QUERY TEST

#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 DATE\_FORMAT(JOINING\_DATE, '%Y-%m') = '2014-02';

#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)

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)

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 \*

FROM Worker

WHERE WORKER\_ID <= (

SELECT MAX(WORKER\_ID) / 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

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

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, DEPARTMENT, SALARY

from Worker w

where DEPARTMENT in ('Account', 'Admin')

and SALARY = (

select min(SALARY)

from Worker

where DEPARTMENT = w.DEPARTMENT

);