**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 |

To prepare the sample data, you can run the following queries in your database query executor or on the SQL command line.

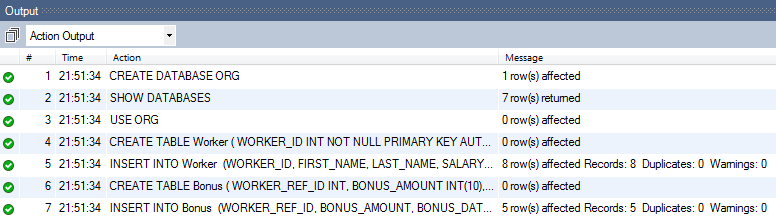
**SQL Script to Seed Sample Data.**

CREATE DATABASE ORG;

SHOW DATABASES;

USE ORG;

Once above SQL would run, you’ll see a result similar to the one attached below.



**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.**

**Notes.**

* The INSTR method is in case-sensitive by default.
* Using Binary operator will make INSTR work as the case-sensitive function.

**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.**