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');

#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\_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 \*

FROM Worker, Title

WHERE Worker.WORKER\_ID = Title.WORKER\_REF\_ID

AND Title.WORKER\_TITLE = 'Manager';

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

SELECT SALARY

FROM Worker

WHERE SALARY > (

SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM Worker

)

AND SALARY = (

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 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 COUNT(\*) FROM Worker;

SELECT \* FROM Worker

WHERE WORKER\_ID IN (1, 2, 3, 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 Num\_Employees

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 BETWEEN 4 AND 8

ORDER BY WORKER\_ID ASC;

#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 W1

WHERE SALARY = (

SELECT MAX(SALARY)

FROM Worker W2

WHERE W2.DEPARTMENT = W1.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

)

ORDER BY SALARY DESC;

#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 W1

WHERE DEPARTMENT IN ('Account', 'Admin')

AND SALARY = (

SELECT MIN(SALARY)

FROM Worker W2

WHERE W2.DEPARTMENT = W1.DEPARTMENT

);