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');

show tables ;

# YATHESHT POONIA 22BCE0159

# QUESTION 1 : Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.

SELECT distinct DEPARTMENT FROM Worker;

# QUESTION 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;

# QUESTION 3 : Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE FIRST\_NAME LIKE '%a%';

# QUESTION 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';

# QUESTION 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;

# QUESTION 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;

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

SELECT COUNT(WORKER\_ID) AS EMPLOYEE\_COUNT FROM Worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';

# QUESTION 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;

# QUESTION 9 : Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each department in the descending order

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(WORKER\_ID) AS WORKER\_COUNT FROM Worker GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY WORKER\_COUNT DESC;

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

# QUESTION 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 );

# QUESTION 12 : Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary

# QUESTION 13 : Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table

SELECT SALARY FROM Worker ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1;

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

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE WORKER\_ID = 001 UNION ALL SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE WORKER\_ID = 001;

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

SELECT \* FROM Worker ORDER BY WORKER\_ID LIMIT 4;

# QUESTION 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(WORKER\_ID) < 3;

# QUESTION 17 : Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(WORKER\_ID) AS NUMBER\_OF\_PEOPLE FROM Worker GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;

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

SELECT \* FROM Worker ORDER BY WORKER\_ID DESC LIMIT 5;

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

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT, SALARY FROM Worker W1 WHERE SALARY = (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM Worker W2 WHERE W1.DEPARTMENT = W2.DEPARTMENT);

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

SELECT DISTINCT SALARY FROM Worker ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 3;

# QUESTION 21 : Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the lowest salary in accunt and admin department