```
CREATE DATABASE ORG;
SHOW DATABASES;
USE ORG;

CREATE TABLE Worker1 (
      WORKER_ID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
      FIRST_NAME CHAR(25),
      LAST_NAME CHAR(25),
      SALARY INT(15),
      JOINING_DATE DATETIME,
      DEPARTMENT CHAR(25)
);

INSERT INTO Worker1
      (WORKER_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, JOINING_DATE,
DEPARTMENT) VALUES
            (001, 'Monika', 'Arora', 100000, '14-02-20
09.00.00', 'HR'),
            (002, 'Niharika', 'Verma', 80000, '14-06-11
09.00.00', 'Admin'),
            (003, 'Vishal', 'Singhal', 300000, '14-02-20
09.00.00', 'HR'),
            (004, 'Amitabh', 'Singh', 500000, '14-02-20
09.00.00', 'Admin'),
            (005, 'Vivek', 'Bhati', 500000, '14-06-11 09.00.00',
'Admin'),
            (006, 'Vipul', 'Diwan', 200000, '14-06-11 09.00.00',
'Account'),
            (007, 'Satish', 'Kumar', 75000, '14-01-20 09.00.00',
'Account'),
            (008, 'Geetika', 'Chauhan', 90000, '14-04-11
09.00.00', 'Admin');

CREATE TABLE Bonus (
      WORKER_REF_ID INT,
      BONUS_AMOUNT INT(10),
      BONUS_DATE DATETIME,
      FOREIGN KEY (WORKER_REF_ID)
            REFERENCES Worker(WORKER_ID)
        ON DELETE CASCADE
);

INSERT INTO Bonus
      (WORKER_REF_ID, BONUS_AMOUNT, BONUS_DATE) VALUES
            (001, 5000, '16-02-20'),
            (002, 3000, '16-06-11'),
            (003, 4000, '16-02-20'),
```

```
            (001, 4500, '16-02-20'),
            (002, 3500, '16-06-11');
CREATE TABLE Title (
      WORKER_REF_ID INT,
      WORKER_TITLE CHAR(25),
      AFFECTED_FROM DATETIME,
      FOREIGN KEY (WORKER_REF_ID)
            REFERENCES Worker(WORKER_ID)
        ON DELETE CASCADE
);

INSERT INTO Title
      (WORKER_REF_ID, WORKER_TITLE, AFFECTED_FROM) VALUES
 (001, 'Manager', '2016-02-20 00:00:00'),
 (002, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
 (008, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
 (005, 'Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
 (004, 'Asst. Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
 (007, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
 (006, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'),
 (003, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00');
```

Sample Table – Worker

WORKER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
001	Monika	Arora	100000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
002	Niharika	Verma	80000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
003	Vishal	Singhal	300000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	HR
004	Amitabh	Singh	500000	2014-02-20 09:00:00	Admin
005	Vivek	Bhati	500000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Admin
006	Vipul	Diwan	200000	2014-06-11 09:00:00	Account
007	Satish	Kumar	75000	2014-01-20 09:00:00	Account
008	Geetika	Chauhan	90000	2014-04-11 09:00:00	Admin

Sample Table – Bonus

WORKER_REF_ID	BONUS_DATE	BONUS_AMOUNT
1	2016-02-20 00:00:00	5000
2	2016-06-11 00:00:00	3000
3	2016-02-20 00:00:00	4000
1	2016-02-20 00:00:00	4500
2	2016-06-11 00:00:00	3500

Sample Table – Title

WORKER_REF_ID	WORKER_TITLE	AFFECTED_FROM
1	Manager	2016-02-20 00:00:00
2	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
8	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
5	Manager	2016-06-11 00:00:00
4	Asst. Manager	2016-06-11 00:00:00
7	Executive	2016-06-11 00:00:00
6	Lead	2016-06-11 00:00:00
3	Lead	2016-06-11 00:00:00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Q-11. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST_NAME Ascending.

Q-12. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending.

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

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

Q-15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT name as "Admin".

Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME contains 'a'.

Q-17. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME ends with 'a'.

Q-18. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME ends with 'h' and contains six alphabets.

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

Q-20. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb'2014.

Q-21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in the department 'Admin'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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