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) as WORKER_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) as THREE_FIRST

FROM worker;
```

Q-5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet (‘a’) in the first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.

```
Select INSTR(FIRST_NAME, BINARY'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(DEPARTMENT) from Worker;
```

Q-8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its length.

```
SELECT DISTINCT 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 ASC
```

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 ASC,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 lower(FIRST_NAME)=lower('Vipul') or
lower(FIRST_NAME)=lower('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 lower(FIRST_NAME)!=lower('Vipul') AND
lower(FIRST_NAME)!=lower('Satish')
```

Q-15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT name as “Admin”.

```
SELECT *

FROM worker

WHERE lower(DEPARTMENT)=lower('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%' AND length(FIRST_NAME)=6
```

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)=2
```

Q-21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in the department 'Admin'.

```
SELECT count(*) as Admin_Employe

FROM worker

WHERE lower(DEPARTMENT)=lower('admin')
```

Q-22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000 and <= 100000.

```
SELECT concat(FIRST_NAME,' ',LAST_NAME) AS
COMPLETE_NAME

FROM worker

WHERE SALARY>=50000 AND SALARY<=100000
```

Q-23. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each department in the descending order.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT,count(*) AS NUM

FROM worker
```

```
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

ORDER BY NUM DESC
```

Q-24. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also Managers.

```
SELECT *

FROM worker

LEFT JOIN title

ON title.WORKER_REF_ID=worker.WORKER_ID

WHERE title.WORKER_TITLE='manager'
```

Q-25. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.

```
SELECT WORKER_TITLE, AFFECTED_FROM, COUNT(*) as COUNT

FROM Title

GROUP BY WORKER_TITLE, AFFECTED_FROM

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;
```

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.

```
CREATE TABLE workerClone AS

SELECT * FROM worker
```

Q-29. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.

```
SELECT * from worker

join workerclone

ON  workerclone.WORKER_ID=worker.WORKER_ID
```

Q-30. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another table does not have.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker

 JOIN title

ON title.WORKER_REF_ID=worker.WORKER_ID
```

Q-31. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.

```
SELECT CURDATE();
```

Q-32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 10) records of a table.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT 10;
```

Q-33. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without using TOP or limit method.

```
SELECT Salary

FROM Worker W1

WHERE 4 = (

 SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( W2.Salary ) )

 FROM Worker W2

 WHERE W2.Salary >= W1.Salary

 );
```

Q-34. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.

```
SELECT concat(FIRST_NAME,' ',LAST_NAME) as
Complete_Name,salary,count(*) AS N
```

```
FROM worker

GROUP BY salary

HAVING N>1
```

Q-35. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table.

```
SELECT concat(FIRST_NAME,' ',LAST_NAME) as
Complete_Name,MAX(salary)

FROM worker

WHERE salary NOT IN (select MAX(salary) FROM worker)
```

Q-36. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table.

```
select FIRST_NAME, DEPARTMENT from worker W where
W.DEPARTMENT='HR'

union all

select FIRST_NAME, DEPARTMENT from Worker W1 where
W1.DEPARTMENT='HR';
```

Q-37. 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
)
```

Q-38. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than five people in it.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT,count(*) as count

from worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

HAVING count<5;
```

Q-39. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT,count(*) as count

from worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT
```

Q-40. Write an SQL query to show the last record from a table.

```
SELECT * from worker

ORDER BY WORKER_ID DESC

LIMIT 1;
```

Q-41. Write an SQL query to fetch the first row of a table.

```
SELECT * from worker

ORDER BY WORKER_ID ASC

LIMIT 1;
```

Q-42. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.

```
SELECT * from worker

ORDER BY WORKER_ID      DESC

LIMIT 5;
```

Q-43. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department.

```
SELECT t.DEPARTMENT,t.FIRST_NAME,t.Salary

FROM (SELECT max(SALARY) as totalsalary,DEPARTMENT from worker GROUP BY DEPARTMENT) as TempNew

JOIN worker t

ON t.DEPARTMENT=TempNew.DEPARTMENT AND t.salary=TempNew.totalsalary
```

Q-44. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.

```
SELECT  DISTINCT b.salary

from (SELECT salary as salary_max

FROM worker

group by salary

order by salary DESC

LIMIT 3) as a

JOIN worker b

ON b.salary=a.salary_min

ORDER BY b.salary DESC;
```

Q-45. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table.

```
SELECT b.salary

from (SELECT salary as salary_min

FROM worker

group by salary

order by salary ASC

LIMIT 3) as a

JOIN worker b

ON b.salary=a.salary_min

ORDER BY b.salary DESC;
```

Q-46. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total salaries paid for each of them.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT, sum(salary)
```

```
from worker

group by DEPARTMENT
```

Q-47. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the highest salary.

```
SELECT concat(FIRST_NAME,' ',LAST_NAME) as Name,salary

from worker

WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(SALARY) from worker)
```