50 SQL questions

1) Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from Worker table using the alias name as <WORKER_NAME>

```
select first_name as Worker_name from Worker
```

2) Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from Worker table in upper case.

```
select upper(first_name) worker_name from worker
```

3) Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table

```
select distinct subject from worker
```

4) Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of FIRST_NAME from Worker table.

```
select First_name ,left(first_name ,3) as first_name_3 from worker
```

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

```
select first_name , charindex('a' , first_name) as character_position from worker where first_name='amitabh' group by first_name having charindex('a' , 'amitabh') > 0
```

6) Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table after removing white spaces from the right side.

```
select first_name ,rtrim(first_name) as Right_first_name from worker group by first_name
```

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

```
select subject , ltrim(subject) as left_subject from worker group by subject
```

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

```
select  subject , len(subject ) from worker group by subject

select distinct subject , len(subject ) from worker
```

9)Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table after replacing ‘a’ with ‘A’.

```
select first_name , replace(first_name ,'a','A')as repalce_first_name  from worker
```

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

```
select first_name , last_name , concat(first_name,'  ',last_name) from worker
```

11) 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
```

12)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 , subject desc
```

13) Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first name as “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.

```
select * from worker where first_name='vipul' union select * from worker where first_name='satish'
select * from worker where first_name ='vipul' or first_name='satish'
```

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

```
select * from worker where first_name not in('vipul','satish')
```

```
select * from worker where first_name not in (select first_name from
worker where first_name='vipul' or  first_name='satish')
```

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

```
select * from worker where subject like '%admin'
```

16) Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME contains ‘a’.

```
select * from worker where first_name like '%a%'
```

17)Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME ends with ‘a’.

```
select * from worker where first_name like'%a'
```

18) 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'
```

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

```
select * from worker where salaries between 100000 and 500000
```

20) Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014

```
select * from worker where year(joining_date)=2014 and
month(joining_date)=2
```

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

```
select count(subject)no_of_employess_admin  from worker where
subject='admin' group by subject
```

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

```
select first_name,salaries from worker where salaries >= 50000 and
salaries <= 100000
```

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

```
select subject,count(subject)as no_of_workers from worker group by
subject order by subject desc
```

24) Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also Managers.

```
select first_name ,subject ,worker_title from worker,title where
worker_title='manger' and worker.worker_id=title.worker_ref_id
```

25) Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.

```
select salaries , subject, count(*) from worker group by salaries ,
subject  having count(*) > 1

select worker_ref_id , bonus_date , count(*) from bonus group by
worker_ref_id , bonus_date having count(*) > 1
```

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

```
select * from worker where worker_id % 2 <> 0
```

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

```
select * from worker where worker_id % 2 = 0
```

28) Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table

```
select * into Workers from worker
select * into Bonus_1 from bonus
select * into Title_1 from title
```

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

```
select * from worker inner join bonus on worker_id=worker_ref_id
select * from worker inner join title on worker_id=worker_ref_id
```

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

```
select * from workers left join bonus on  worker_id=worker_ref_id
where worker_ref_id is null
```

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

```
select getdate()
```

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

```
select top(10) *  from workers

select top(10) *  from bonus

select top(10) *  from title
```

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

```
select * from worker where salaries=(select top(1) * from (select distinct top(5) salaries from worker order by salaries desc) kk order by salaries
```

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

select distinct salaries from worker order by salaries asc offset 2 rows fetch next 1 row only

35) Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.

select salaries ,count(*) from workers group by salaries

select * from workers where salaries=500000

select wo.first_name from worker wo , worker wr where wo.worker_id<>wr.worker_id and wo.salaries=wr.salaries

36) Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table.

select * from worker where salaries=(select top(1) * from (select distinct top(2) salaries from worker order by salaries desc) kk order by salaries)

37) Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table.

select * from worker union all select * from worker

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

select worker_id from worker intersect select worker_ref_id from title

39) Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.

select top 50 percent * from title

40) . Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than five people in it.

select subject , count(*) as no_of_people from worker group by subject having count(*) < 5

41) . Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.

select subject , count(*) as no_of_people from worker group by subject

42) Write an SQL query to show the last record from a table.

select top 1* from worker order by worker_id desc

43) Write an SQL query to fetch the first row of a table.

select top 1 * from worker

select top 1 * from bonus

select top 1* from title

44) Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.

select top 5 * from worker order by worker_id desc

45) Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department.

select worker_id ,first_name ,last_name from worker where salaries in (select max(salaries) from worker group by subject)

46) Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.

select distinct top 3 salaries from worker order by salaries desc

47) Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table.

select top 3 salaries from worker order by salaries asc

48) Write an SQL query to fetch nth max salaries from a table.

select * from worker where salaries=(select top(1) * from (select distinct top(n) salaries from worker order by salaries desc) kk order by salaries)

49) Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total salaries paid for each of them.

select subject , sum(salaries) from worker group by subject

50) Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the highest salary.

select top (1) first_name, salaries from worker order by salaries desc