

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

Ans.

Select FIRST\_NAME AS WORKER\_NAME from Worker;

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

Ans.

Select upper(FIRST\_NAME) from Worker;

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

Ans.

Select distinct DEPARTMENT from Worker;

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

Ans.

Select substr(FIRST\_NAME,1,3) 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.

Ans.

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

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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'.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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”.

Ans.

Select \* from Worker where DEPARTMENT like 'Admin%';

Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME contains 'a'.

Ans.

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'.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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'.

Ans.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';

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

Ans.

SELECT CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME, ' ', LAST\_NAME) As Worker\_Name, Salary

FROM worker

WHERE WORKER\_ID IN

(SELECT WORKER\_ID 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.

Ans.

SELECT DEPARTMENT, count(WORKER\_ID) No\_Of\_Workers

FROM worker

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

ORDER BY No\_Of\_Workers DESC;

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

Ans.

SELECT DISTINCT W.FIRST\_NAME, T.WORKER\_TITLE

FROM Worker W

INNER JOIN Title T

ON W.WORKER\_ID = T.WORKER\_REF\_ID

AND T.WORKER\_TITLE in ('Manager');

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

Ans.

SELECT WORKER\_TITLE, AFFECTED\_FROM, 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.

Ans.

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE MOD (WORKER\_ID, 2) <> 0;

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

Ans.

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

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

Ans.

SELECT \* INTO WorkerClone FROM Worker;

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

Ans.

(SELECT \* FROM Worker)

INTERSECT

(SELECT \* FROM WorkerClone);

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

Ans.

```
SELECT * FROM Worker  
MINUS
```

```
SELECT * FROM Title;
```

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

Ans.

```
SELECT CURDATE();
```

```
SELECT NOW();
```

```
SELECT getdate();
```

```
SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
```

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

Ans.

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

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

Ans.

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

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

Ans.

```
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.

Ans.

```
Select distinct W.WORKER_ID, W.FIRST_NAME, W.Salary
```

```
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.

Ans.

```
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.

Ans.

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

Ans.

```
(SELECT * FROM Worker)
```

```
INTERSECT
```

```
(SELECT * FROM WorkerClone);
```

Q-39. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.

Ans.

```
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.

Ans.

```
SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(WORKER_ID) as 'Number of Workers' FROM Worker GROUP BY  
DEPARTMENT HAVING COUNT(WORKER_ID) < 5;
```

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

Ans.

SELECT DEPARTMENT, COUNT(DEPARTMENT) as 'Number of Workers' FROM Worker GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;

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

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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.

Ans.

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

UNION

SELECT \* FROM (SELECT \* FROM Worker W order by W.WORKER\_ID DESC) AS W1 WHERE W1.WORKER\_ID <=5;

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

Ans.

SELECT t.DEPARTMENT,t.FIRST\_NAME,t.Salary from (SELECT max(Salary) as TotalSalary,DEPARTMENT from Worker group by DEPARTMENT) as TempNew  
Inner Join Worker t on TempNew.DEPARTMENT=t.DEPARTMENT  
and TempNew.TotalSalary=t.Salary;

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

Ans.

SELECT distinct Salary from worker a WHERE 3 >= (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b  
WHERE a.Salary <= b.Salary) order by a.Salary desc;

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

Ans.

SELECT distinct Salary from worker a WHERE 3 >= (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b  
WHERE a.Salary >= b.Salary) order by a.Salary desc;

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

Ans.

SELECT distinct Salary from worker a WHERE n >= (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b  
WHERE a.Salary <= b.Salary) order by a.Salary desc;

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

Ans.

SELECT DEPARTMENT, sum(Salary) from worker group by DEPARTMENT;

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

Ans.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, SALARY from Worker WHERE SALARY=(SELECT max(SALARY) from Worker);