

Using Literal Character String

- A literal is a character, a number, or a date included in the SELECT list.
- Date and character literal values must be enclosed within single quotation marks.

Example:

SELECT last_name||' is a '||job_id AS "EMPLOYEES JOB" FROM employees;

Eliminating Duplicate Rows

- Using DISTINCT keyword.

Example:

SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employees;

Displaying Table Structure

- Using DESC keyword.

Syntax

DESC table_name;

Example:

DESC employees;

Find the Solution for the following:

True OR False

1. The following statement executes successfully.

Identify the Errors

SELECT employee_id, last_name
sal*12 ANNUAL SALARY
FROM employees;

select employee-id, last-name,
sal * 12 AS "ANNUAL SALARY" * from
employees;

Queries

2. Show the structure of departments the table. Select all the data from it.

Show columns from department ;
Select * from department ;

3. Create a query to display the last name, job code, hire date, and employee number for each employee, with employee number appearing first.

Select employee - number, last-name, job-code, hire-date from employees;

4. Provide an alias STARTDATE for the hire date.

Select employee - number, last-name, job-code, hire-date AS STARTDATE from Employees;

5. Create a query to display unique job codes from the employee table.

select distinct job-code from employees;

6. Display the last name concatenated with the job ID, separated by a comma and space, and name the column EMPLOYEE and TITLE.

Select CONCAT(~~last-name~~, ' ', job-code) AS employee-and-title from employees;

7. Create a query to display all the data from the employees table. Separate each column by a comma. Name the column THE_OUTPUT.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	