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

<EMPLOYEE\_NAME>.

Ans.

## select FIRST\_NAME AS "EMPLOYEE NAME"

**from employee;**

Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST\_NAME” from EMPLOYEE table in upper case.

Ans.

### select upper(FIRST\_NAME) from employee;

Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from EMPLOYEE table.

Ans.

The required query is:

# select distinct department from employee;

Q-4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of FIRST\_NAME from EMPLOYEE table.

Ans.

The required query is:

### select SUBSTRING(FIRST\_NAME,1,3) from employee;

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

Ans.

The required query is:

**Select INSTR(FIRST\_NAME, BINARY'a')**

**from employee where FIRST\_NAME = 'Am**

# itabh';

Q-6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from EMPLOYEE table after removing white spaces from right

side.

Ans:

The required query is:

### Select RTRIM(FIRST\_NAME) from employee;

Q-7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from EMPLOYEE table after removing white spaces from the left side.

Ans.

The required query is:

### Select LTRIM(DEPARTMENT) from employee;

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

Ans.

The required query is:

### select distinct( length(department)) from employee;

Q-9. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from EMPLOYEE table after replacing ‘a’ with ‘A’.

Ans.

The required query is:

### elect replace(FIRST\_NAME,'a','A') from employee;

Q-10. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME from EMPLOYEE table into a single column

COMPLETE\_NAME. A space char should separate them. Ans.

The required query is:

**Select CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME, ' ', LAST\_NAME) AS**

**'COMPLETE\_NAME' from employee;**

Q-11. Write an SQL query to print all EMPLOYEE details from the EMPLOYEE table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending.

Ans.

The required query is:

**select\* from employee order by FIRST\_NAME ;**

Q-12. Write an SQL query to print all EMPLOYEE details from the EMPLOYEE table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending.

Ans.

The required query is:

### select\* from employee order by FIRST\_NAME asc,DEPARTMENT desc;

Q-13. Write an SQL query to print details for EMPLOYEEs with the first name as “Vipul” and “Satish” from EMPLOYEE table.

Ans.

## Select \* from employee where FIRST\_NAME in ('Vipul','Satish');

The required query is:

Q-14. Write an SQL query to print details of EMPLOYEEs excluding first names, “Vipul” and “Satish” from EMPLOYEE table.

Ans.

The required query is:

# Select \* from employee where FIRST\_NAME not in ('Vipul','Satish');

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

Ans.

The required query is:

# select\*from employee where department='Admin';

**or**

# select\*from employee where department like 'Admin%';

Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the EMPLOYEEs whose FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’. Ans.

The required query is:

# select\*from employee where FIRST\_NAME like'%a%';

Q-17. Write an SQL query to print details of the EMPLOYEEs whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘a’. Ans.

The required query is:

## select\*from employee where FIRST\_NAME like'%a';

Q-18. Write an SQL query to print details of the EMPLOYEEs whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘h’ and contains six alphabets.

Ans.

The required query is:

## select\*from employee where FIRST\_NAME like' h ';

Q-19. Write an SQL query to print details of the EMPLOYEEs whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000.

Ans.

The required query is:

## select \* from employee where SALARY between 100000 and 500000;

Q-20. Write an SQL query to print details of the EMPLOYEEs who have joined in Feb’2014.

Ans.

The required query is:

**select \*from employee 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’.

Ans.

The required query is:

## select count(\*) as total\_employee from employee where department='Admin';

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

Ans.

The required query is:

**SELECT CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME, ' ', LAST\_NAME) As employee\_Name, Salary from employee WHERE Salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000;**

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

Ans.

The required query is:

**select DEPARTMENT, count(employee\_ID) No\_Of\_employee from employee GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY No\_Of\_employee desc;**

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

Ans.

The required query is:

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

Ans.

### SELECT EMPLOYEE\_TITLE, AFFECTED\_FROM, COUNT(\*) FROM Title

**GROUP BY EMPLOYEE\_TITLE, AFFECTED\_FROM HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;**

The required query is:

### Ans. SELECT SALARY,count(\*) from employee group by SALARY having count(\*)>1;

The required query is:

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

Ans.

The required query is:

**select \* from employee where mod(employee\_id,2)=0;**

# -----------------------

## For odd rows

**select \* from employee where mod(employee\_id,2)<>0;**

Q-28. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.

**Ans. select now();**

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**For current date: select now();**

Q-29. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 10) records of a table.

Ans.

### select\* from employee order by salary desc limit 10;

Q-30. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.

Ans.

The required query is:

### select\* from employee order by salary desc limit 3;