table that do not have a maximum employee\_id value in the subquery, effectively removing all duplicate rows.