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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 500000

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 100000 AND 500000;

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

SELECT \* FROM Worker

WHERE JOINING\_DATE >= '2014-02-01' AND JOINING\_DATE < '2014-03-01';

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

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS Admin\_Employee\_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 Worker\_Count FROM Worker GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY Worker\_Count DESC;

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

SELECT W.\*

FROM Worker W

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

WHERE T.WORKER\_TITLE = 'Manager';

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

SELECT MIN(SALARY) AS Second\_Lowest\_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 FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, SALARY

FROM Worker

WHERE SALARY IN (

SELECT SALARY

FROM Worker

GROUP BY SALARY

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1

);

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

SELECT MAX(SALARY) AS Second\_Highest\_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

WHERE WORKER\_ID = 1

UNION ALL

SELECT \* FROM Worker

WHERE WORKER\_ID = 1;

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

SELECT \* FROM Worker

WHERE WORKER\_ID <= 4;

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

SELECT DEPARTMENT

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(\*) AS Number\_of\_Workers

FROM Worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;

18. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table

SELECT \* FROM Worker

WHERE WORKER\_ID <= 4;

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

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT, SALARY

FROM Worker w

WHERE SALARY = (

SELECT MAX(SALARY)

FROM Worker

WHERE DEPARTMENT = w.DEPARTMENT

);

20. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table

SELECT DISTINCT SALARY

FROM Worker w1

WHERE 2 >= (

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT SALARY)

FROM Worker w2

WHERE w2.SALARY > w1.SALARY

);

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, DEPARTMENT, SALARY

FROM Worker w

WHERE (DEPARTMENT = 'Admin' AND SALARY = (

SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM Worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin'))

OR (DEPARTMENT = 'Account' AND SALARY = (

SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM Worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Account'));