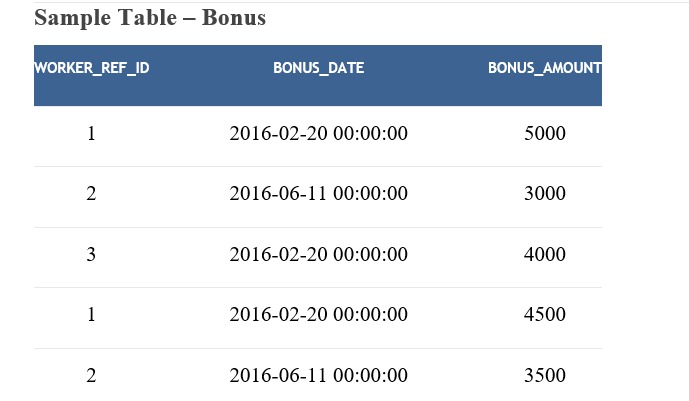
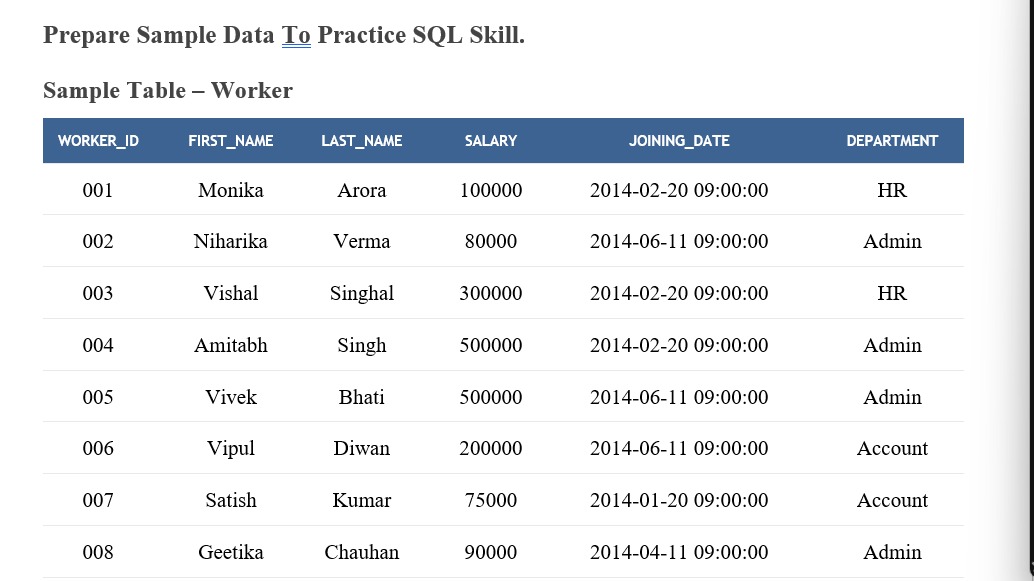
**Mongo DB – Face Prep   
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**Sql Code:**  
  
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Worker;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Title;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Bonus;

CREATE TABLE Worker (

WORKER\_ID INT,

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR(50),

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR(50),

SALARY INT,

JOINING\_DATE DATETIME,

DEPARTMENT VARCHAR(50)

);

INSERT INTO Worker 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');

CREATE TABLE Title (

WORKER\_REF\_ID INT,

WORKER\_TITLE VARCHAR(50),

AFFECTED\_FROM DATETIME

);

INSERT INTO Title 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');

CREATE TABLE Bonus (

WORKER\_REF\_ID INT,

BONUS\_DATE DATETIME,

BONUS\_AMOUNT INT

);

INSERT INTO Bonus 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);  
  
  
**Output:**



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 MONTH(JOINING\_DATE) = 2 AND YEAR(JOINING\_DATE) = 2014;

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 BETWEEN 50000 AND 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 \*  
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 SecondHighestSalary  
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.  
WITH RankedWorkers AS (  
 SELECT \*,

ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY WORKER\_ID) AS rn,

COUNT(\*) OVER () AS total\_count

FROM Worker

)

SELECT \*  
FROM RankedWorkers  
WHERE rn <= total\_count / 2;  
  
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 NumOfWorkers  
FROM Worker  
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;

18. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.  
SELECT \*  
FROM (

SELECT \*

FROM Worker

ORDER BY WORKER\_ID DESC

LIMIT 5

) AS LastFive  
ORDER BY WORKER\_ID;  
  
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  
WHERE SALARY = (

SELECT MAX(SALARY)

FROM Worker AS W2

WHERE W2.DEPARTMENT = Worker.DEPARTMENT

);  
  
20. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.  
SELECT DISTINCT SALARY  
FROM Worker  
ORDER BY SALARY DESC  
LIMIT 3;  
  
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  
WHERE DEPARTMENT IN ('Account', 'Admin')

AND SALARY = (

SELECT MIN(SALARY)

FROM Worker AS W2

WHERE W2.DEPARTMENT = Worker.DEPARTMENT

);