Some other keyword based Queries in MySQL – Dated 28/2/17

On the Company Relational Schema, execute the following queries.

1. Display all odd numbered alternate records from '*Employee*' table.
2. Display all even numbered alternate records from '*Employee*' table.
3. Find the year from the given date.
4. Find year from birth date when the date is a VARCHAR column instead of the proper DATE data type.
5. Select first 3 characters of first name.
6. Check whether date passed to Query is the date of a given format or not.
7. Find duplicate rows in a table of your choice.
8. Delete the duplicate records retrieved using the above query without using a temporary table.
9. Delete the duplicate records retrieved using the above query using a temporary table.
10. Extract the 3rd maximum salary. Also find n^{th} max salary.
11. How to get first *3* max salaries. Also find first *n* max salaries.
12. Find the size of the SCHEMA/USER.
13. Display year, month, day as separate attributes from employee's date of birth.
14. Display the current time.
15. Retrieve the date part of the date or datetime expression.
16. Given a date, retrieve the next day's date.
17. Get position of '*a*' in name '*Sundar Pitchai*' from employee table.
18. Get fname from employee table after removing white spaces from left side.
19. Get length of fname from employee table.
20. Get fname from employee table after replacing '*o*' with '***'.
21. Get fname and lname as a single attribute from employee table separated by a '*_*'.
22. Find all employee records containing the word "*Jai*", regardless of whether it was stored as JAI, Jai, or jai.
23. Find the number of employees according to the gender whose DOB is between 05/01/1980 to 31/12/2016.
24. Retrieve the mysql username and password.
25. Find all the employee first name/s whose name consists of three or more words.
26. Get employee details from employee table whose first name ends with '*n*' and name contains 4 letters.

27. Get employee details from employee table whose joining month is "January".

28. Get database date.

29. Fetch data that are common in two query results.

30. Get first names of employees who has '*' in last_name.

31. Find department from dept table after replacing special character with a white space.

32. Retrieve the number of employees joined with respect to a particular year and a particular month from employee table.

33. Extract characters within a specified range of length from department field.

34. Convert the name of the employee to lowercase and then as uppercase.

35. Select FIRST *n* records from a department table.

36. Select LAST *n* records from a department table.

37. Select first name from employee table which contain only numbers.

38. Get fname, lname from employee table as separate rows.

39. Create an empty table *emptem* with the same structure as *emp*.

40. If there are two tables *emp1* and *emp2*, and both have common records. Fetch all the records, but common records only once?

41. Extract only common records from two tables *emp1* and *emp2*?

42. Retrieve all records of *emp1* those should not present in *emp2*?

43. Returns the default (current) database name.

44. Retrieve the current MySQL user name and host name.

45. Find the string that tells the MySQL server version.

46. Perform Bitwise OR, Bitwise XOR and Bitwise AND.

47. Find rows that contain at least one of the two words '*mysql*', '*oracle*'.

48. Find the difference between two dates and print in terms of the number of days.

49. Add one day to the current date.

50. Add two hours and 5000 minutes to the current date and print the new date.

51. Find the floor and ceil values of a floating point number. Also operate on the power, log, modulus, round off and truncate functions.

52. In a string attribute of the company schema, match the following using ***regular expression***.

    a) Beginning of the string.

    b) Match any character (including carriage return and newline).

    c) Match the end of a string.

    d) Any sequence of zero or more characters.

e) Either of the sequences *xy* or *abc*.

53. Compare two strings and print the value '*yes*' if they are equal, else '*no*'.

54. Simulate the "*IF... ELSE*" construct in Mysql for a mark and grade setup.

55. Use IFNULL to check whether an mathematical expression gives a NULL value or not.

56. Grant all the access privileges to a user.