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) AS UPPERCASE\_FIRSTNAME 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 left(FIRST\_NAME,3) AS ThreeCharacters from Worker;**

**Q-5. 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';**

**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(DEPARTMENT) from Worker;**

**Q-8. Write An SQL Query That Fetches The Unique Values Of DEPARTMENT From Worker Table And Prints Its Length.**

**Select distinct 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, “ “, LASTNAME) 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 ACS;**

**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 asc, 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 count(\*) from Worker where DEPARTMENT ='Admin';**

**Q-22. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Worker Names With Salaries >= 50000 And <= 100000.**

**select concat(FIRST\_NAME," ",LAST\_NAME) AS WorkerNames from Worker where SALARY >= 50000 and SALARY <=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) No\_OfWorkers

From Worker

Group by DEPARTMENT

ORDER BY No\_OfWorkers desc;

Q-24. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Who Are Also Managers.

select distinct concat(W.FIRST\_NAME,' ',W.LAST\_NAME) WORKER\_NAME, T.WORKER\_TITLE

from Worker W

inner join Title T on W.WORKER\_ID = T.WORKER\_REF\_ID and T.WORKER\_TITLE in ('Manager');

**Q-25. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Duplicate Records Having Matching Data In Some Fields Of A Table.**

**SELECT DEPARTMENT, JOINING\_DATE, COUNT(\*)**

**FROM Worker group by DEPARTMENT , JOINING\_DATE HAVING count(\*)>1;**

**OR**

**SELECT WORKER\_TITLE, AFFECTED\_FROM, COUNT(\*)**

**FROM Title group by WORKER\_TITLE, AFFECTED\_FROM**

**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;**

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 clone\_Worker AS**

**Select WORKER\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, SALARY, JOINING\_DATE, DEPARTMENT FROM WORKER;**

**Q-29. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Intersecting Records Of Two Tables.**

**select \* from Worker inner join Title on WORKER\_ID = WORKER\_REF\_ID;**

**Q-30. Write An SQL Query To Show Records From One Table That Another Table Does Not Have.**

**select W.WORKER\_ID, W.FIRST\_NAME, W.SALARY, T.WORKER\_TITLE from Worker W**

**left join Title T on W.WORKER\_ID = T.WORKER\_REF\_ID;**

**Q-31. Write An SQL Query To Show The Current Date And Time.**

**Select now();**

**Q-32. Write An SQL Query To Show The Top N (Say 10) Records Of A Table.**

**Select \* from Worker order by SALARY desc limit 10;**

**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 n-1,1;**

**Q-34. Write An SQL Query To Determine The 5th Highest Salary Without Using TOP Or Limit Method.**

**Q-35. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The List Of Employees With The Same Salary.**

**Select distinct W.WORKER\_ID , CONCAT(W.FIRST\_NAME,’ ’,W.LAST\_NAME) AS WORKER\_NAME, W.SALARY FROM Worker W , Worker W1**

**Where W.SALARY = W1.SALARY and W.Worker\_ID != W1.Worker\_ID;**

**Q-36. Write An SQL Query To Show The Second Highest Salary From A Table.**

**SELECT distinct FIRST\_NAME, SALARY from Worker**

**order by SALARY desc limit 2,1;**

**Q-37. Write An SQL Query To Show One Row Twice In Results From A Table.**

**Select WORKER\_ID , DEPARTMENT FROM Worker where DEPARTMENT IN (‘HR’)**

**UNION ALL**

**Select W.WORKER\_ID, W.DEPARTMENT FROM Worker W where W.DEPARTMENT IN (‘HR’);**

**Q-38. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Intersecting Records Of Two Tables.**

**select \* from Worker**

**inter join clone\_Worker;**

**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 Fetch The Departments That Have Less Than Five People In It.**

**Q-41. Write An SQL Query To Show All Departments Along With The Number Of People In There.**

**Q-42. Write An SQL Query To Show The Last Record From A Table.**

**Q-43. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The First Row Of A Table.**

Q-44. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Last Five Records From A Table.

**Q-45. Write An SQL Query To Print The Name Of Employees Having The Highest Salary In Each Department.**

Q-46. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Three Max Salaries From A Table.

**Q-47. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Three Min Salaries From A Table.**

**Q-48. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Nth Max Salaries From A Table.**

**Q-49. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Departments Along With The Total Salaries Paid For Each Of Them.**

**Q-50. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Names Of Workers Who Earn The Highest Salary.**