**Assignment**

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

*Query:- Select Fname as WORKER\_NAME from worker;*

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

*Query:- Select UPPER(Fname) from worker;*

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

*Query:- Select DISTINCT department from worker;*

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

*Query:- Select SUBSTRING(Fname,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.**

*Query:- Select instr(fname,BINARY,’a’) as posfeom worker where fname = ’Amitabh’;*

**Q-6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from Worker table after removing white spaces from the right side.***Query:- Select RTRIM(Fname) from Worker;*

**Q-7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table after removing white spaces from the left side.***Query:- Select LTRIM(Fname) from Worker;*

**Q-8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its length** *Query:- Select Distinct department , length(Department) as length from worker;*

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

*Query:- Select Replace(Fname,’a’,’A’) as Fname 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.***Query:- Select \*, CONCAT(Fname,’ ’,Lname) 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.***Query:- Select \* from worker ORDER BY Fname ASC;*

**Q-12. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending.***Query:- Select \* from worker ORDER BY Fname 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.**

*Query:- Select \* from worker where Fname=”Vipul” OR Fname =”Satish”;*

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

*Query:- Select \* from Where NOT Fname=”Vivek” AND NOT Fname=”Satish”;*

**Q-15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT name as “Admin”.***Query:- Select \* from worker where Department=”Admin”;*

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

*Query:- Select \* from worker where Fname Like “%a%”;*

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

*Query:- Select \* from worker where Fname Like “%a”;*

**Q-18. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘h’ and contains six alphabets.***Query1:- Select \* from worker Fname Like “\_\_\_\_\_\_h”;  
 Or  
Query2:- Select \* from worker where Fname Like “%h” AND Length(Fname = 6);*

**Q-19. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000.***Query:- Select \* from worker where Salary > 100000 AND Salary < 500000;*

**Q-20. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014.***Query:- Select \* from worker where JoiningDate BETWEEN “2014-02-01” AND “2014-28-01”;*

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

*Query:- Select count(\*) from worker where Department=”Admin”;*

**Q-22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000 and <= 100000.***Query:- 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.***Query:- Select DISTINCT Department, COUNT(Department) as count from worker GROUP BY Department order BY count DESC;*

**Q-24. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also Managers.***Query:- Select worker.\* , title.workerTitle from worker ,title where worker.wid = title.Worker\_refId AND title.WorkerTitle = “Manager;*

**Q-25. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.***Query:- select WorkerTitle, AffectedFrom, COUNT(\*) FROM Title GROUP BY WorkerTitle, AffectedFrom having COUNT(\*) > 1;*

**Q-26. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.***Query:- select \* from workers where MOD (wid, 2) <> 0;*

**Q-27. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table.***Query:- select \* from workers where MOD (wid, 2) = 0;*

**Q-28. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.***Query:- CREATE TABLE ClonedTable LIKE workers;*

**Q-29. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.***Query:- Select \* from worker INTERSECT select \* from bonus;*

**Q-30. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another table does not have.***Query:- Select \* from workers where wid NOT IN (select worker\_refId from title);*

**Q-31. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.***Query:- Select now();*

**Q-32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 10) records of a table.***Query:- Select \* from worker LIMIT 10;***Q-33. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say n=5) highest salary from a table.***Query:- Select salary 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.***Query:- SELECT Salary FROM worker worker1 where 5 = ( select count ( DISTINCT ( worker2.Salary ) ) from worker worker2 where worker2.salary > worker1.salary; );***Q-35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.***Query:- Select distinct worker.wid, worker.fname, worker.salary from worker, worker worker1 where worker.salary = worker1.salary AND worker.wid != worker1.wid;*

**Q-36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table.***Query:- 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.***Query:- select fname, department from worker where worker. department ='HR'*

*UNION ALL*

*select fname, department from worker where worker1 where worker1. department ='HR';***Q-38. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.***Query:- Select \* from worker INTERSECT select \* from bonus;***Q-39. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.***Query:- Select \* from worker where wid >=(select count(wid)/2 from worker);***Q-40. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than five people in it.***Query:- SELECT department, COUNT(wid) as worker\_count from worker GROUP BY department   
HAVING COUNT(wid) < 5;*

**Q-41. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.***Query:- SELECT department, COUNT(department) as worker\_count FROM worker GROUP BY department;*

**Q-42. Write an SQL query to show the last record from a table.***Query:- Select \* from Workers where wid = (select MAX(wid) from worker);*

**Q-43. Write an SQL query to fetch the first row of a table.***Query:- Select \* from Workers where wid = (select MIN(wid) from worker);*

**Q-44. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.***Query:- Select \* from workers worker wid <5   
 UNION  
 Select \* from (Select \* from worker order by worker.wid DESC) AS Worker1 where Worker1.wid <5;*

**Q-45. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department.***Query:- Select title.department,title.fname,title.salary from(select MAX(salary) as CountSalary,Department from worker GROUP BY Department) as pointer  
INNER JOIN  
worker ON pointer.department=worker. Department AND pointer.CountSalary=worker.salary;*

**Q-46. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.***Query:- Select DISTINCT Salary from worker w1 where 3 >= (Select count(DISTINCT Salary) from workers w2 WHERE w1.Salary <= w2.Salary) order by w1.Salary DESC;*

**Q-47. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table.***Query:- Select DISTINCT Salary from worker w1 where 3 >= (Select count(DISTINCT Salary) from workers w2 WHERE w1.Salary >= w2.Salary) order by w1.Salary DESC;*

**Q-48. Write an SQL query to fetch nth max salaries from a table.***Query:- Select DISTINCT Salary from worker w1 where 5 >= (Select count(DISTINCT Salary) from workers w2 WHERE w1.Salary <= w2.Salary) order by w1.Salary DESC;*

**Q-49. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total salaries paid for each of them.***Query:- 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.***Query:- Select fname,Salary from worker where Salary=(Select MAX(Salary) from worker);*