**SQL Script to Seed Sample Data.**

CREATE DATABASE ORG;

SHOW DATABASES;

USE ORG;

CREATE TABLE Worker (

WORKER\_ID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,

FIRST\_NAME CHAR(25),

LAST\_NAME CHAR(25),

SALARY INT(15),

JOINING\_DATE DATETIME,

DEPARTMENT CHAR(25)

);

INSERT INTO Worker

(WORKER\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, SALARY, JOINING\_DATE, DEPARTMENT) VALUES

(001, 'Monika', 'Arora', 100000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'HR'),

(002, 'Niharika', 'Verma', 80000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Admin'),

(003, 'Vishal', 'Singhal', 300000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'HR'),

(004, 'Amitabh', 'Singh', 500000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'Admin'),

(005, 'Vivek', 'Bhati', 500000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Admin'),

(006, 'Vipul', 'Diwan', 200000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Account'),

(007, 'Satish', 'Kumar', 75000, '14-01-20 09.00.00', 'Account'),

(008, 'Geetika', 'Chauhan', 90000, '14-04-11 09.00.00', 'Admin');

CREATE TABLE Bonus (

WORKER\_REF\_ID INT,

BONUS\_AMOUNT INT(10),

BONUS\_DATE DATETIME,

FOREIGN KEY (WORKER\_REF\_ID)

REFERENCES Worker(WORKER\_ID)

ON DELETE CASCADE

);

INSERT INTO Bonus

(WORKER\_REF\_ID, BONUS\_AMOUNT, BONUS\_DATE) VALUES

(001, 5000, '16-02-20'),

(002, 3000, '16-06-11'),

(003, 4000, '16-02-20'),

(001, 4500, '16-02-20'),

(002, 3500, '16-06-11');

CREATE TABLE Title (

WORKER\_REF\_ID INT,

WORKER\_TITLE CHAR(25),

AFFECTED\_FROM DATETIME,

FOREIGN KEY (WORKER\_REF\_ID)

REFERENCES Worker(WORKER\_ID)

ON DELETE CASCADE

);

INSERT INTO Title

(WORKER\_REF\_ID, WORKER\_TITLE, AFFECTED\_FROM) VALUES

(001, 'Manager', '2016-02-20 00:00:00'),

(002, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(008, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(005, 'Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

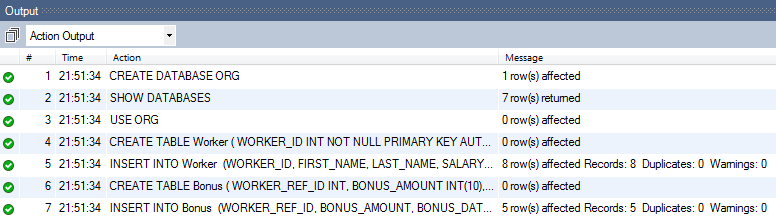
(004, 'Asst. Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(007, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(006, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),

(003, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00');

Once above SQL would run, you’ll see a result similar to the one attached below.

**Creating Sample Data to Practice SQL Skill.**

**50 SQL Query Questions and Answers for Practice.**

**Q-1. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST\_NAME” from Worker table using the alias name as <WORKER\_NAME>.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select FIRST\_NAME AS WORKER\_NAME from Worker;

**Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST\_NAME” from Worker table in upper case.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select upper(FIRST\_NAME) from Worker;

**Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select distinct DEPARTMENT from Worker;

**Q-4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of  FIRST\_NAME from Worker table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select substring(FIRST\_NAME,1,3) from Worker;

**Q-5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet (‘a’) in the first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select INSTR(FIRST\_NAME, BINARY'a') from Worker where FIRST\_NAME = 'Amitabh';

**Notes.**

* The INSTR method is in case-sensitive by default.
* Using Binary operator will make INSTR work as the case-sensitive function.

**Q-6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from Worker table after removing white spaces from the right side.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select RTRIM(FIRST\_NAME) from Worker;

**Q-7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table after removing white spaces from the left side.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select LTRIM(DEPARTMENT) from Worker;

**Q-8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its length.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select distinct length(DEPARTMENT) from Worker;

**Q-9. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from Worker table after replacing ‘a’ with ‘A’.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select REPLACE(FIRST\_NAME,'a','A') from Worker;

**Q-10. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME from Worker table into a single column COMPLETE\_NAME. A space char should separate them.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME, ' ', LAST\_NAME) AS 'COMPLETE\_NAME' from Worker;

**Q-11. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker order by FIRST\_NAME asc;

**Q-12. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker order by FIRST\_NAME asc,DEPARTMENT desc;

**Q-13. Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first name as “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker where FIRST\_NAME in ('Vipul','Satish');

**Q-14. Write an SQL query to print details of workers excluding first names, “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker where FIRST\_NAME not in ('Vipul','Satish');

**Q-15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT name as “Admin”.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker where DEPARTMENT like 'Admin%';

**Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker where FIRST\_NAME like '%a%';

**Q-17. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘a’.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker where FIRST\_NAME like '%a';

**Q-18. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘h’ and contains six alphabets.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker where FIRST\_NAME like '\_\_\_\_\_h';

**Q-19. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker where SALARY between 100000 and 500000;

**Q-20. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker where year(JOINING\_DATE) = 2014 and month(JOINING\_DATE) = 2;

**Q-21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in the department ‘Admin’.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';

**Q-22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000 and <= 100000.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME, ' ', LAST\_NAME) As Worker\_Name, Salary

FROM worker

WHERE WORKER\_ID IN

(SELECT WORKER\_ID FROM worker

WHERE Salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000);

**Q-23. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each department in the descending order.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT DEPARTMENT, count(WORKER\_ID) No\_Of\_Workers

FROM worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

ORDER BY No\_Of\_Workers DESC;

**Q-24. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also Managers.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT DISTINCT W.FIRST\_NAME, T.WORKER\_TITLE

FROM Worker W

INNER JOIN Title T

ON W.WORKER\_ID = T.WORKER\_REF\_ID

AND T.WORKER\_TITLE in ('Manager');

**Q-25. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT WORKER\_TITLE, AFFECTED\_FROM, COUNT(\*)

FROM Title

GROUP BY WORKER\_TITLE, AFFECTED\_FROM

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

**Q-26. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE MOD (WORKER\_ID, 2) <> 0;

**Q-27. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE MOD (WORKER\_ID, 2) = 0;

**Q-28. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.**

**Ans.**

The general query to clone a table with data is:

SELECT \* INTO WorkerClone FROM Worker;

The general way to clone a table without information is:

SELECT \* INTO WorkerClone FROM Worker WHERE 1 = 0;

An alternate way to clone a table (for MySQL) without is:

CREATE TABLE WorkerClone LIKE Worker;

**Q-29. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

(SELECT \* FROM Worker)

INTERSECT

(SELECT \* FROM WorkerClone);

**Q-30. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another table does not have.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT \* FROM Worker

MINUS

SELECT \* FROM Title;

**Q-31. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.**

**Ans.**

Following MySQL query returns the current date:

SELECT CURDATE();

Following MySQL query returns the current date and time:

SELECT NOW();

Following SQL Server query returns the current date and time:

SELECT getdate();

Following Oracle query returns the current date and time:

SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;

**Q-32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 10) records of a table.**

**Ans.**

Following MySQL query will return the top n records using the LIMIT method:

SELECT \* FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT 10;

Following SQL Server query will return the top n records using the TOP command:

SELECT TOP 10 \* FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC;

Following Oracle query will return the top n records with the help of ROWNUM:

SELECT \* FROM (SELECT \* FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC)

WHERE ROWNUM <= 10;

**Q-33. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say n=5) highest salary from a table.**

**Ans.**

The following MySQL query returns the nth highest salary:

SELECT Salary FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT n-1,1;

The following SQL Server query returns the nth highest salary:

SELECT TOP 1 Salary

FROM (

SELECT DISTINCT TOP n Salary

FROM Worker

ORDER BY Salary DESC

)

ORDER BY Salary ASC;

**Q-34. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without using TOP or limit method.**

**Ans.**

The following query is using the correlated subquery to return the 5th highest salary:

SELECT Salary

FROM Worker W1

WHERE 4 = (

SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( W2.Salary ) )

FROM Worker W2

WHERE W2.Salary >= W1.Salary

);

Use the following generic method to find nth highest salary without using TOP or limit.

SELECT Salary

FROM Worker W1

WHERE n-1 = (

SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( W2.Salary ) )

FROM Worker W2

WHERE W2.Salary >= W1.Salary

);

**Q-35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select distinct W.WORKER\_ID, W.FIRST\_NAME, W.Salary

from Worker W, Worker W1

where W.Salary = W1.Salary

and W.WORKER\_ID != W1.WORKER\_ID;

**Q-36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select max(Salary) from Worker

where Salary not in (Select max(Salary) from Worker);

**Q-37. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

select FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT from worker W where W.DEPARTMENT='HR'

union all

select FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT from Worker W1 where W1.DEPARTMENT='HR';

**Q-38. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

(SELECT \* FROM Worker)

INTERSECT

(SELECT \* FROM WorkerClone);

**Q-39. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT \*

FROM WORKER

WHERE WORKER\_ID <= (SELECT count(WORKER\_ID)/2 from Worker);

**Q-40. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than five people in it.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(WORKER\_ID) as 'Number of Workers' FROM Worker GROUP BY DEPARTMENT HAVING COUNT(WORKER\_ID) < 5;

**Q-41. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.**

**Ans.**

The following query returns the expected result:

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(DEPARTMENT) as 'Number of Workers' FROM Worker GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;

**Q-42. Write an SQL query to show the last record from a table.**

**Ans.**

The following query will return the last record from the Worker table:

Select \* from Worker where WORKER\_ID = (SELECT max(WORKER\_ID) from Worker);

**Q-43. Write an SQL query to fetch the first row of a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

Select \* from Worker where WORKER\_ID = (SELECT min(WORKER\_ID) from Worker);

**Q-44. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE WORKER\_ID <=5

UNION

SELECT \* FROM (SELECT \* FROM Worker W order by W.WORKER\_ID DESC) AS W1 WHERE W1.WORKER\_ID <=5;

**Q-45. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT t.DEPARTMENT,t.FIRST\_NAME,t.Salary from(SELECT max(Salary) as TotalSalary,DEPARTMENT from Worker group by DEPARTMENT) as TempNew

Inner Join Worker t on TempNew.DEPARTMENT=t.DEPARTMENT

and TempNew.TotalSalary=t.Salary;

**Q-46. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT distinct Salary from worker a WHERE 3 >= (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b WHERE a.Salary <= b.Salary) order by a.Salary desc;

**Q-47. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT distinct Salary from worker a WHERE 3 >= (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b WHERE a.Salary >= b.Salary) order by a.Salary desc;

**Q-48. Write an SQL query to fetch nth max salaries from a table.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT distinct Salary from worker a WHERE n >= (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b WHERE a.Salary <= b.Salary) order by a.Salary desc;

**Q-49. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total salaries paid for each of them.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

 SELECT DEPARTMENT, sum(Salary) from worker group by DEPARTMENT;

**Q-50. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the highest salary.**

**Ans.**

The required query is:

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, SALARY from Worker WHERE SALARY=(SELECT max(SALARY) from Worker);

**EmployeeInfo Table:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EmpID** | **EmpFname** | **EmpLname** | **Department** | **Project** | **Address** | **DOB** | **Gender** |
| 1 | Sanjay | Mehra | HR | P1 | Hyderabad(HYD) | 01/12/1976 | M |
| 2 | Ananya | Mishra | Admin | P2 | Delhi(DEL) | 02/05/1968 | F |
| 3 | Rohan | Diwan | Account | P3 | Mumbai(BOM) | 01/01/1980 | M |
| 4 | Sonia | Kulkarni | HR | P1 | Hyderabad(HYD) | 02/05/1992 | F |
| 5 | Ankit | Kapoor | Admin | P2 | Delhi(DEL) | 03/07/1994 | M |

**EmployeePosition Table:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EmpID** | **EmpPosition** | **DateOfJoining** | **Salary** |
| 1 | Manager | 01/05/2022 | 500000 |
| 2 | Executive | 02/05/2022 | 75000 |
| 3 | Manager | 01/05/2022 | 90000 |
| 2 | Lead | 02/05/2022 | 85000 |
| 1 | Executive | 01/05/2022 | 300000 |

Let us start by taking a look at some of the most frequently asked SQL Query interview questions,

* [Write a query to fetch the EmpFname from the EmployeeInfo table in the upper case and use the ALIAS name as EmpName.](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#fetchname)
* [Write a query to fetch the number of employees working in the department ‘HR’.](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#fetchnumberofemployees)
* [Write a query to get the current date.](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#currentdate)
* [Write a query to retrieve the first four characters of  EmpLname from the EmployeeInfo table.](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#retrievecharacters)
* [Write a query to fetch only the place name(string before brackets) from the Address column of EmployeeInfo table.](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#fetchaddressname)
* [Write a query to create a new table that consists of data and structure copied from the other table.](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#createtable)
* [Write q query to find all the employees whose salary is between 50000 to 100000.](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#employeesalary)
* [Write a query to find the names of employees that begin with ‘S’](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#beginwithalphabet)
* [Write a query to fetch top N records.](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#fetchrecords)
* [Write a query to retrieve the EmpFname and EmpLname in a single column as “FullName”. The first name and the last name must be separated with space.](https://www.edureka.co/blog/interview-questions/sql-query-interview-questions#retrievecolumns)

**Q1. Write a query to fetch the EmpFname from the EmployeeInfo table in upper case and use the ALIAS name as EmpName.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT UPPER(EmpFname) AS EmpName FROM EmployeeInfo; |

**Q2. Write a query to fetch the number of employees working in the department ‘HR’.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE Department = 'HR'; |

**Q3. Write a query to get the current date.**

You can write a query as follows in SQL Server:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT GETDATE(); |
| 1 | SELECT SYSTDATE(); |

### ****Q4. Write a query to retrieve the first four characters of  EmpLname from the EmployeeInfo table.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT SUBSTRING(EmpLname, 1, 4) FROM EmployeeInfo; |

### ****Q5. Write a query to fetch only the place name(string before brackets) from the Address column of EmployeeInfo table.****

Using the MID function in [MySQL](https://www.edureka.co/blog/what-is-mysql/)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT MID(Address, 0, LOCATE('(',Address)) FROM EmployeeInfo; |

Using SUBSTRING

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT SUBSTRING(Address, 1, CHARINDEX('(',Address)) FROM EmployeeInfo; |

### ****Q6. Write a query to create a new table which consists of data and structure copied from the other table.****

Using the SELECT INTO command:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* INTO NewTable FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE 1 = 0; |
| 1 | CREATE TABLE NewTable AS SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo; |

### ****Q7. Write q query to find all the employees whose salary is between 50000 to 100000.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeePosition WHERE Salary BETWEEN '50000' AND '100000'; |

### ****Q8. Write a query to find the names of employees that begin with ‘S’****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE EmpFname LIKE 'S%'; |

### ****Q9.**** Write a query to fetch top N records.

By using the TOP command in SQL Server:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT TOP N \* FROM EmployeePosition ORDER BY Salary DESC; |

By using the LIMIT command in MySQL:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* FROM EmpPosition ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT N; |

### ****Q10. Write a query to retrieve the EmpFname and EmpLname in a single column as “FullName”. The first name and the last name must be separated with space.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT CONCAT(EmpFname, ' ', EmpLname) AS 'FullName' FROM EmployeeInfo; |

### ****Q11. Write a query find number of employees whose DOB is between 02/05/1970 to 31/12/1975 and are grouped according to gender****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT COUNT(\*), Gender FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE DOB BETWEEN '02/05/1970 ' AND ' |

### ****Q12. Write a query to fetch all the records from the EmployeeInfo table ordered by EmpLname in descending order and Department in the ascending order.****

To order the records in ascending and descnding order, you have to use the [ORDER BY statement in SQL](https://www.edureka.co/blog/order-by-in-sql).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo ORDER BY EmpFname desc, Department asc; |

### ****Q13. Write a query to fetch details of employees whose EmpLname ends with an alphabet ‘A’ and contains five alphabets.****

To fetch details mathcing a certain value, you have to use the [LIKE operator in SQL](https://www.edureka.co/blog/like-in-sql/).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE EmpLname LIKE '\_\_\_\_a'; |

### ****Q14. Write a query to fetch details of all employees excluding the employees with first names, “Sanjay” and “Sonia” from the EmployeeInfo table.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE EmpFname NOT IN ('Sanjay','Sonia'); |

### ****Q15. Write a query to fetch details of employees with the address as “DELHI(DEL)”.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE Address LIKE 'DELHI(DEL)%'; |

### ****Q16. Write a query to fetch all employees who also hold the managerial position.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | SELECT E.EmpFname, E.EmpLname, P.EmpPosition  FROM EmployeeInfo E INNER JOIN EmployeePosition P ON  E.EmpID = P.EmpID AND P.EmpPosition IN ('Manager'); |

### ****Q17.**** Write a query to fetch the department-wise count of employees sorted by department’s count in ascending order.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | SELECT Department, count(EmpID) AS EmpDeptCount  FROM EmployeeInfo GROUP BY Department  ORDER BY EmpDeptCount ASC; |

### ****Q18. Write a query to calculate the even and odd records from a table.****

To retrieve the even records from a table, you have to use the MOD() function as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT EmpID FROM (SELECT rowno, EmpID from EmployeeInfo) WHERE MOD(rowno,2)=0; |

Similarly, to retrieve the odd records from a table, you can write a query as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT EmpID FROM (SELECT rowno, EmpID from EmployeeInfo) WHERE MOD(rowno,2)=1; |

### ****Q19.**** Write a SQL query to retrieve employee details from EmployeeInfo table who have a date of joining in the EmployeePosition table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo E  WHERE EXISTS  (SELECT \* FROM EmployeePosition P WHERE E.EmpId = P.EmpId); |

### ****Q20. Write a query to retrieve two minimum and maximum salaries from the EmployeePosition table.****

To retrieve two minimum salaries, you can write a query as below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | SELECT DISTINCT Salary FROM EmployeePosition E1   WHERE 2 >= (SELECTCOUNT(DISTINCT Salary)FROM EmployeePosition E2    WHERE E1.Salary >= E2.Salary) ORDER BY E1.Salary DESC; |

To retrieve two maximum salaries, you can write a query as below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | SELECT DISTINCT Salary FROM EmployeePosition E1   WHERE 2 >= (SELECTCOUNT(DISTINCT Salary) FROM EmployeePosition E2    WHERE E1.Salary <= E2.Salary) ORDER BY E1.Salary DESC; |

### ****Q21.**** Write a query to find the Nth highest salary from the table without using TOP/limit keyword.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | SELECT Salary  FROM EmployeePosition E1  WHERE N-1 = (        SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( E2.Salary ) )        FROM EmployeePosition E2        WHERE E2.Salary >  E1.Salary ); |

### ****Q22. Write a query to retrieve duplicate records from a table.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | SELECT EmpID, EmpFname, Department COUNT(\*)  FROM EmployeeInfo GROUP BY EmpID, EmpFname, Department  HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1; |

### ****Q23. Write a query to retrieve the list of employees working in the same department.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | Select DISTINCT E.EmpID, E.EmpFname, E.Department  FROM EmployeeInfo E, Employee E1  WHERE E.Department = E1.Department AND E.EmpID != E1.EmpID; |

### ****Q24. Write a query to retrieve the last 3 records from the EmployeeInfo table.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE  EmpID <=3 UNION SELECT \* FROM  (SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo E ORDER BY E.EmpID DESC)  AS E1 WHERE E1.EmpID <=3; |

### ****Q25. Write a query to find the third-highest salary from the EmpPosition table.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | SELECT TOP 1 salary  FROM(  SELECT TOP 3 salary  FROM employee\_table  ORDER BY salary DESC) AS emp  ORDER BY salary ASC; |

### ****Q26. Write a query to display the first and the last record from the EmployeeInfo table.****

To display the first record from the EmployeeInfo table, you can write a query as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE EmpID = (SELECT MIN(EmpID) FROM EmployeeInfo); |

To display the last record from the EmployeeInfo table, you can write a query as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT \* FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE EmpID = (SELECT MAX(EmpID) FROM EmployeeInfo); |

### ****Q27. Write a query to add email validation to your database****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT Email FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE NOT REGEXP\_LIKE(Email, ‘[A-Z0-9.\_%+-]+@[A-Z0-9.-]+.[A-Z]{2,4}’, ‘i’); |

### ****Q28. Write a query to retrieve Departments who have less than 2 employees working in it.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(EmpID) as 'EmpNo' FROM EmployeeInfo GROUP BY DEPARTMENT HAVING COUNT(EmpD) < 2; |

### ****Q29. Write a query to retrieve EmpPostion along with total salaries paid for each of them.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT EmpPosition, SUM(Salary) from EmployeePosition GROUP BY EmpPosition; |

### ****Q30. Write a query to fetch 50% records from the EmployeeInfo table.****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | SELECT \*  FROM EmployeeInfo WHERE  EmpID <= (SELECT COUNT(EmpID)/2 from EmployeeInfo); |