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-- Q-1. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from Worker table using
the alias name as <WORKER_NAME>.
select first_name AS WORKER_NAME from worker;

-- Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from Worker table in
upper case.
select UPPER(first_name) from worker;

-- Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from
Worker table.
SELECT distinct department from worker;

-- Q-4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of
FIRST_NAME from Worker table.
select substring(first_name, 1, 3) from worker;

-- Q-5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet (‘b’) in
the first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.
select INSTR(first_name, 'B') from worker where first_name = 'Amitabh';

-- Q-6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table
after removing white spaces from the right side.
select RTRIM(first_name) from worker;

-- Q-7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table
after removing white spaces from the left side.
select LTRIM(first_name) from worker;

-- Q-8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT
from Worker table and prints its length.
select distinct department, LENGTH(department) from worker;

-- Q-9. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table
after replacing ‘a’ with ‘A’.
select REPLACE(first_name, 'a', 'A')  from worker;

-- Q-10. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME from
Worker table into a single column COMPLETE_NAME.
-- A space char should separate them.
select CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS COMPLETE_NAME from worker;

-- Q-11. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker
table order by FIRST_NAME Ascending.
select * from worker ORDER by first_name;

-- Q-12. 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, department DESC;

-- Q-13. Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first
name as “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.
select * from worker where first_name IN ('Vipul', 'Satish');

-- Q-14. Write an SQL query to print details of workers excluding first
names, “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.
select * from worker where first_name NOT IN ('Vipul', 'Satish');
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-- Q-15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT
name as “Admin*”.
select * from worker where department LIKE 'Admin%';

-- Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose
FIRST_NAME contains ‘a’.
select * from worker where first_name LIKE '%a%';

-- Q-17. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose
FIRST_NAME ends with ‘a’.
select * from worker where first_name LIKE '%a';

-- Q-18. 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';

-- Q-19. 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;

-- Q-20. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have
joined in Feb’2014.
select * from worker where YEAR(joining_date) = 2014 AND
MONTH(joining_date) = 02;

-- Q-21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in
the department ‘Admin’.
select department, count(*) from worker where department = 'Admin';

-- Q-22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker full names with salaries >=
50000 and <= 100000.
select concat(first_name, ' ', last_name) from worker
where salary between 50000 and 100000;

-- Q-23. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each
department in the descending order.
select department, count(worker_id) AS no_of_worker from worker group by
department
ORDER BY no_of_worker desc;

-- Q-24. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also
Managers.
select w.* from worker as w inner join title as t on w.worker_id =
t.worker_ref_id where t.worker_title = 'Manager';

-- Q-25. Write an SQL query to fetch number (more than 1) of same titles
in the ORG of different types.
select worker_title, count(*) as count from title group by worker_title
having count > 1;

-- Q-26. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.
-- select * from worker where MOD (WORKER_ID, 2) != 0;
select * from worker where MOD (WORKER_ID, 2) <> 0;

-- Q-27. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table.
select * from worker where MOD (WORKER_ID, 2) = 0;

-- Q-28. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.
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CREATE TABLE worker_clone LIKE worker;
INSERT INTO worker_clone select * from worker;
select * from worker_clone;

-- Q-29. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.
select worker.* from worker inner join worker_clone using(worker_id);

-- Q-30. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another
table does not have.
-- MINUS
select worker.* from worker left join worker_clone using(worker_id) WHERE
worker_clone.worker_id is NULL;

-- Q-31. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.
-- DUAL
select curdate();
select now();

-- Q-32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 5) records of a table
order by descending salary.
select * from worker order by salary desc LIMIT 5;

-- Q-33. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say n=5) highest salary
from a table.
select * from worker order by salary desc LIMIT 4,1;

-- Q-34. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without
using LIMIT keyword.
select salary from worker w1
WHERE 4 = (
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT (w2.salary))
from worker w2
where w2.salary >= w1.salary
);

-- Q-35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same
salary.
select w1.* from worker w1, worker w2 where w1.salary = w2.salary and
w1.worker_id != w2.worker_id;

-- Q-36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a
table using sub-query.
select max(salary) from worker
where salary not in (select max(salary) from worker);

-- Q-37. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a
table.
select * from worker
UNION ALL
select * from worker ORDER BY worker_id;

-- Q-38. Write an SQL query to list worker_id who does not get bonus.
select worker_id from worker where worker_id not in (select worker_ref_id
from bonus);

-- Q-39. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.
select * from worker where worker_id <= ( select count(worker_id)/2 from
worker);
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-- Q-40. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than
4 people in it.
select department, count(department) as depCount from worker group by
department having depCount < 4;

-- Q-41. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number
of people in there.
select department, count(department) as depCount from worker group by
department;

-- Q-42. Write an SQL query to show the last record from a table.
select * from worker where worker_id = (select max(worker_id) from
worker);

-- Q-43. Write an SQL query to fetch the first row of a table.
select * from worker where worker_id = (select min(worker_id) from
worker);

-- Q-44. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.
(select * from worker order by worker_id desc limit 5) order by
worker_id;

-- Q-45. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the
highest salary in each department.
select w.department, w.first_name, w.salary from
 (select max(salary) as maxsal, department from worker group by
department) temp
inner join worker w on temp.department = w.department and temp.maxsal =
w.salary;

-- Q-46. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table
using co-related subquery
select distinct salary from worker w1
where 3 >= (select count(distinct salary) from worker w2 where w1.salary
<= w2.salary) order by w1.salary desc;
-- DRY RUN AFTER REVISING THE CORELATED SUBQUERY CONCEPT FROM LEC-9.
select distinct salary from worker order by salary desc limit 3;

-- Q-47. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table
using co-related subquery
select distinct salary from worker w1
where 3 >= (select count(distinct salary) from worker w2 where w1.salary
>= w2.salary) order by w1.salary desc;

-- Q-48. Write an SQL query to fetch nth max salaries from a table.
select distinct salary from worker w1
where n >= (select count(distinct salary) from worker w2 where w1.salary
<= w2.salary) order by w1.salary desc;

-- Q-49. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total
salaries paid for each of them.
select department , sum(salary) as depSal from worker group by department
order by depSal desc;

-- Q-50. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the
highest salary.
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select first_name, salary from worker where salary = (select max(Salary)
from worker);
```