drop database org123;

CREATE DATABASE ORG123;

SHOW DATABASES;

USE ORG123;

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');

select \* from worker;

select \* from title;

select \* from bonus;

#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 >100000 and salary <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<='2014-02-28';

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

select count(\*) from worker where department = "admin";

#8. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000 and <= 100000.

select first\_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(\*) from worker group by department order by count(\*) desc;

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

select \* from worker w inner 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) 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 = (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 first\_name,salary from worker w1 where 2 = (select count(distinct salary)from worker w2 where w2.salary >= w1.salary);

#14. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table

select \* from worker where salary = 80000

union all

select \* from worker where salary = 80000;

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

select w1.\* from worker w1 where(select count(\*) from worker w2 where w2.worker\_id <= w1.worker\_id)<=(select count(\*) / 2 from worker);

#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(\*) from worker group by department;

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

select \* from worker w1 where (select count(\*) from worker w2 where w2.worker\_id >= w1.worker\_id) <= 5 order by w1.worker\_id ;

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

select first\_name from worker w1 where salary=(select max(salary) from worker w2 where w1.department = w2.department);

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

select distinct salary from worker w1 where 3 >= (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 account and admin department

select first\_name from worker w1 where department in("account","admin") and salary=(select min(salary) from worker w2 where w1.department = w2.department);