#### Assignment 1:

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

Select FirstName as Worker\_name from Worker

Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.

Select distinct(Department) from Worker table

Q-3. Write an SQL query to show the last 5 record from a table.

Select productName from products

order by productName DESC

Limit 5

#### Assignment 2:

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

Select substring(First\_Name,1,3) from Workers

 Q-2. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet (‘a’) in the first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.

Select INSTR(“Amitabh”, “a”) as Match\_positions

Q-3. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department.

select firstName, sum(Salary) over (partition by Department) as DEPT

from workers;

Assignment 3:

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

#### Select First\_Name where First\_Name in

#### (select RTRIM(First\_Name) as Worker\_Name from products)

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

#### select Department, len(Department) as lengths from workers

#### group by Department

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

Select MAX(Salary) as LargestSalary  
from Workers;

Assignment 4:

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

#### select First\_Name from Workers

#### where First\_Name in (select replace(First\_Name,"c","C") from customers);

#### Q-2. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending.

#### select \* from Workers

#### order by First\_Name AND Department DESC

#### Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the highest salary.

#### select workers, max(salary) as Highest\_salary from products

Assignment 5:

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

#### select \* ,First\_Name, from Workers

#### where First\_Name NOT IN (“Vipul” ,“Satish”)

#### Q-2. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘h’ and contains six alphabets.

#### select First\_Name from customers

#### where length(First\_Name) <=6 and First\_Name like "%h"

#### Q-3. **Write a query to validate Email of Employee.**

select \* from workers where email NOT REGEXP '^[^@]+@[^@]+\. [^@]{2,}$'

Assignment 6:

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

#### Select \* from Workers

#### Where Year ==2014

#### Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.

#### select First\_name, Department, Salary count(\*) from workers

#### group by First\_name, Department

#### having count(\*) >1

#### Q-3. **How to remove duplicate rows from Employees table.**

#### with cte as (

#### select reportsTo,jobTitle ,ROW\_NUMBER() over (partition by reportsTo,jobTitle

#### order by reportsTo,jobTitle) as row\_num from employees

#### )

#### DELETE from cte

#### where row\_num >1

Assignment 7:

#### Q-13. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.

#### select \* from (select employeeNumber, firstName, JobTitle from employees)

#### where mod(employeeNumber,2)= 1

#### Q-14. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.

create table Biology(std\_id int, std\_name varchar(20), mark int default 80);

insert into Biology (std\_id,std\_name) values(101,"Sathes");

insert into Biology (std\_id,std\_name) values(102,"Arun");

insert into Biology (std\_id,std\_name) values(103,"Alagu");

create table Maths(std\_id int, std\_name varchar(20), mark int default 75);

insert into Maths (std\_id,std\_name) values(101,"SAAA");

insert into Maths (std\_id,std\_name) values(102,"TSDS");

insert into Maths (std\_id,std\_name) values(103,"IOUA");

select \* From Maths;

insert into Biology(std\_id,std\_name,mark)

select std\_id,std\_name,mark from Maths;

Assignment 8:

#### Q-15. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.

#### select \* from Biology

#### where marks >50

#### INTERSECT

#### select \* from Maths

#### where marks >50;

#### Q-16. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another table does not have.

select std\_id

from Biology

where std\_id NOT IN

(select distinct std\_id

from Maths);

Assignment 9:

#### Q-17. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 10) records of a table.

#### select \* from employees

#### Limit 5

#### Q-18. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say n=5) highest salary from a table.

select productName, Rate from products

order by rate DESC

limit 5

Assignment 10:

#### Q-19. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without using TOP or limit method.

#### SELECT \* FROM ( SELECT Workers.\*, ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY Salary DESC)rn FROM workers as e ) WHERE rn = 2;

#### Q-20. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.

select p.First\_Name, p.Salary from Workers as p

inner join Workers as p2 on p.Salary=p2.Salary and p.First\_Name <> p2.First\_Name