```
CREATE TABLE employees (
  id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(100),
  job_title VARCHAR(100),
  department VARCHAR(100),
  salary DECIMAL(10, 2)
);
INSERT INTO employees (id, name, job_title, department, salary)
VALUES
(1, 'Rahul Sharma', 'Software Engineer', 'IT', 60000),
(2, 'Priya Verma', 'Software Engineer', 'IT', 65000),
(3, 'Amit Patel', 'Project Manager', 'IT', 75000),
(4, 'Sunita Singh', 'HR Manager', 'HR', 55000),
(5, 'Neha Gupta', 'Software Engineer', 'IT', 62000),
(6, 'Ravi Kumar', 'Project Manager', 'IT', 77000),
(7, 'Meera Nair', 'HR Manager', 'HR', 57000),
(8, 'Arjun Reddy', 'Sales Executive', 'Sales', 50000),
(9, 'Sneha Iyer', 'Sales Executive', 'Sales', 51000),
(10, 'Anjali Desai', 'HR Specialist', 'HR', 52000);
```

SELECT job_title, COUNT(*)
FROM employees
GROUP BY job_title;

SELECT job_title, COUNT(*)

FROM employees

GROUP BY job_title

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

SELECT * FROM employees
LIMIT 5;

SELECT job_title, COUNT(*)

FROM employees

GROUP BY job_title

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1

LIMIT 2;

```
SELECT salary, salary * 0.1 AS 'Bonus'
FROM employees;
SELECT name AS 'First Name', job_title AS 'Designation'
FROM employees;
SELECT CONCAT(name, ' is a ', job_title) AS 'Emp_Designation'
FROM employees;
-- Group by job title with table alias
SELECT e.job_title, COUNT(*)
FROM employees AS e
GROUP BY e.job_title;
-- Filter groups having more than 1 employee with table alias
SELECT e.job title, COUNT(*)
FROM employees AS e
GROUP BY e.job_title
```

-- Limit the number of records with table alias

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

```
SELECT *
```

FROM employees AS e

LIMIT 5;

-- Combine GROUP BY, HAVING, and LIMIT with table alias

SELECT e.job_title, COUNT(*)

FROM employees AS e

GROUP BY e.job_title

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1

LIMIT 2;