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

SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM WORKER;

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

SELECT UPPER(FIRST\_NAME ) FROM WORKER;

1. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from the Worker table.

SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT FROM WORKER;

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

SELECT SUBSTRING(FIRST\_NAME,1,3) FROM WORKER;

SELECT LEFT(FIRST\_NAME,3) FROM WORKER;

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

SELECT INSTR(FIRST\_NAME,”A” ) FROM WORKER WHERE FIRST\_NAME=’Amitabh’;

SELECT POSITION(‘A’ IN FIRST\_NAME) FROM WORKER WHERE FIRST\_NAME=’Amitabh’;

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

SELECT REPLACE(FIRST\_NAME,” “,””) FROM WORKER;

SELECT RTRIM(FIRST\_NAME) FROM WORKER;

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

SELECT LTRIM(FIRST\_NAME) FROM WORKER;

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

SELECT DISTINCT DEPARTMENT,LENGTH(DEPARTMENT) FROM WORKER;

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

SELECT REPLACE(FIRST\_NAME,’a’,’A’) FROM WORKER;

1. 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.

SELECT CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME,+” “+LAST\_NAME) AS FULL\_NAME FROM WORKER;

1. 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;

1. 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 DESC;

1. Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first names “Vipul” and “Satish” from the Worker table.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM WORKER WHERE FIRST\_NAME IN (“VIPUL”,”SATISH”);

1. Write an SQL query to print details of workers excluding first names, “Vipul” and “Satish” from the Worker table.

SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM WORKER WHERE FIRST\_NAME NOT IN (“VIPUL”,”SATISH”);

1. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT name as “Admin”.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE DEPARTMENT='ADMIN';

1. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE FIRST\_NAME LIKE ‘%A%’;

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

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE FIRST\_NAME LIKE ‘%A’;

1. 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’;S

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE FIRST\_NAME=’\_\_\_\_\_H’ AND LENGTH(FIRST\_NAME=6);

1. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000;

1. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who joined in Feb’2014.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE YEAR(JOINING\_DATE)=2014 AND MONTH(JOINING\_DATE)=2;

SELECT \* FROM WORKER WHERE JOINING\_DATE LIKE ‘2014-02%’;

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

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM WORKER WHERE DEPARTMENT="ADMIN";

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

SELECT CONCAT(FIRST\_NAME+’ ‘+LAST\_NAME) AS FULL\_NAME FROM WORKER

WHERE WORKER\_ID IN

(SELECT WORKER\_ID FROM WORKER WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000);

1. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each department in descending order.

SELECT DEPARTMENT,COUNT(DEPARTMENT) 'WORKERS\_COUNT'

FROM WORKER

GROUP BY DEPARTMENT

ORDER BY WORKERS\_COUNT DESC;

1. 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’);

SELECT \* FROM WORKER

WHERE WORKER\_ID IN

(SELECT WORKER\_REF\_ID FROM TITLE WHERE WORKER\_TITLE=’MANAGER’);

1. 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;

1. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER

WHERE MOD(WORKER\_ID,2) <> 0;

1. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table.

SELECT \* FROM WORKER

WHERE MOD(WORKER\_ID,2) =0;

1. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.

CREATE TABLE WORKER2 LIKE WORKER

//IS A EMPTY TABLE

1. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.

SELECT \* FROM TABLE1

INTERSECT

SELECT \* FROM TABLE2

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

SELECT \* FROM TABLE1

UNION

SELECT \* FROM TABLE2

1. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.

SELECT now() "Current Time";

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

SELECT \* FROM WORKER

LIMIT 10;

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

SELECT FIRST\_NAME,SALARY FROM WORKER

ORDER BY SALARY DESC

LIMIT 1 OFFSET 2;

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

SELECT FIRST\_NAME,SALARY FROM WORKER W1

WHERE 1= (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT SALARY ) FROM WORKER W2

WHERE W2.SALARY>W1.SALARY)