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

Ans. SELECT FIRST\_NAME AS WORKER\_NAME

FROM Worker;

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

Ans. SELECT UPPER(FIRST\_NAME) AS UPPER\_CASE\_FIRST\_NAME FROM Worker;

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

Ans. SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT

FROM Worker;

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

Ans. SELECT LEFT(FIRST\_NAME, 3) AS FIRST\_THREE\_CHARACTERS FROM Worker;

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

Ans. SELECT INSTR(FIRST\_NAME, 'a') AS POSITION\_OF\_A

FROM Worker

WHERE FIRST\_NAME = 'Amitabh';

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

Ans. SELECT RTRIM(FIRST\_NAME) AS TRIMMED\_FIRST\_NAME

FROM Worker;

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

Ans. SELECT LTRIM(DEPARTMENT) AS TRIMMED\_DEPARTMENT

FROM Worker;

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

Ans. SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT, LENGTH(DEPARTMENT) AS DEPARTMENT\_LENGTH

FROM Worker;

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

Ans. SELECT REPLACE(FIRST\_NAME, 'a', 'A') AS MODIFIED\_FIRST\_NAME

FROM Worker;

Q-10. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME from the 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 names “Vipul” and “Satish” from the 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 the 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 = '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' AND LENGTH(FIRST\_NAME) = 6;

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 joined in Feb’2014.

Ans. SELECT \*

FROM Worker

WHERE MONTH(JOINING\_DATE) = 2 AND YEAR(JOINING\_DATE) = 2014;

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

Ans. SELECT COUNT(\*) AS Admin\_Employee\_Count

FROM Worker

WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';