Q-1. Write An SQL Query To Fetch “FIRST\_NAME” From Worker Table Using The Alias Name As <WORKER\_NAME>.

select firstname as worker\_name from worker

#### Q-2. Write An SQL Query To Fetch “FIRST\_NAME” From Worker Table In Upper Case.

#### select upper(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(firstname,3) 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 position(binary'A' in firstname) from worker where firstname = ‘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(firstname) 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(firstname) 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(firstname, '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(firstname, ' ', lastname) as 'fullname'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 firstname asc

#### 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 firstname 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 firstname 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 not firstname 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 firstname like '%a%'

#### Q-17. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST\_NAME Ends With ‘A’.

#### select \* from worker where firstname 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 firstname 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(firstname) from worker where department like 'admin'

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

#### select firstname from worker where salary<=100000 and salary>=50000

Q-23. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The No. Of Workers For Each Department In The Descending Order.

select department, count(firstname) from worker group by department

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

select \* from worker left join title on worker.worker\_id=title.worker\_ref\_id where worker\_title like "manager"

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

#### Q-26. Write An SQL Query To Show Only Odd Rows From A Table.

#### select \* from worker where mod(worker\_id,2)=1

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 Q28 like worker;

#### insert Q28 select \* from worker;

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

#### select \* from worker inner join title on worker.worker\_id = title.worker\_ref\_id

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

#### 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 worker\_id 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 1 offset 4

#### 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.

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

#### select distinct(salary) from worker order by salary desc limit 1 offset 1

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

#### select \* from worker union all

#### select \* from worker

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

#### select \* from worker inner join title on worker.worker\_id = title.worker\_ref\_id

#### Q-39. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The First 50% Records From A Table.

#### select \* from worker where rand(0.5)

#### Q-40. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Departments That Have Less Than Five People In It.

#### select department, count(department) from worker group by department having (count(department)<=5)

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

#### select department, count(department) from worker group by department

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

#### select \* from worker order by worker\_id desc limit 1

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

#### select \* from worker limit 1

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

#### 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.

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.

#### select distinct(salary) from worker order by salary limit 3

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

#### N =2

#### select distinct(salary) from worker order by salary limit 1 offset 2

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

#### select sum(salary), department from worker group by department

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

#### select firstname from worker order by salary desc limit 1 ;