Practice Level 1: Adding a Computed Column to a New Table

In this practice, you use the Query Builder to create **New_Salary**, which is the current salary plus a 2% raise.

1. In the **Lesson4** project, add the **employee_master** table to the Practices process flow.

    - Select **File > Open** and navigate to the course data location.
    - Select **employee_master > Open**. The data appears on a new tab in the work area.

2. Use the Query Builder to create a query named **New Salary Query** and a table named **new_salary**.
    - Include these columns: **Employee_ID**, **Employee_Name**, **Salary**, and **Hire_Date**.
    - Modify the properties of the **Salary** column to change the column name to **Old_Salary**.
    - Create a new column named **New_Salary** that is the current salary plus a 2% raise. Apply the DOLLAR12.2 format to the column. **Hint**: Multiply **Old_Salary** by 1.02.
    - Arrange the columns in this order: **Employee_ID**, **Employee_Name**, **Old_Salary**, **New_Salary**, and **Hire_Date**.
    - Include only active employees who have a missing value for **Termination**.
    - Order the results by ascending **Employee_ID**.

    - Click **Query Builder** on the data grid toolbar.
    - Enter **New Salary Query** in the Query name field.
        - Click **Change** next to the Output name field.
        - Enter **new_salary** in the File name field and click **Save**.
    - Double-click the following columns to select them: **Employee_ID**, **Employee_Name**, **Salary**, and **Hire_Date**.
    - Modify the properties of the **Salary** column to change the column name to **Old_Salary**.
        - Select **Salary** and click the **Properties** icon to open the Properties window for the column.
        - Enter **Old_Salary** in the Column Name field.
        - Click **OK**.
    - Create a new column named **New_Salary** that is the current salary plus a 2% raise. Apply the DOLLAR12.2 format to the column.
        - To add the **New_Salary** column, begin by clicking the **Add A New Computed Column** icon on the Select Data tab, or you can select

Computed Columns > New.
        - In Step 1, select **Advanced expression** and click **Next**.
        - In Step 2, expand **Selected Columns**.
        - Double-click **Salary(Old_Salary)** to add the column to the expression. Select or enter the multiplication operator (*****). Enter **1.02:**
          ```
          t1.Salary * 1.02
          ```
        - Click **Next**.
        - In Step 3, enter **New_Salary** in the Column Name field.
        - To apply a format to this column, click **Change**. In the Formats window, select **Currency** from the Categories pane and **DOLLARw.d** from the Formats pane.
        - Change the overall width to **12** and the decimal places to **2**.
        - Click **OK**.
        - Click **Next**.
        - In Step 4, review the summary of the new column's properties and click **Finish**.
    - Arrange the columns in this order: **Employee_ID**, **Employee_Name**, **Old_Salary**, **New_Salary**, and **Hire_Date**.
        - On the Select Data tab, select **New_Salary** and click the up arrow (**Move Up**) icon.
    - Include only active employees who have a missing value for **Termination**.
        - Click the **Filter Data** tab.
        - Drag and drop **Termination** to the **Filter Data** tab to start the New Filter Wizard.
        - In Step 1, change the operator to **is missing**.
        - Click **Next**.
        - In Step 2, verify the filter and click **Finish**.
    - Order the results by ascending **Employee_ID**.
        - Click the **Sort Data** tab.
        - Drag and drop **Employee_ID** onto the **Sort Data** tab and verify that **Ascending** is the selected sort direction.

3. Run the query. What is the **New_Salary** for *John Hornsey* (*120106*)?

   Click **Run** to execute the query. A new tab appears in the work area, displaying the results. John Hornsey's **New_Salary** value is *$37,123.92*.

4. Close all tabs except for the process flow, and save the **Lesson4** project.

Hide Solution