DATE

1. `ALTER TABLE employee ADD COLUMN Hire_Date DATE;`

- This SQL statement is adding a new column named `Hire_Date` to the `employee` table. The data type of this column is specified as `DATE`, which means it will store date values.

2. `UPDATE employee SET Hire_Date="2012-10-05";`

- This statement updates all records in the `employee` table and sets the value of the `Hire_Date` column to "2012-10-05" for each record. This sets the hire date to October 5, 2012, for all employees.

3. `UPDATE employee SET Hire_Date="2014-10-05" WHERE job_desc = "ANALYST";`

- This statement updates only the records in the `employee` table where the `job_desc` column is equal to "ANALYST." For those records, it sets the value of the `Hire_Date` column to "2014-10-05." This effectively changes the hire date to October 5, 2014, for employees with the job description "ANALYST."

4. `SELECT NOW();`

- This SQL statement retrieves the current date and time, including both the date and the time of day. The result will be in a format like "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS."

5. `SELECT DATE(NOW());`

- This SQL statement retrieves the current date from the `NOW()` function, which returns the current date and time. However, by using `DATE(NOW())`, you extract and display only the date portion, excluding the time.

6. `SELECT CURDATE();`

- This SQL statement retrieves the current system date. It's similar to `SELECT DATE(NOW());`, but it explicitly retrieves only the current date without the time.

7. `SELECT DATE_FORMAT(CURDATE(), '%d/%m/%Y');`

- This SQL statement retrieves the current system date using `CURDATE()`, and then it uses the `DATE_FORMAT` function to change the display format of the date. The format specified is "%d/%m/%Y," which will display the date in the format "DD/MM/YYYY."

8. `SELECT DATEDIFF(CURDATE(), '2020-01-01') DAYS;`

- This SQL statement calculates the difference in days between the current system date (`CURDATE()`) and the specific date '2020-01-01'. The result will be the number of days between the two dates. This can be useful for calculating the duration between two dates.

These SQL statements help you work with date-related operations and manage the `Hire_Date` column in the `employee` table.