SQL

Q-1. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST\_NAME” from Worker table using the alias name as <WORKER\_NAME>.

SELECT FIRST\_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) AS NAME 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 'a') AS NAME 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) AS 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) AS 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") AS FIRST\_NAME 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 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");

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

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE DEPARTMENT = "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 HAVING 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;

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE JOINING\_DATE LIKE "2014-02%";

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

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(WORKER\_ID) AS NUMBER\_OF\_EMPLOYEE FROM WORKER WHERE DEPARTMENT = "Admin";

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

SELECT \* 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(WORKER\_ID) AS NUMBER\_OF\_WORKER FROM WORKER GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY NUMBER\_OF\_WORKER DESC;

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

SELECT \* FROM WORKER W INNER JOIN TITLE T ON W.WORKER\_ID = T.WORKER\_REF\_ID WHERE 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, COUNT(WORKER\_REF\_ID) AS NUMBER\_OF\_WORKER FROM TITLE GROUP BY WORKER\_TITLE;

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(WORKER\_ID) AS NO\_OF\_WOKER FROM WORKER GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY NO\_OF\_WOKER DESC;

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 TITLE WHERE MOD(WORKER\_REF\_ID, 2) <> 0 ORDER BY WORKER\_REF\_ID;

Q-27. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE MOD(WORKER\_ID, 2) = 0;

SELECT \* FROM TITLE WHERE MOD(WORKER\_REF\_ID, 2) = 0 ORDER BY WORKER\_REF\_ID;

Q-28. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE LIKE WORKER;

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

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

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

SELECT NOW();

SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP();

SELECT CURRENT\_DATE();

SELECT CURRENT\_TIME;

Q-32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 5) records of a table.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER LIMIT 5;

Q-33. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say n=5) highest salary from a table.

The following MySQL query returns the nth highest salary:

SELECT Salary FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT n-1,1;

SELECT DISTINCT SALARY FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 4, 1;

SELECT \* FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 4, 1;

Q-34. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without using TOP or limit method.

The following query is using the correlated subquery to return the 5th highest salary:

SELECT Salary

FROM Worker W1

WHERE 4 = (

SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( W2.Salary ) )

FROM Worker W2

WHERE W2.Salary >= W1.Salary

);

Use the following generic method to find nth highest salary without using TOP or limit.

SELECT Salary

FROM Worker W1

WHERE n-1 = (

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 \* FROM WORKER W, WORKER W1 WHERE W.SALARY = W1.SALARY AND W.WORKER\_ID != W1.WORKER\_ID;

SELECT DISTINCT W.FIRST\_NAME, W.LAST\_NAME, W.SALARY, W.DEPARTMENT FROM WORKER W, WORKER W1 WHERE W.SALARY = W1.SALARY AND W.WORKER\_ID != W1.WORKER\_ID;

Q-36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table.(WITH NAME!!!)

SELECT MAX(SALARY) AS SALARY FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY NOT IN (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM WORKER);

SELECT MAX(SALARY) AS SALARY FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM WORKER);

SELECT DISTINCT SALARY FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 1,1;

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY = (SELECT DISTINCT(SALARY) FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 1,1);

37. Write an SQL query to show the THIRD highest salary from a table.(WITH NAME!!!)

SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM WORKER));

SELECT DISTINCT(SALARY) FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY = (SELECT DISTINCT(SALARY) FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY = (SELECT DISTINCT(SALARY) FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 2,1));

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY = (SELECT DISTINCT(SALARY) FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY = (SELECT DISTINCT(SALARY) FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 2,1));

Q-38. 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);

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE DEPARTMENT = "HR" UNION ALL SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE DEPARTMENT = "HR";

SELECT WORKER\_REF\_ID, WORKER\_TITLE FROM TITLE WHERE WORKER\_TITLE='Asst. Manager' UNION ALL SELECT WORKER\_REF\_ID, WORKER\_TITLE FROM TITLE WHERE WORKER\_TITLE='Asst. Manager';

Q-38. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.

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);

Q-40. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than five people in it.

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(WORKER\_ID) AS NO\_OF\_WORKERS FROM WORKER GROUP BY DEPARTMENT HAVING NO\_OF\_WORKERS < 5;

Q-41. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(WORKER\_ID) AS NO\_OF\_WORKERS FROM WORKER GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY NO\_OF\_WORKERS DESC;

Q-42. Write an SQL query to show the last record from a table.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER ORDER BY WORKER\_ID DESC LIMIT 1;

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 ORDER BY WORKER\_ID ASC LIMIT 1;

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE WORKER\_ID = (SELECT MIN(WORKER\_ID) FROM WORKER);

Q-44. Write an SQL query to fetch the last/FIRST five records from a table.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER ORDER BY WORKER\_ID ASC LIMIT 5;

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE WORKER\_ID <= 5;

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

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE WORKER\_ID

Q-45. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department.

SELECT DEPARTMENT, FIRST\_NAME, SALARY FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY IN (SELECT MAX(SALARY) AS SALARY FROM WORKER GROUP BY DEPARTMENT);

SELECT DEPARTMENT, FIRST\_NAME, MAX(SALARY) AS SALARY FROM WORKER GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;

SELECT WORKER\_ID , FIRST\_NAME, SALARY, DEPARTMENT FROM WORKER

where (DEPARTMENT, SALARY) in (select DEPARTMENT, max(salary) from WORKER group by DEPARTMENT);

Q-46. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.

SELECT SALARY FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 3;

SELECT \* FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 3;

SELECT DEPARTMENT, SALARY AS SALARY FROM WORKER GROUP BY SALARY ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 3;

Q-47. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table.

SELECT SALARY FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY ASC LIMIT 3;

SELECT DEPARTMENT, SALARY AS SALARY FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY ASC LIMIT 3;

Q-48. Write an SQL query to fetch nth(3RD) max salaries from a table.

SELECT SALARY FROM WORKER ORDER BY SALARY DESC LIMIT 2, 1;

Q-49. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total salaries paid for each of them.

SELECT DEPARTMENT, SUM(SALARY) AS SALARY FROM WORKER GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY SALARY DESC;

Q-50. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the highest salary.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY IN (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM WORKER);