**Assignment1 :-**

1. **Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST\_NAME” from Worker table using the alias name as <WORKER\_NAME>.**
2. Select FIRST\_NAME AS WORKER\_NAME from worker;
3. **Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST\_NAME” from Worker table in upper case.**
4. Select UPPER(FIRST\_NAME) from worker;
5. **Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.**
6. Select DISTINCT DEPARTMENT from worker;
7. **Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of FIRST\_NAME from Worker table.**
8. Select SUBSTRING(FIRST\_NAME,1,3) from worker;
9. **Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet (‘a’) in the first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.**
10. Select INSTR(FIRST\_NAME, BINARY’a’) from worker where FIRST\_NAME= ‘Amitabh’;
11. **Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from Worker table after removing white spaces from the right side.**
12. Select RTRIM(FIRST\_NAME) from worker;
13. **Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table after removing white spaces from the left side.**
14. Select RTRIM(DEPARTMENT) from worker;
15. **Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its length.**
16. Select DISTINCT length(DEPARTMENT) from worker;
17. **Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from Worker table after replacing ‘a’ with ‘A’.**
18. Select replace(FIRST\_NAME,’a’,’A’) from worker;
19. **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.**
20. Select FIRST\_NAME || ‘ ‘ || LAST\_NAME as COMPLETE\_NAME from worker;
21. **Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending.**
22. Select \*from worker order by FIRST\_NAME asc;
23. **Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending.**
24. Select \*from worker order by FIRST\_NAME asc, DEPARTMENT desc;
25. **Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first name as “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.**
26. Select \*from worker where FIRST\_NAME in (‘Vipul’,’Satish’);
27. **Write an SQL query to print details of workers excluding first names, “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.**
28. Select \*from worker where FIRST\_NAME not in (‘vipul’,’satish’);
29. **Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT name as “Admin”.**
30. Select DEPARTMENT from worker where DEPARTMENT=’Admin’;
31. **Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’.**
32. Select \*from worker where FIRST\_NAME like ‘%a%’;
33. **Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘a’.**
34. Select \*from worker where FIRST\_NAME like ‘%a’;
35. **Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘h’ and contains six alphabets.**
36. Select \*from worker where FIRST\_NAME like ‘\_\_\_\_\_h’;
37. **Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000.**
38. Select \*from worker where SALARY between 100000 and 500000;
39. **Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014.**
40. Select \*from worker where TO\_CHAR(JOINING\_DATE,’YYYY’)=2014;
41. **Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in the department ‘Admin’.**
42. Select COUNT(\*) from worker where DEPARTMENT=’Admin’;
43. **Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000 and <= 100000.**
44. Select FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME from worker where SALARY>=50000 and <=100000;
45. **Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each department in the descending order.**
46. Select DEPARTMENT,count(WORKER\_ID) No\_Of\_Workers from worker Group By DEPARTMENT order by No\_Of\_Workers DESC;
47. **Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also Managers.**
48. Select \*from title where WORKER\_TITLE = ‘Manager’;
49. **Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching data in some fields of a table.**
50. Select WORKER\_REF\_ID from
51. **Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.**
52. Select \*from table where mod(column\_name,2)=0;
53. **Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table.**
54. Select \*from table where mod(column\_name,2)<>0;
55. **Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.**
56. CREATE TABLE worker1 Select \*from worker
57. **Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.**
58. Select column1 [, column2]

From table1 [, table2]

[where Condition]

INTERSECT

Select column1 [, column2]

From table1 [, table2]

[where Condition]

1. **Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another table does not have.**
2. Select ‘5000’ from bonus WHERE 5000 NOT IN (Select 5000 from worker);