-----------------------------Assignment-2------------------------------------------

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

using the alias name as <WORKER\_NAME>.

Ans. select first\_name worker\_name

-> from worker;

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

upper case.

Ans. select upper(first\_name)

-> from worker;

3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from

Worker table.

Ans. select distinct department

-> from worker;

4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters

of FIRST\_NAME from Worker table.

Ans. select substring(first\_name, 1,3)

-> from worker;

5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet (‘a’) in the

first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.

Ans. select position('a' in first\_name)

-> from worker

-> where first\_name='Amitabh';

6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME , departmentname

from Worker table separated by white space.

Ans. select concat(first\_name," ", department)

-> from worker;

7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table

after removing white spaces from the left side.

Ans. select ltrim(department)

-> from worker;

8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT

from Worker table and prints its length.

Ans. select distinct(department),length(department)

-> from worker;

9. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from Worker table

after replacing ‘a’ with ‘A’.

Ans. select replace(first\_name, 'a', 'A') new

-> from worker;

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.

Ans. select concat(first\_name," ",last\_name) complete\_name

-> from worker;

11. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker

table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> order by first\_name ;

12. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker

table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT

Descending.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> order by first\_name asc, department desc;

13. Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first

name as “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name in ('vipul','satish');

14. Write an SQL query to print details of workers excluding first

names, “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name not in ('vipul','satish');

15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with

DEPARTMENT name as “Admin”.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where department ='admin';

16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose

FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name regexp '^.\*a.\*$';

17. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose

FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘a’.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name regexp 'a$';

18. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose

FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘h’ and contains six alphabets.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name regexp 'h$' and length(first\_name) = 6;

19. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose

SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000.

Ans. select\*

-> from worker

-> where salary between 100000 and 500000;

20. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have

joined in Feb’2014.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where month(joining\_date) = 2 and year(joining\_date) = 2014;

21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in

the department ‘Admin’.

Ans. select department, count(department)

-> from worker

-> where department = 'admin';

22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000

and <= 100000.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where salary between 50000 and 100000;

23. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each

department in the descending order.

Ans. select count(department),department

-> from worker

-> group by department

-> order by count(first\_name) desc;

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

Ans. SELECT \*

FROM

emp

WHERE

empno IN (SELECT mgr FROM emp);

25. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching

data in some fields of a table.

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

Ans. select \*

from (select \*, row\_number() over() as rn from worker)subtable

where rn % 2 <> 0;

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

Ans select \*

-> from (select \*, row\_number() over() as rn from worker) subtable

-> where rn % 2 = 0;

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

Ans create table emp1

-> as

-> select \* from emp;

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

Ans.Select \* (Not working in Mysql)

From emp

Where sal > 2000

Intersect

Select \*

From emp

Where job = ‘manager’

1. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that anothertable does not have.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker w

-> where not exists (select worker\_ref\_id

-> from title t

-> where w.worker\_id = t.worker\_ref\_id);

1. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.

Ans select date\_format(curdate(),'%Y-%M-%D %hh:%mm:%ss');

1. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 10) records of a table.

Ans select \* from worker limit 10;

1. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say n=5) highest salary from a table.

Ans. Select \*

From worker

Order by salary desc

Limit 4, 1;

1. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without using TOP or limit method.

Ans. select \*

-> from (select \*, dense\_rank() over(order by salary) as rn from worker) as Ranked

-> where rn =5 ;

35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary.

36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a

table.

37. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table.

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

39. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.

40. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than

five people in it.

41. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the

number of people in there.

42. Write an SQL query to show the last record from a table.

43. Write an SQL query to fetch the first row of a table.

44. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.

45. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the

highest salary in each department.

46. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.

47. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table.

48. Write an SQL query to fetch nth max salaries from a table.

49. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total

salaries paid for each of them.

50. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the

highest salary.