INSERT INTO Worker

    (WORKER\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, SALARY, JOINING\_DATE, DEPARTMENT) VALUES

        (001, 'Monika', 'Arora', 100000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'HR'),

        (002, 'Niharika', 'Verma', 80000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Admin'),

        (003, 'Vishal', 'Singhal', 300000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'HR'),

        (004, 'Amitabh', 'Singh', 500000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'Admin'),

        (005, 'Vivek', 'Bhati', 500000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Admin'),

        (006, 'Vipul', 'Diwan', 200000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Account'),

        (007, 'Satish', 'Kumar', 75000, '14-01-20 09.00.00', 'Account'),

        (008, 'Geetika', 'Chauhan', 90000, '14-04-11 09.00.00', 'Admin');  
  
-- Q-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;

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

select UPPER(first\_name) from worker;

-- Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table.

SELECT distinct department from worker;

-- Q-4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of  FIRST\_NAME from Worker table.

select substring(first\_name, 1, 3) from worker;

-- Q-5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet (‘b’) in the first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.

select INSTR(first\_name, 'B') from worker where first\_name = 'Amitabh';

-- Q-6. 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;

-- Q-7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table after removing white spaces from the left side.

select LTRIM(first\_name) from worker;

-- Q-8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its length.

select distinct department, LENGTH(department) from worker;

-- Q-9. 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;

-- 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.

select CONCAT(first\_name, ' ', last\_name) AS COMPLETE\_NAME from worker;

-- Q-11. 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;

-- Q-12. 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, department DESC;

-- Q-13. 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');

-- Q-14. 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');

-- Q-15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT name as “Admin\*”.

select \* from worker where department LIKE 'Admin%';

-- Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’.

select \* from worker where first\_name LIKE '%a%';

-- Q-17. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘a’.

select \* from worker where first\_name LIKE '%a';

-- Q-18. 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';

-- Q-19. 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;

-- Q-20. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb’2014.

select \* from worker where YEAR(joining\_date) = 2014 AND MONTH(joining\_date) = 02;

-- Q-21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in the department ‘Admin’.

select department, count(\*) from worker where department = 'Admin';

-- Q-22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker full names with salaries >= 50000 and <= 100000.

select concat(first\_name, ' ', last\_name) from worker

where salary between 50000 and 100000;

-- Q-23. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each department in the descending order.

select department, count(worker\_id) AS no\_of\_worker from worker group by department

ORDER BY no\_of\_worker desc;

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

select w.\* from worker as w inner join title as t on w.worker\_id = t.worker\_ref\_id where t.worker\_title = 'Manager';

-- Q-25. Write an SQL query to fetch number (more than 1) of same titles in the ORG of different types.

select worker\_title, count(\*) as count from title group by worker\_title having count > 1;

-- Q-26. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.

-- select \* from worker where MOD (WORKER\_ID, 2) != 0;

select \* from worker where MOD (WORKER\_ID, 2) <> 0;

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

select \* from worker where MOD (WORKER\_ID, 2) = 0;

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

CREATE TABLE worker\_clone LIKE worker;

INSERT INTO worker\_clone select \* from worker;

select \* from worker\_clone;

-- Q-29. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.

select worker.\* from worker inner join worker\_clone using(worker\_id);

-- Q-30. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another table does not have.

-- MINUS

select worker.\* from worker left join worker\_clone using(worker\_id) WHERE worker\_clone.worker\_id is NULL;

-- Q-31. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.

-- DUAL

select curdate();

select now();

-- Q-32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 5) records of a table order by descending salary.

select \* from worker order by salary desc LIMIT 5;

-- Q-33. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say n=5) highest salary from a table.

select \* from worker order by salary desc LIMIT 4,1;

-- Q-34. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without using LIMIT keyword.

select salary from worker w1

WHERE 4 = (

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT (w2.salary))

from worker w2

where w2.salary >= w1.salary

);

-- Q-35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary. SELF Join

select w1.\* from worker w1, worker w2 where w1.salary = w2.salary and w1.worker\_id != w2.worker\_id;  
or  
SELECT w1.\*

FROM Worker AS w1

INNER JOIN Worker AS w2 ON w1.salary = w2.salary AND w1.worker\_id != w2.worker\_id;

-- Q-36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table using sub-query.

select max(salary) from worker

where salary not in (select max(salary) from worker);

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

select \* from worker

UNION ALL

select \* from worker ORDER BY worker\_id;

-- Q-38. Write an SQL query to list worker\_id who does not get bonus.

select worker\_id from worker where worker\_id not in (select worker\_ref\_id from bonus);

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

select \* from worker where worker\_id <= ( select count(worker\_id)/2 from worker);

-- Q-40. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the number of people in there.

select department, count(department) as depCount from worker group by department;

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Q-41. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than 4 people in it.

select department, count(department) as depCount from worker group by department having depCount < 4;

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

select \* from worker where worker\_id = (select max(worker\_id) from worker);

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

select \* from worker where worker\_id = (select min(worker\_id) from worker);

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

(select \* from worker order by worker\_id desc limit 5) order by worker\_id;

-- Q-45. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the highest salary in each department.

select w.department, w.first\_name, w.salary from

 (select max(salary) as maxsal, department from worker group by department) temp

inner join worker w on temp.department = w.department and temp.maxsal = w.salary;

-- Q-46. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table using co-related subquery

select distinct salary from worker w1

where 3 >= (select count(distinct salary) from worker w2 where w1.salary <= w2.salary) order by w1.salary desc;

-- DRY RUN AFTER REVISING THE CORELATED SUBQUERY CONCEPT FROM LEC-9.

select distinct salary from worker order by salary desc limit 3;

-- Q-47. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table using co-related subquery

select distinct salary from worker w1

where 3 >= (select count(distinct salary) from worker w2 where w1.salary >= w2.salary) order by w1.salary desc;

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

select distinct salary from worker w1

where n >= (select count(distinct salary) from worker w2 where w1.salary <= w2.salary) order by w1.salary desc;

-- Q-49. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total salaries paid for each of them.

select department , sum(salary) as depSal from worker group by department order by depSal desc;

-- Q-50. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the highest salary.

select first\_name, salary from worker where salary = (select max(Salary) from worker);