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;

1. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST\_NAME” from Worker table in upper case.

Select UPPER(FIRST\_NAME) from worker;

1. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.

Select DISTINCT DEPARTMENT from worker;

1. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of FIRST\_NAME from Worker table.

Select SUBSTRING(FIRST\_NAME,1,3) from worker;

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

Select INSTR(FIRST\_NAME, BINARY’a’) from worker where FIRST\_NAME= ‘Amitabh’;

1. 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;

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

Select RTRIM(DEPARTMENT) from worker;

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

Select DISTINCT length(DEPARTMENT) from worker;

1. 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;

1. 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 as COMPLETE\_NAME from worker;

1. 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 asc;

1. 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, DEPARTMENT desc;

1. 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’);

1. 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’);

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

Select DEPARTMENT from worker where DEPARTMENT=’Admin’;

1. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’.

Select \*from worker where FIRST\_NAME like ‘%a%’;

1. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘a’.

Select \*from worker where FIRST\_NAME like ‘%a’;

1. 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’;

1. 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;

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

Select \*from worker where TO\_CHAR(JOINING\_DATE,’YYYY’)=2014;

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

Select COUNT(\*) from worker where DEPARTMENT=’Admin’;

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

Select FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME from worker where SALARY>=50000 and <=100000;

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

Select DEPARTMENT,count(WORKER\_ID) No\_Of\_Workers from worker Group By DEPARTMENT order by No\_Of\_Workers DESC;

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

Select \*from title where WORKER\_TITLE = ‘Manager’;

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

Select WORKER\_REF\_ID from

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

Select \*from table where mod(column\_name,2)=0;

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

Select \*from table where mod(column\_name,2)<>0;

1. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.

CREATE TABLE worker1 Select \*from worker

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

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.

Select ‘5000’ from bonus WHERE 5000 NOT IN (Select 5000 from worker);