MYSQL Project

CREATE DATABASE project;

USE project;

Creating Three Tables:

- Worker Info
- Bonus
- Title

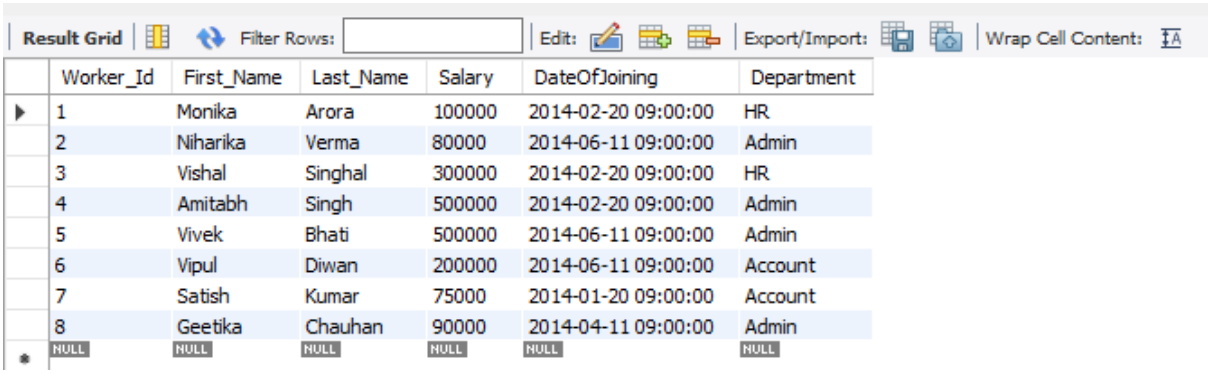
Create Worker Info Table

```
CREATE TABLE Worker_Info(
Worker_Id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
First_Name VARCHAR(255),
Last_Name VARCHAR(255),
Salary BIGINT(20),
DateOfJoining DATETIME,
Department CHAR(25)
);

INSERT INTO Worker_Info (Worker_Id, First_Name, Last_Name, Salary, DateOfJoining, Department) VALUES
(001,'Monika', 'Arora', '100000', '2014-02-20 09:00:00', 'HR'),
(002,'Niharika', 'Verma', '80000', '2014-06-11 09:00:00', 'Admin'),
(003,'Vishal', 'Singhal', '300000', '2014-02-20 09:00:00', 'HR'),
(004,'Amitabh', 'Singh', '500000', '2014-02-20 09:00:00', 'Admin'),
(005, 'Vivek', 'Bhati', '500000', '2014-06-11 09:00:00', 'Admin'),
(006, 'Vipul', 'Diwan', '200000', '2014-06-11 09:00:00', 'Account'),
(007,'Satish', 'Kumar', '75000', '2014-01-20 09:00:00', 'Account'),
(008,'Geetika', 'Chauhan', '90000', '2014-04-11 09:00:00', 'Admin');
```

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info;

Output:



Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

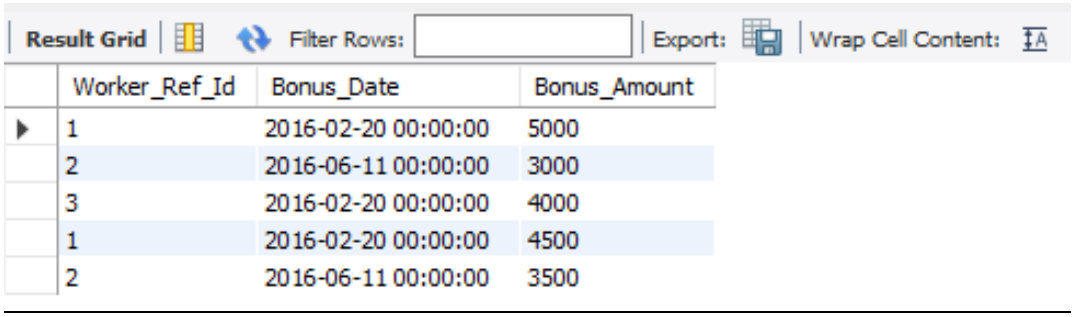
Create Bonus Table

```
CREATE TABLE Bonus(
Worker_Ref_Id INT,
Bonus_Date DATETIME,
Bonus_Amount BIGINT(15),
FOREIGN KEY(Worker_Ref_Id)
REFERENCES Worker_Info(Worker_Id)
ON DELETE CASCADE
);

INSERT INTO Bonus (Worker_Ref_Id, Bonus_Date, Bonus_Amount) VALUES
(1, '2016-02-20 00:00:00', '5000'),
(2, '2016-06-11 00:00:00', '3000'),
(3, '2016-02-20 00:00:00', '4000'),
(1,'2016-02-20 00:00:00', '4500'),
(2, '2016-06-11 00:00:00', '3500');
```

SELECT * FROM Bonus;

Output:



Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Worker_Ref_Id	Bonus_Date	Bonus_Amount
1	2016-02-20 00:00:00	5000
2	2016-06-11 00:00:00	3000
3	2016-02-20 00:00:00	4000
1	2016-02-20 00:00:00	4500
2	2016-06-11 00:00:00	3500

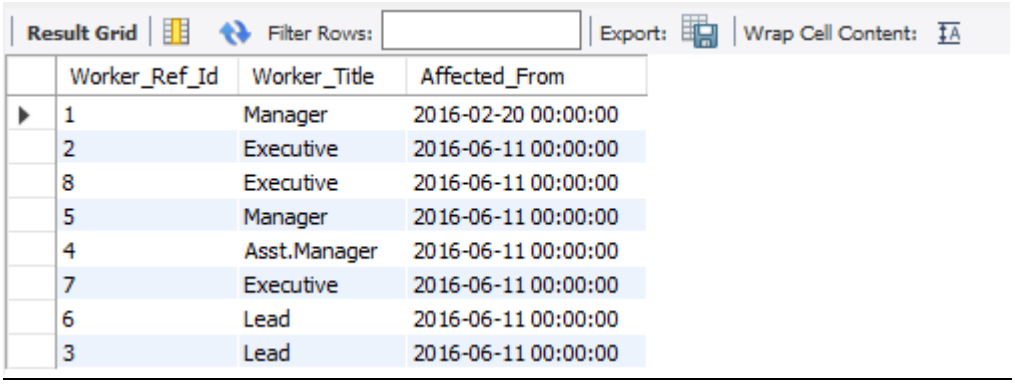
Create Title Table

```
CREATE TABLE Title(
Worker_Ref_Id INT,
Worker_Title VARCHAR(50),
Affected_From DATETIME,
FOREIGN KEY (Worker_Ref_Id)
REFERENCES Worker_Info (Worker_Id)
ON DELETE CASCADE
);

INSERT INTO Title (Worker_Ref_Id, Worker_Title, Affected_From) VALUES
(1,'Manager', '2016-02-20 00:00:00'),
(2, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(8, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(5,'Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(4, 'Asst.Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(7, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(6, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
(3, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00');
```

SELECT * FROM Title;

Output:



Worker_Ref_Id	Worker_Title	Affected_From
1	Manager	2016-02-20 00:00:00
2	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
8	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
5	Manager	2016-06-11 00:00:00
4	Asst.Manager	2016-06-11 00:00:00
7	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
6	Lead	2016-06-11 00:00:00
3	Lead	2016-06-11 00:00:00

Q-1. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from Worker table using the alias name as <WORKER_NAME>.

Query

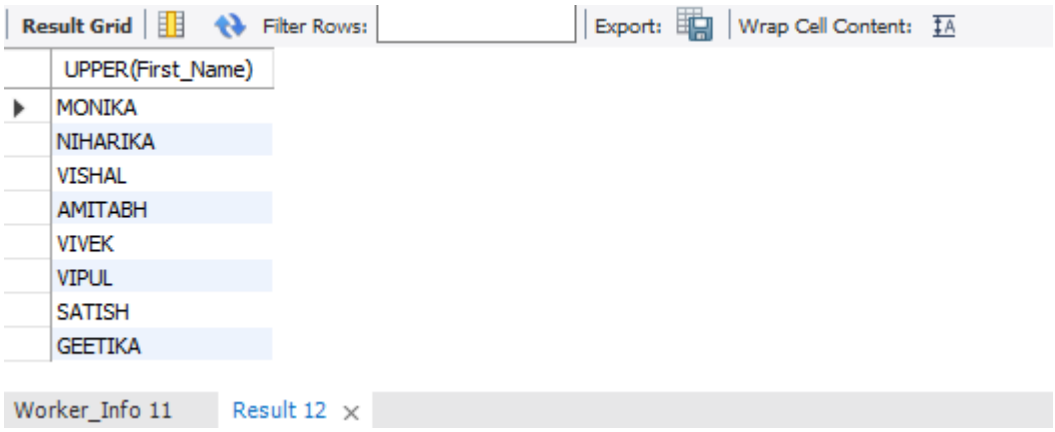
SELECT First_Name AS WORKER_NAME FROM Worker_Info ;

WORKER_NAME
Monika
Niharika
Vishal
Amitabh
Vivek
Vipul
Satish
Geetika

Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from Worker table in upper case.

Query

SELECT UPPER(First_Name) FROM Worker_Info;



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

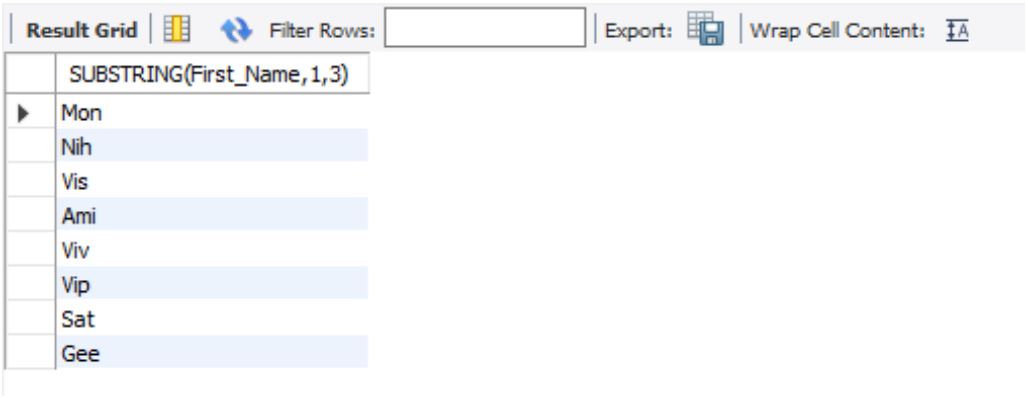
Query

SELECT DISTINCT Department FROM Worker_Info;

Q-4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of FIRST_NAME from Worker table

Query

SELECT SUBSTRING(First_Name,1,3) FROM Worker_Info;



SUBSTRING(First_Name,1,3)
Mon
Nih
Vis
Ami
Viv
Vip
Sat
Gee

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

Query

SELECT INSTR(First_Name, BINARY"a") FROM Worker_Info WHERE First_Name = "Amitabh";

INSTR(First_Name, BINARY"a")
5

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

Query

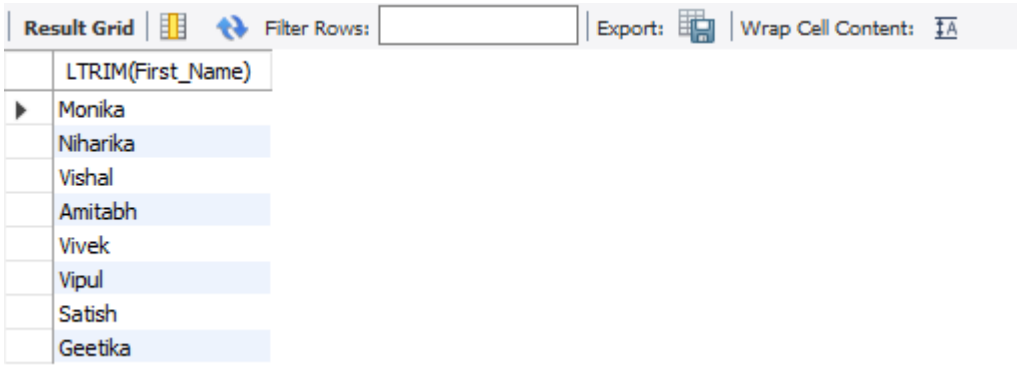
SELECT RTRIM(First_Name) FROM Worker_Info;

RTRIM(First_Name)
Monika
Niharika
Vishal
Amitabh
Vivek
Vipul
Satish
Geetika

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

Query

SELECT LTRIM(First_Name) FROM Worker_Info;

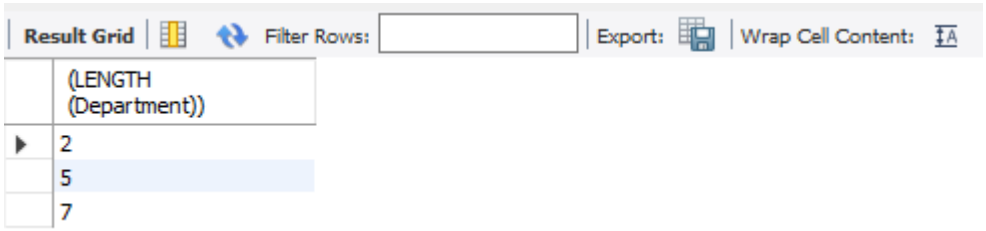

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

LTRIM(First_Name)
Monika
Niharika
Vishal
Amitabh
Vivek
Vipul
Satish
Geetika

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

Query

SELECT DISTINCT(LENGTH (Department)) FROM Worker_Info;


Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

(LENGTH (Department))
2
5
7

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

Query

SELECT REPLACE(First_Name, 'a', 'A') FROM Worker_Info;


Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

REPLACE(First_Name, 'a', 'A')
MonikA
NihArikA
VishAl
AmitAbh
Vivek
Vipul
SAtish
GeetikA

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.

Query

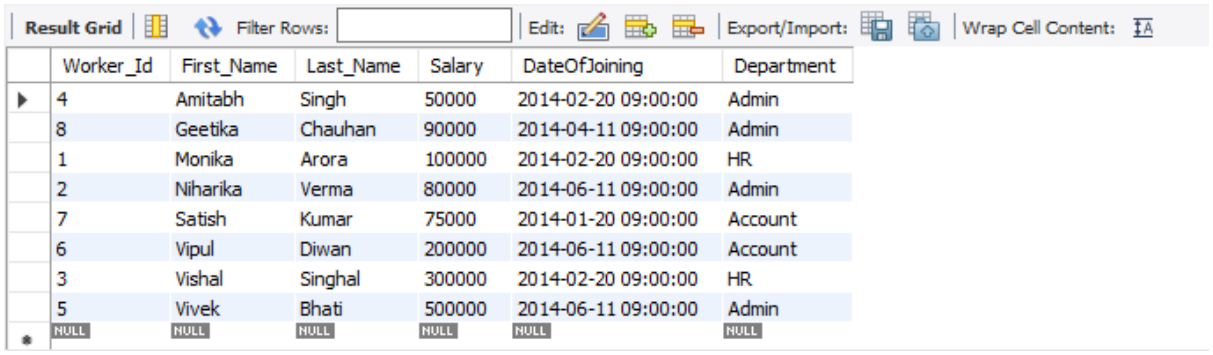
SELECT CONCAT(First_Name," ",Last_Name) AS COMPLETE_NAME FROM Worker_Info;

COMPLETE_NAME
Monika Arora
Niharika Verma
Vishal Singhal
Amitabh Singh
Vivek Bhati
Vipul Diwan
Satish Kumar
Geetika Chauhan

Q-11. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST_NAME Ascending.

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info ORDER BY First_Name;

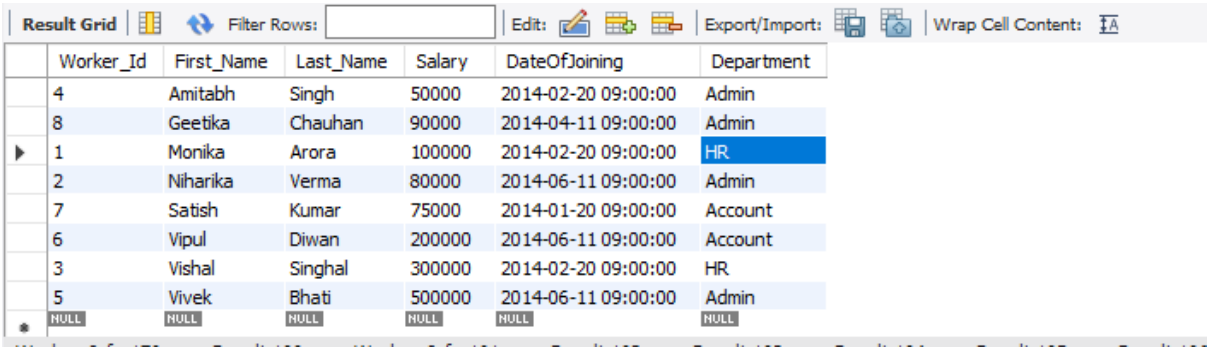


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
4	Amitabh	Singh	50000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info ORDER BY First_Name ASC, Department DESC;

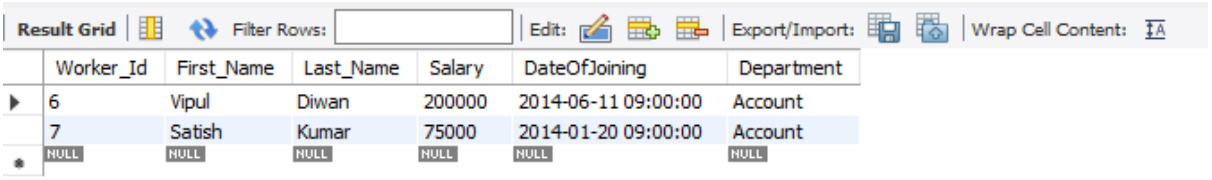


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
4	Amitabh	Singh	50000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE First_Name IN ('Vipul','Satish');

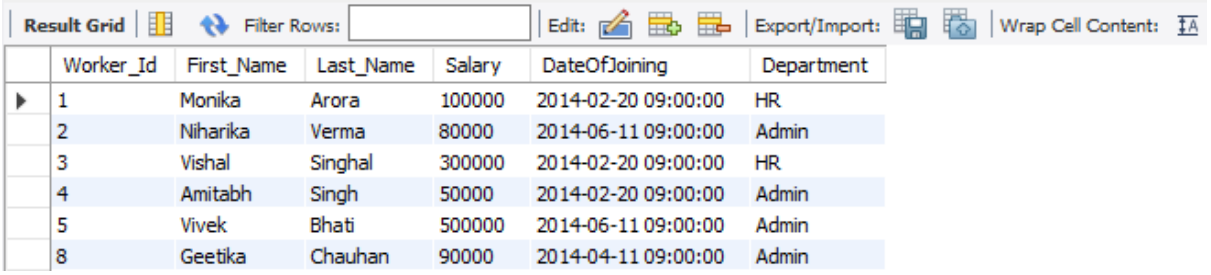


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE NOT First_Name IN ('Vipul','Satish');

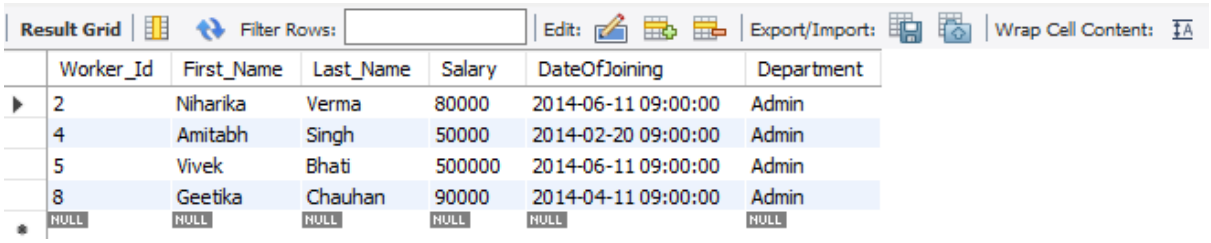


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	50000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin

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

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE Department = 'Admin';
```

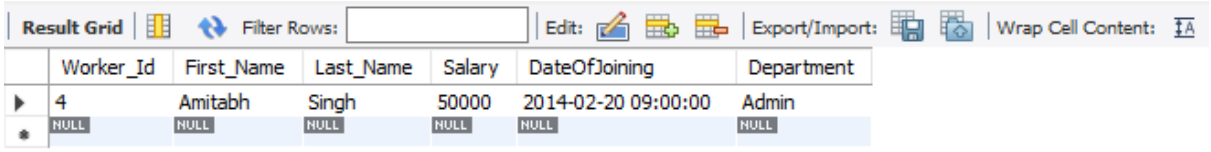


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
4	Amitabh	Singh	50000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME contains ‘a’.

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE First_Name LIKE'a%';
```

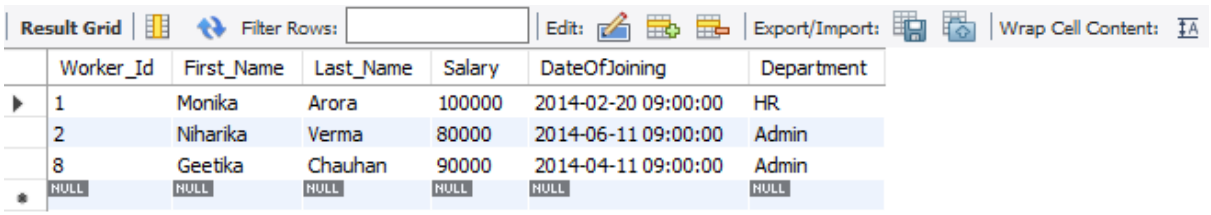


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
4	Amitabh	Singh	50000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE First_Name LIKE'%a';
```

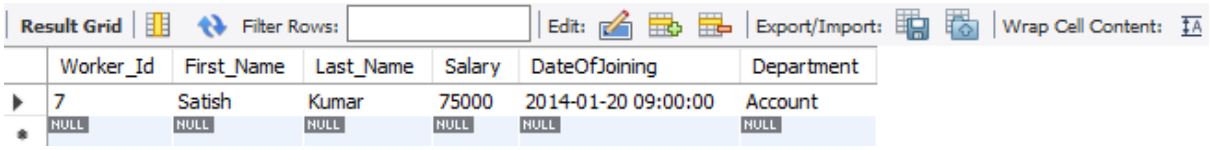


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE LENGTH(First_Name) = 6 AND First_Name LIKE'%h';

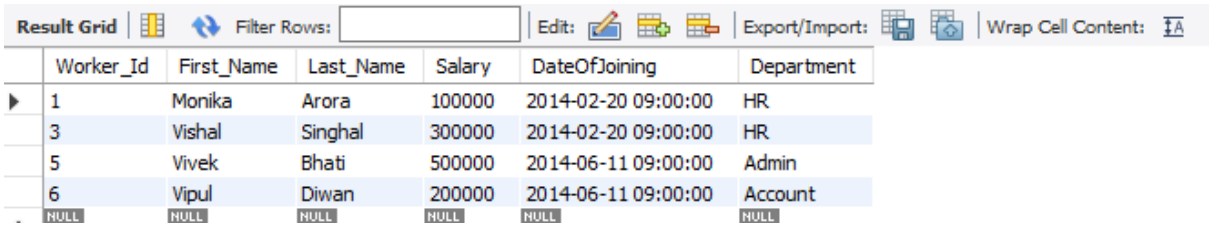


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE Salary BETWEEN 100000 AND 500000;

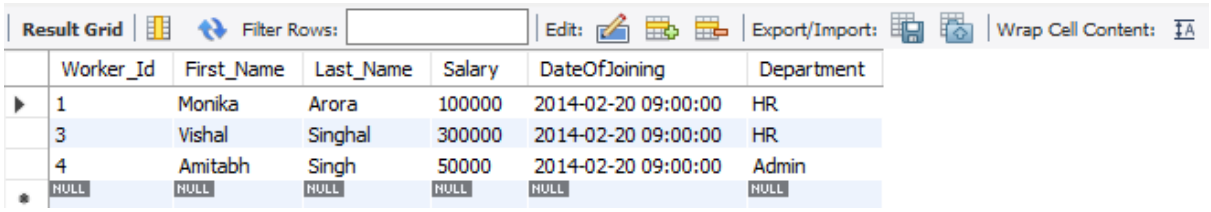


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE DateOfJoining LIKE '2014-02%';



Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	50000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

SELECT COUNT(Department) FROM Worker_Info WHERE Department = 'Admin';

COUNT(Department)
4

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

Query

SELECT CONCAT (First_Name,' ',Last_Name) AS FullName, Salary FROM Worker_Info WHERE Salary BETWEEN '50000' AND '100000';

FullName	Salary
Monika Arora	100000
Niharika Verma	80000
Amitabh Singh	50000
Satish Kumar	75000
Geetika Chauhan	90000

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

Query

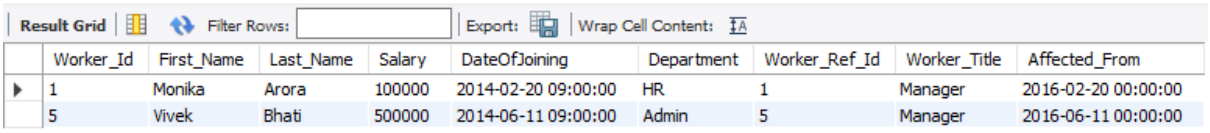
SELECT Department, COUNT(Department) FROM Worker_Info GROUP BY Department ORDER BY COUNT(Department) DESC;

Department	COUNT(Department)
Admin	4
HR	2
Account	2

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

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info t1
INNER JOIN Title t2
ON t1.Worker_Id = t2.Worker_Ref_Id
WHERE Worker_Title = 'Manager';
```

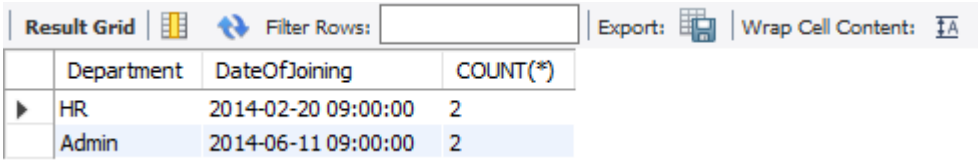


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department	Worker_Ref_Id	Worker_Title	Affected_From
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR	1	Manager	2016-02-20 00:00:00
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin	5	Manager	2016-06-11 00:00:00

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

Query

```
SELECT Department, DateOfJoining, COUNT(*)
FROM Worker_Info
GROUP BY Department, DateOfJoining
HAVING COUNT(*)>1;
```

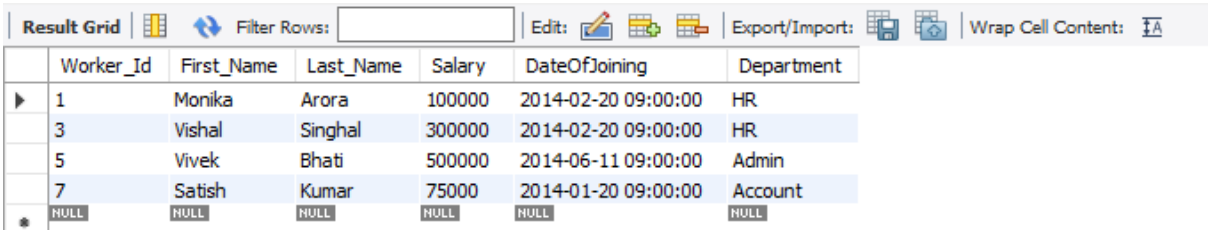


Department	DateOfJoining	COUNT(*)
HR	2014-02-20 09:00:00	2
Admin	2014-06-11 09:00:00	2

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

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE MOD(Worker_Id, 2 ) <> 0;
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE Worker_Id %2!= 0;
```

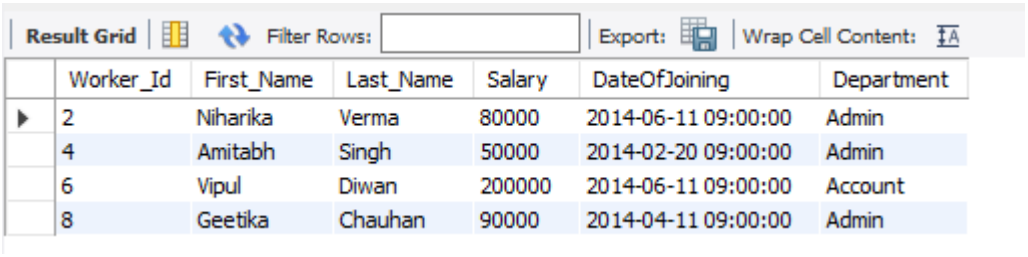


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE MOD(Worker_Id, 2) = 0;
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info WHERE Worker_Id %2= 0;



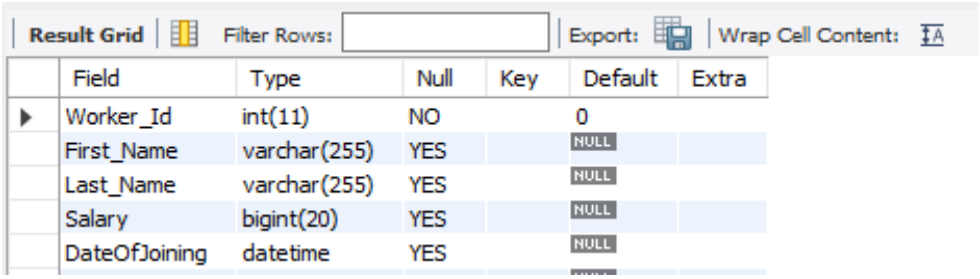
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
4	Amitabh	Singh	50000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin

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

Query

CREATE TABLE Duplicate_Table Select * FROM Worker_Info;
DESCRIBE Duplicate_Table;



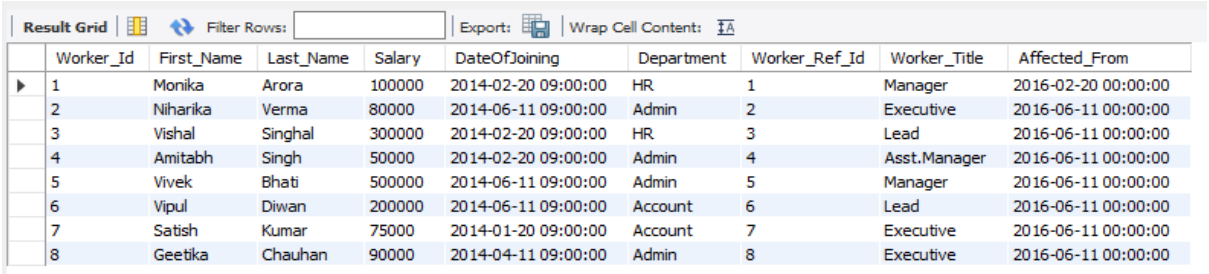
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Worker_Id	int(11)	NO		0	
First_Name	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
Last_Name	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
Salary	bigint(20)	YES		NULL	
DateOfJoining	datetime	YES		NULL	

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info t1
INNER JOIN Title t2
ON t1.Worker_Id = t2.Worker_Ref_Id;



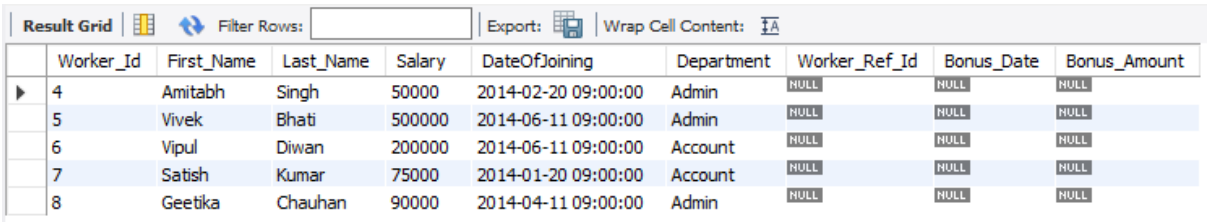
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department	Worker_Ref_Id	Worker_Title	Affected_From
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR	1	Manager	2016-02-20 00:00:00
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin	2	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR	3	Lead	2016-06-11 00:00:00
4	Amitabh	Singh	50000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin	4	Asst.Manager	2016-06-11 00:00:00
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin	5	Manager	2016-06-11 00:00:00
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account	6	Lead	2016-06-11 00:00:00
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account	7	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin	8	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00

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

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info t1
LEFT JOIN Bonus t2
ON t1.Worker_Id = t2.Worker_Ref_Id
WHERE t2.Worker_Ref_Id IS NULL;
```



Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department	Worker_Ref_Id	Bonus_Date	Bonus_Amount
4	Amitabh	Singh	50000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin	NULL	NULL	NULL
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin	NULL	NULL	NULL
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account	NULL	NULL	NULL
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account	NULL	NULL	NULL
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

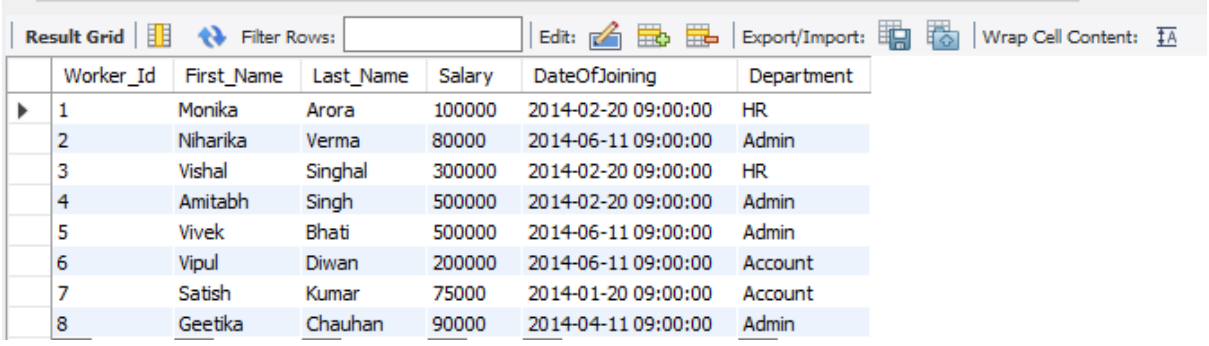
```
SELECT NOW();
```

NOW()
2021-11-18 19:19:24

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

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info LIMIT 10;
```

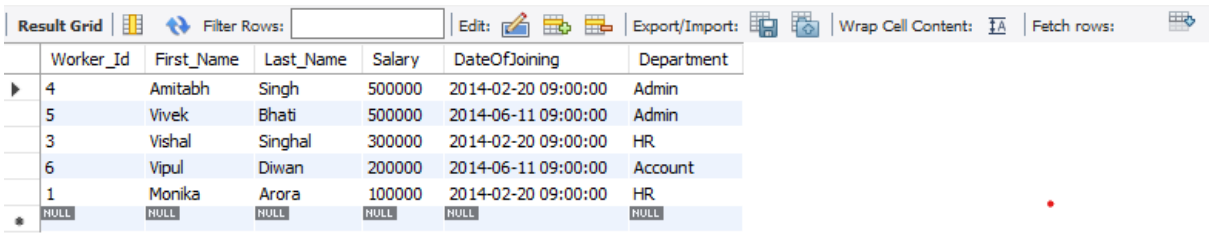


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT 5;



Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

```
SELECT Salary FROM Worker_Info W1
WHERE 4 = (SELECT COUNT ( DISTINCT ( W2.Salary ) )
FROM Worker_Info W2
WHERE W2.Salary >= W1.Salary

 );
```

Salary
100000

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

Query

```
SELECT  W.Worker_Id, W.First_Name, W.Salary
FROM Worker_Info W, Worker_Info W1
WHERE W.Salary = W1.Salary
AND W.Worker_Id != W1.Worker_Id;
```

Worker_Id	First_Name	Salary
5	Vivek	500000
4	Amitabh	500000

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

Query

```
SELECT Salary FROM Worker_Info W1
WHERE 2 = (SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( W2.Salary ) )
FROM Worker_Info W2
WHERE W2.Salary >= W1.Salary

 );

SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM Worker_Info
WHERE SALARY <> (SELECT MAX(SALARY)
FROM Worker_Info);
```

	MAX(SALARY)
▶	300000

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

Query

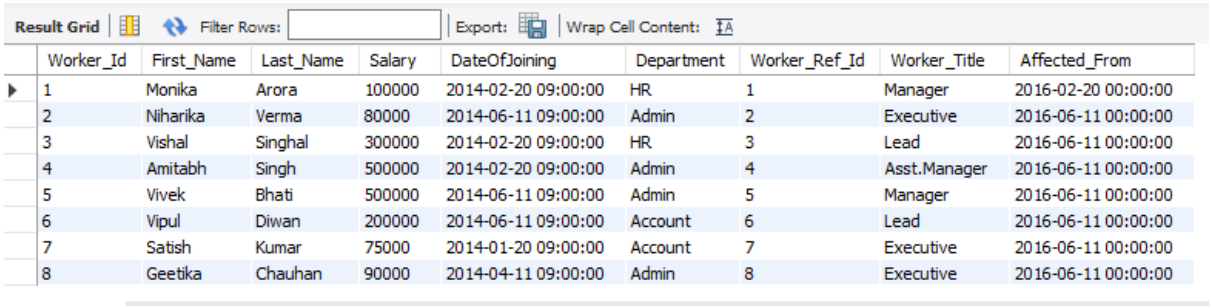
```
SELECT First_Name, Department FROM Worker_Info  WHERE Department = 'HR'
UNION ALL
SELECT First_Name, Department FROM Worker_Info WHERE Department = 'HR';
```

	First_Name	Department
▶	Monika	HR
	Vishal	HR
	Monika	HR
	Vishal	HR

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

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info t1
INNER JOIN Title t2
ON t1.Worker_Id = t2.Worker_Ref_Id;
```



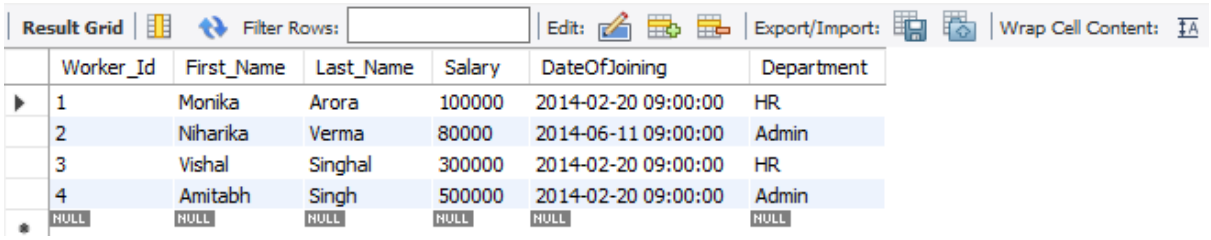
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department	Worker_Ref_Id	Worker_Title	Affected_From
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR	1	Manager	2016-02-20 00:00:00
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin	2	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR	3	Lead	2016-06-11 00:00:00
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin	4	Asst.Manager	2016-06-11 00:00:00
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin	5	Manager	2016-06-11 00:00:00
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account	6	Lead	2016-06-11 00:00:00
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account	7	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin	8	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00

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

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info
WHERE Worker_Id <= (SELECT round(count(Worker_Id)/2,0) FROM
Worker_Info);
```



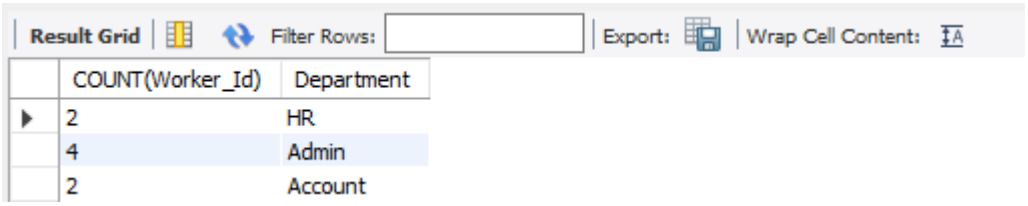
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
2	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
3	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

```
SELECT COUNT(Worker_Id), Department FROM Worker_Info
GROUP BY Department
HAVING COUNT(Worker_Id) < 5;
```



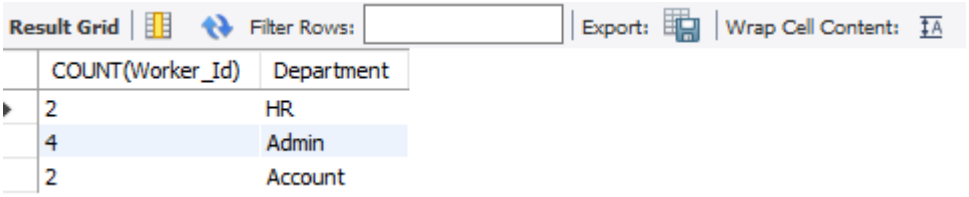
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

COUNT(Worker_Id)	Department
2	HR
4	Admin
2	Account

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

Query

```
SELECT COUNT(Worker_Id), Department FROM Worker_Info
GROUP BY Department
HAVING COUNT(Worker_Id);
```



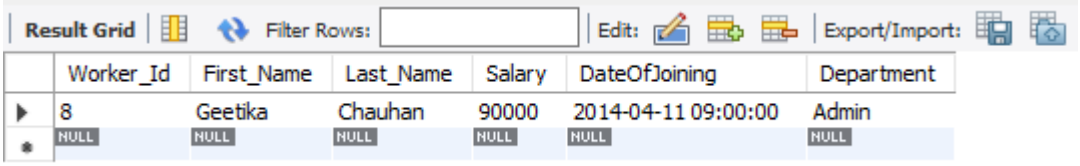
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

COUNT(Worker_Id)	Department
2	HR
4	Admin
2	Account

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

Query

```
SELECT * FROM Worker_Info ORDER BY Worker_Id DESC LIMIT 1;
```



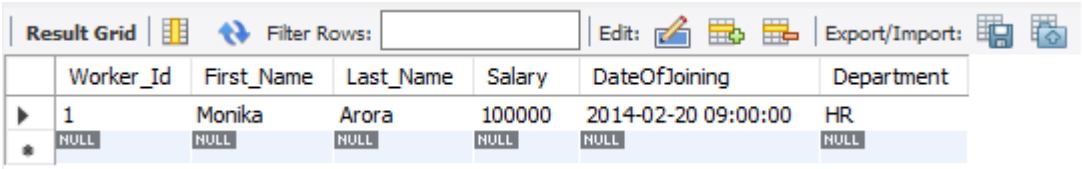
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import:

Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info ORDER BY Worker_Id LIMIT 1;

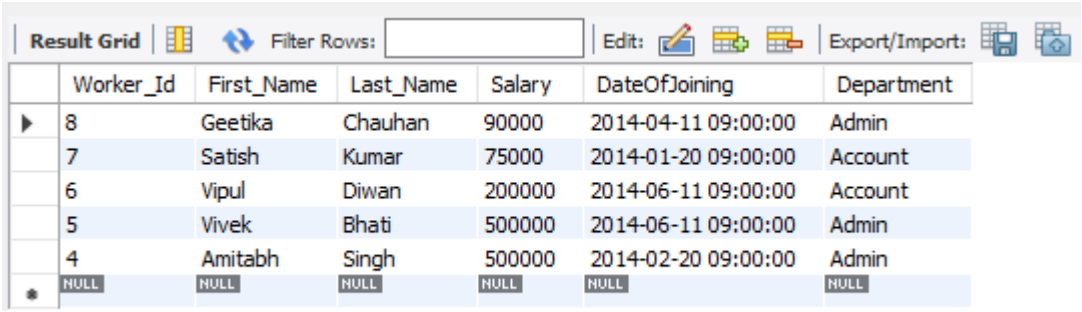


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
1	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

SELECT * FROM Worker_Info ORDER BY Worker_Id DESC LIMIT 5;

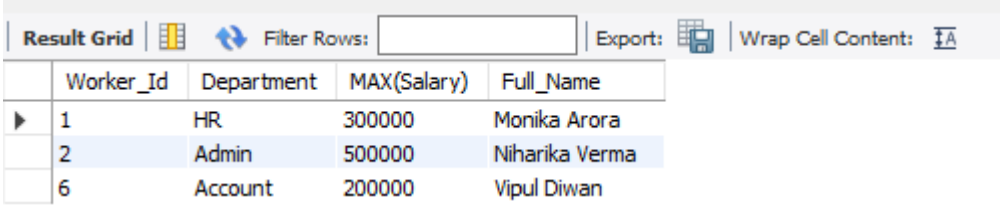


Worker_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	DateOfJoining	Department
8	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin
7	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
6	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
5	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
4	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

Query

SELECT Worker_Id, Department, MAX(Salary), CONCAT(First_Name, ' ', Last_Name) AS Full_Name From Worker_Info
GROUP BY Department;

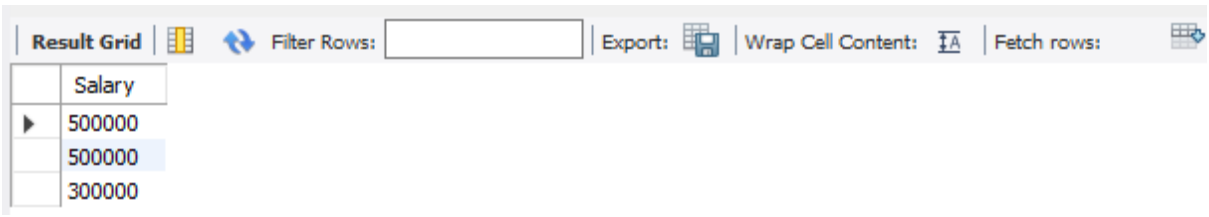


Worker_Id	Department	MAX(Salary)	Full_Name
1	HR	300000	Monika Arora
2	Admin	500000	Niharika Verma
6	Account	200000	Vipul Diwan

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

Query

SELECT Salary FROM Worker_Info ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT 3;

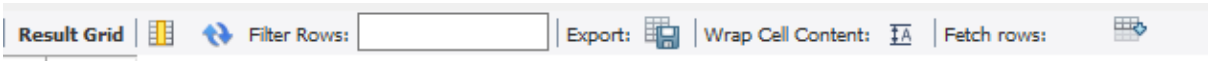


Salary
500000
500000
300000

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

Query

SELECT Salary FROM Worker_Info ORDER BY Salary LIMIT 3;



Salary
75000
80000
90000

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

Query

SELECT Salary FROM Worker_Info ORDER BY Salary DESC;

Salary
500000
500000
300000
200000
100000
90000
80000
75000

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

Query

SELECT Department, SUM(Salary) FROM Worker_Info GROUP BY Department;

Department	SUM(Salary)
HR	400000
Admin	1170000
Account	275000

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

Query

SELECT CONCAT(First_Name, ' ', Last_Name) AS Full_Name, Salary FROM Worker_Info WHERE Salary = (SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Worker_Info);

Full_Name	Salary
Amitabh Singh	500000
Vivek Bhati	500000