#### 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 (‘a’) in the first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.

* **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.

* **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 dsc;**

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 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) = 2;**

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

* **Select count (\*) FROM worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = ‘Admin’;**

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

* **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.

* **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.

* **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.

* **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.

* **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.

* **SELECT \* INTO WorkerClone FROM Worker;**

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

* **(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.

* **SELECT \* FROM Worker**

**MINUS**

**SELECT \* FROM Title;**

Q-35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.

* **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.

* **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 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.

* **(SELECT \* FROM Worker)**

**INTERSECT**

**(SELECT \* FROM WorkerClone);**

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 '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.

* **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.

* **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 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.

* **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.

* **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.

* **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.

* **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.

* **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.

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