TOP 50 SQL queries for interview

```
-- Q-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;

-- Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST_NAME” from
Worker table in upper case.
select UPPER(first_name) from worker;

-- Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of
DEPARTMENT from Worker table.
SELECT distinct department from worker;

-- Q-4. Write an SQL query to print the first three
characters of  FIRST_NAME from Worker table. select
substring(first_name, 1, 3) from worker;

-- Q-5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the
alphabet („b“) in the first name column „Amitabh“ from
Worker table. select INSTR(first_name, 'B')
from worker where first_name = 'Amitabh';

-- Q-6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from
Worker table after removing white spaces from the right
side.
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.
select LTRIM(first_name) from worker;

-- Q-8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique
values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its
length. select distinct department,
LENGTH(department) from worker;
```

```
-- Q-9. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from
Worker table after replacing „a“ with „A“.
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.
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.
select * from worker ORDER by first_name;

-- Q-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, department
DESC;

-- Q-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 IN ('Vipul',
'Satish');

-- Q-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');

-- Q-15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers
with DEPARTMENT name as “Admin*”.
select * from worker where department LIKE 'Admin%';
```

```
-- Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the
Workers whose FIRST_NAME contains „a".
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".
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.
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.
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. select * from
worker where YEAR(joining_date) = 2014
AND MONTH(joining_date) = 02;

-- Q-21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of
employees working in the department „Admin". select
department, count(*) from worker where department =
'Admin';

-- Q-22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker full names
with salaries >= 50000 and <= 100000. select
concat(first_name, ' ', last_name) 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.
select department, count(worker_id) AS no_of_worker
from worker group by department
ORDER BY no_of_worker desc;
```

```
-- Q-24. Write an SQL query to print details of the
Workers who are also Managers.
select w.* from worker as w inner join title as t on
w.worker_id = t.worker_ref_id where t.worker_title =
'Manager';

-- Q-25. Write an SQL query to fetch number (more than
1) of same titles in the ORG of different types.
select worker_title, count(*) as count from title group
by worker_title having count > 1;

-- Q-26. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from
a table.
-- select * from worker where MOD (WORKER_ID, 2) != 0;
select * from worker where MOD (WORKER_ID, 2) <> 0;

-- Q-27. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from
a table.
select * from worker where MOD (WORKER_ID, 2) = 0;

-- Q-28. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from
another table.
CREATE TABLE worker_clone LIKE worker; INSERT
INTO worker_clone select * from worker; select
* from worker_clone;

-- Q-29. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting
records of two tables.
select worker.* from worker inner join worker_clone
using(worker_id);

-- Q-30. Write an SQL query to show records from one
table that another table does not have.
-- MINUS
select worker.* from worker left join worker_clone
using(worker_id) WHERE worker_clone.worker_id is NULL;
```

```
-- Q-31. Write an SQL query to show the current date
and time. -- DUAL select curdate(); select now();

-- Q-32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 5)
records of a table order by descending salary. select
* from worker order by salary desc LIMIT 5;

-- Q-33. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say
n=5) highest salary from a table.
select * from worker order by salary desc LIMIT 4,1;

-- Q-34. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th
highest salary without using LIMIT keyword.
select salary from worker w1
WHERE 4 = (
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT (w2.salary)) from
worker w2
where w2.salary >= w1.salary
);

-- Q-35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of
employees with the same salary.
select w1.* from worker w1, worker w2 where w1.salary =
w2.salary and w1.worker_id != w2.worker_id;

-- Q-36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest
salary from a table using sub-query.
select max(salary) from worker
where salary not in (select max(salary) from worker);

-- Q-37. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in
results from a table. select * from worker UNION ALL
select * from worker ORDER BY worker_id;

-- Q-38. Write an SQL query to list worker_id who does
not get bonus.
select worker_id from worker where worker_id not in
```

```
(select worker_ref_id from bonus);
-- Q-39. Write an SQL query to
fetch the first 50% records from a
table.
select * from worker where worker_id <= ( select
count(worker_id)/2 from worker);

-- Q-40. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments
that have less than 4 people in it.
select department, count(department) as depCount from
worker group by department having depCount < 4;

-- Q-41. Write an SQL query to show all departments
along with the number of people in there.
select department, count(department) as depCount from
worker group by department;

-- Q-42. Write an SQL query to show the last record
from a table.
select * from worker where worker_id = (select
max(worker_id) from worker);

-- Q-43. Write an SQL query to fetch the first row of a
table.
select * from worker where worker_id = (select
min(worker_id) from worker);

-- Q-44. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five
records from a table.
(select * from worker order by worker_id desc limit 5)
order by worker_id;

-- Q-45. Write an SQL query to print the name of
employees having the highest salary in each department.
select w.department, w.first_name, w.salary from
(select max(salary) as maxsal, department from worker
group by department) temp
```

```
inner join worker w on temp.department = w.department
and temp.maxsal = w.salary;

-- Q-46. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries
from a table using co-related subquery
select distinct salary from worker w1
where 3 >= (select count(distinct salary) from worker
w2 where w1.salary <= w2.salary) order by w1.salary
desc;
-- DRY RUN AFTER REVISING THE CORELATED SUBQUERY
CONCEPT FROM LEC-9. select distinct salary from worker
order by salary desc limit 3;

-- Q-47. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries
from a table using co-related subquery select distinct
salary from worker w1
where 3 >= (select count(distinct salary) from worker
w2 where w1.salary >= w2.salary) order by w1.salary
desc;

-- Q-48. Write an SQL query to fetch nth max salaries
from a table.
select distinct salary from worker w1
where n >= (select count(distinct salary) from worker
w2 where w1.salary <= w2.salary) order by w1.salary
desc;

-- Q-49. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along
with the total salaries paid for each of them.
select department , sum(salary) as depSal from worker
group by department order by depSal desc;

-- Q-50. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of
workers who earn the highest salary. select
first_name, salary from worker where salary =
(select max(Salary) from worker);
```