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

use iihtdb;

select first\_name as WORKER\_NAME from worker;

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

use iihtdb;

SELECT UPPER(first\_name)

FROM worker;

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

ALTER TABLE `iihtdb`.`worker`

ADD UNIQUE INDEX `WORKER\_ID\_UNIQUE` (`WORKER\_ID` ASC);

;

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

use iihtdb;

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.**

use iihtdb;

SELECT POSITION("a" IN first\_name)

FROM worker;

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

use iihtdb;

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.**

use iihtdb;

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.**

use iihtdb;

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’**

use iihtdb;

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.**

use iihtdb;

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.

use iihtdb;

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.

use iihtdb;

Select \* from Worker order by FIRST\_NAME 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.

use iihtdb;

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.

use iihtdb;

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”.

use iihtdb;

Select \* from Worker where DEPARTMENT like 'Admin%';

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

use iihtdb;

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’.

use iihtdb;

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.

use iihtdb;

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.

use iihtdb;

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.

use iihtdb;

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’.

use iihtdb;

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin';

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

use iihtdb;

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.

use iihtdb;

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.

use iihtdb;

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

use iihtdb;

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.

use iihtdb;

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE MOD (WORKER\_ID, 2) <> 0;

Q-27. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table.

use iihtdb;

SELECT \* FROM Worker WHERE MOD (WORKER\_ID, 2) = 0;

Q-28. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.

SELECT \* FROM iihtdb.workerclone;

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

use iihtdb;

INSERT INTO workerclone

SELECT \* FROM worker;

Q-30. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another table does not have.

USE iihtdb;

INSERT INTO WORKERS (WORKER\_ID,FIRST\_NAME)

SELECT WORKER\_ID,FIRST\_NAME FROM workerclone

WHERE NOT FIRST\_NAME ='Amitabh';