#### Q-1. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from Worker table after removing white spaces from the right side.

#### SELECT RTRIM(FIRST\_NAME) as FIRST\_NAME FROM Worker;

#### *Note: The RTRIM function is used to remove white spaces from the right side of the FIRST\_NAME column. The as FIRST\_NAME part is optional and is used to give the output column a new name.*

#### Q-2. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its length.

#### SELECT DEPARTMENT, LENGTH(DEPARTMENT) as DEPARTMENT\_LENGTH

#### FROM Worker GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;

#### The GROUP BY clause is used to group the rows by the DEPARTMENT column, so that only unique values are returned. The LENGTH function is used to calculate the length of each DEPARTMENT value. The as DEPARTMENT\_LENGTH part is optional and is used to give the output column a new name.

#### Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch nth max salaries from a table.

*SELECT Salary FROM ( SELECT Salary, DENSE\_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY Salary DESC) as Rank FROM Employee ) as T WHERE T.Rank = 3;*

Note: The inner query uses the **DENSE\_RANK** function to assign a rank to each salary, based on the descending order of salary. The **OVER** clause is used to specify that the ranking should be done over all rows in the table.

The outer query then filters the results to only include the salary with a rank of 3.

To fetch the nth maximum salary, you can simply change the value of **3** in the **WHERE** clause to the desired value of **n**.