

1.Sakinys teisingas.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' pane on the left lists the 'Laboratoriniai' connection. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the SQL query: `SELECT last_name, job_id, salary AS Atlyginimas FROM employee;`. The 'Query Result' pane displays the results of the query, showing 32 rows of employee data. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 32 in 0,55 seconds'.

	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	ATLYGINIMAS
1	SMITH	667	800
2	ALLEN	670	1600
3	DOYLE	671	2850
4	DENNIS	671	2750
5	BAKER	671	2200
6	WARD	670	1250
7	PETERS	670	1250
8	SHAW	670	1250
9	DUNCAN	670	1250
10	LANGE	670	1250
11	JONES	671	2975
12	ALBERTS	671	3000
13	PORTER	670	1250
14	LEWIS	668	1800
15	MARTIN	670	1250
16	SOMMERS	668	1850
17	BLAKE	671	2850
18	CLARK	671	2450
19	SCOTT	669	3000
20	WEST	670	1500
21

2.Sakinys teisingas.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' pane on the left lists the 'Laboratoriniai' connection. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the SQL query: `SELECT last_name, job_id, salary AS Atlyginimas FROM employee;`. The 'Query Result' pane displays the results of the query, showing 32 rows of employee data. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 32 in 0,031 seconds'.

	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	ATLYGINIMAS
1	SMITH	667	800
2	ALLEN	670	1600
3	DOYLE	671	2850
4	DENNIS	671	2750
5	BAKER	671	2200
6	WARD	670	1250
7	PETERS	670	1250
8	SHAW	670	1250
9	DUNCAN	670	1250
10	LANGE	670	1250
11	JONES	671	2975
12	ALBERTS	671	3000
13	PORTER	670	1250
14	LEWIS	668	1800
15	MARTIN	670	1250
16	SOMMERS	668	1850
17	BLAKE	671	2850
18	CLARK	671	2450

3. Sakinys teisingas.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema with tables like CUSTOMER, DEPARTMENT, EMPLOYEE, ITEM, JOB, LOCATION, PRICE, PRODUCT, SALARY_GRADE, and SALES_ORDER. The main window shows a SQL script in the Worksheet:

```
FROM employee;  
  
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary Atyginimas  
FROM employee;  
  
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary "Atyginimas"  
FROM employee;
```

The Query Result pane shows the output of the third query, displaying 32 rows. The columns are LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, and Atyginimas.

	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	Atyginimas
1	SMITH	667	800
2	ALLEN	670	1600
3	DOYLE	671	2850
4	DENNIS	671	2750
5	BAKER	671	2200
6	WARD	670	1250
7	PETERS	670	1250
8	SHAW	670	1250
9	DUNCAN	670	1250
10	LANGE	670	1250
11	JONES	671	2975
12	ALBERTS	671	3000
13	PORTER	670	1250
14	LEWIS	668	1800
15	MARTIN	670	1250
16	SOMMERS	668	1850
17	BLAKE	671	2850
18	CLARK	671	2450

4. Pirmoje ir antroje užduotyje skirtumo nėra. Trečioje užduotyje pavadinimas pakeistas į būtent tokį kaip parašėme, nes jis kabutėse.

5. Sakinys teisingas.

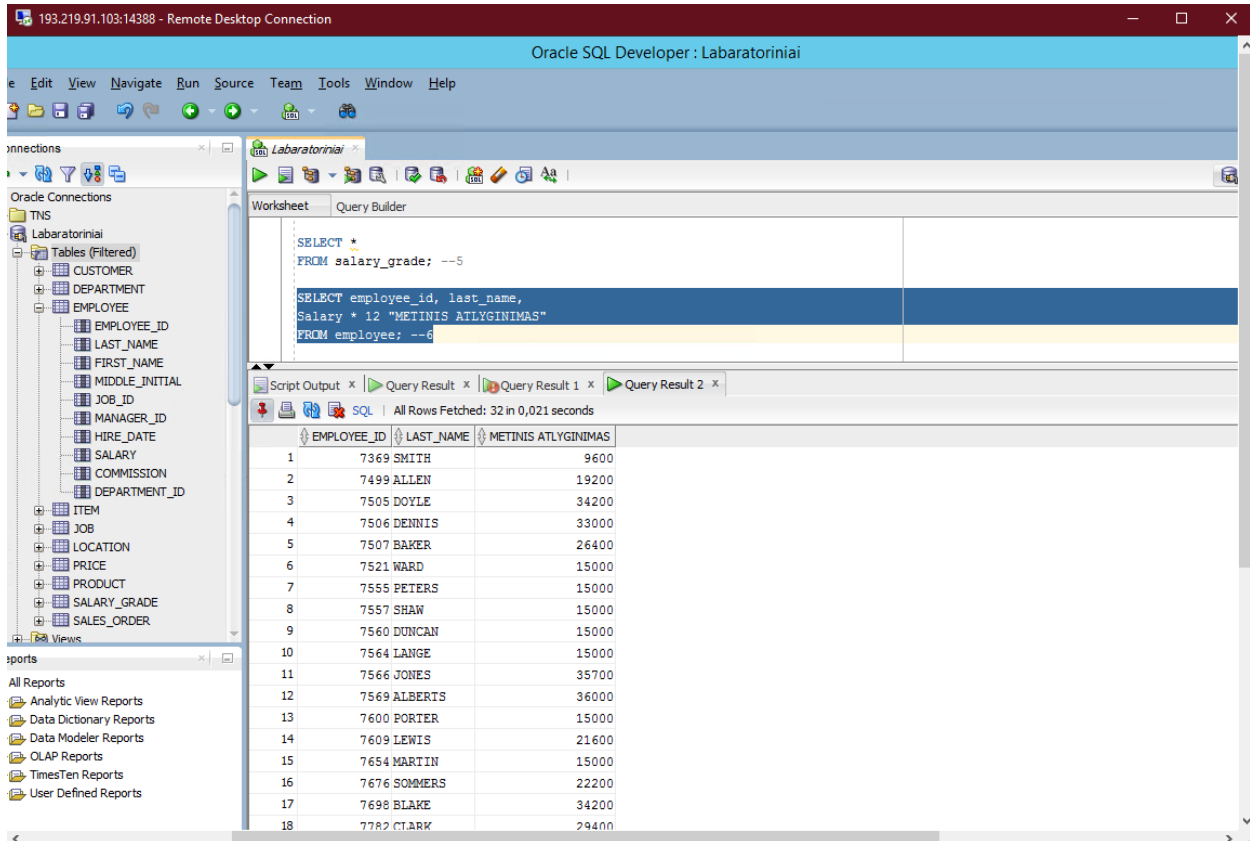
The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema. The main window shows a SQL script in the Worksheet:

```
FROM employee;  
  
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary "Atyginimas" --3  
FROM employee;  
  
SELECT *  
FROM salary_grade; --5
```

The Query Result pane shows the output of the third query, displaying 5 rows. The columns are GRADE_ID, LOWER_BOUND, and UPPER_BOUND.

	GRADE_ID	LOWER_BOUND	UPPER_BOUND
1	1	700	1200
2	2	1201	1400
3	3	1401	2000
4	4	2001	3000
5	5	3001	9999

6. SELECT employee_id, last_name,
Salary * 12 "METINIS ATLYGINIMAS"
FROM employee;



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the 'Labaratoriniai' schema with various tables and views. The main window shows a SQL script with two queries. The first query is a simple SELECT from salary_grade. The second query is the one being executed, which selects employee_id, last_name, and a calculated column 'METINIS ATLYGINIMAS' (Salary * 12) from the employee table. The query result is displayed in a table with 18 rows.

	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	METINIS ATLYGINIMAS
1	7369	SMITH	9600
2	7499	ALLEN	19200
3	7505	DOYLE	34200
4	7506	DENNIS	33000
5	7507	BAKER	26400
6	7521	WARD	15000
7	7555	PETERS	15000
8	7557	SHAW	15000
9	7560	DUNCAN	15000
10	7564	LANG	15000
11	7566	JONES	35700
12	7569	ALBERTS	36000
13	7600	PORTER	15000
14	7609	LEWIS	21600
15	7654	MARTIN	15000
16	7676	SOMMERS	22200
17	7698	BLAKE	34200
18	7782	CLARK	29400

7. SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENT;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the 'Labaratoriniai' schema with a list of tables including CUSTOMER, DEPARTMENT, EMPLOYEE, ITEM, JOB, LOCATION, PRICE, PRODUCT, SALARY_GRADE, and SALES_ORDER. The DEPARTMENT table is selected. The main window shows a SQL script with the following content:

```
FROM salary_grade; --5  
  
SELECT employee_id, last_name,  
Salary * 12 "METINIS ATLYGINIMAS"  
FROM employee; --6  
  
SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENT; --7
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 11 rows and 3 columns: DEPARTMENT_ID, NAME, and LOCATION_ID.

DEPARTMENT_ID	NAME	LOCATION_ID
1	10 ACCOUNTING	122
2	20 RESEARCH	124
3	30 SALES	123
4	40 OPERATIONS	167
5	12 RESEARCH	122
6	13 SALES	122
7	14 OPERATIONS	122
8	23 SALES	124
9	24 OPERATIONS	124
10	34 OPERATIONS	123
11	43 SALES	167

8. SELECT name, location_id FROM department;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the 'Labaratoriniai' schema with a list of tables including CUSTOMER, DEPARTMENT, EMPLOYEE, ITEM, JOB, LOCATION, PRICE, PRODUCT, SALARY_GRADE, and SALES_ORDER. The DEPARTMENT table is selected. The main window shows a SQL script with the following content:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name,  
Salary * 12 "METINIS ATLYGINIMAS"  
FROM employee; --6  
  
SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENT; --7  
  
SELECT name, location_id FROM department; --8
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 11 rows and 2 columns: NAME and LOCATION_ID.

NAME	LOCATION_ID
1 ACCOUNTING	122
2 RESEARCH	124
3 SALES	123
4 OPERATIONS	167
5 RESEARCH	122
6 SALES	122
7 OPERATIONS	122
8 SALES	124
9 OPERATIONS	124
10 OPERATIONS	123
11 SALES	167

9. SELECT DISTINCT commission FROM employee;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema with tables like CUSTOMER, DEPARTMENT, EMPLOYEE, ITEM, JOB, LOCATION, PRICE, PRODUCT, SALARY_GRADE, and SALES_ORDER. The main workspace contains a SQL query: `SELECT DISTINCT commission FROM employee;`. The bottom pane shows the query result with 9 rows of commission values.

COMMISSION
1 (null)
2 1000
3 1200
4 1400
5 500
6 300
7 900
8 800
9 0

10. SELECT last_name, job_id, hire_date "Idarbinimo data", employee_id FROM employee;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema. The main workspace contains a SQL query: `SELECT last_name, job_id, hire_date "Idarbinimo data", employee_id FROM employee;`. The bottom pane shows the query result with 32 rows of employee data.

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	Idarbinimo data	EMPLOYEE_ID
1 SMITH	667 17-DEC-84	7369	
2 ALLEN	670 20-FEB-85	7499	
3 DOYLE	671 04-APR-85	7505	
4 DENNIS	671 15-MAY-85	7506	
5 BAKER	671 10-JUN-85	7507	
6 WARD	670 22-FEB-85	7521	
7 PETERS	670 31-MAR-85	7555	
8 SHAW	670 02-APR-85	7557	
9 DUNCAN	670 31-MAY-85	7560	
10 LANGE	670 01-JUN-85	7564	
11 JONES	671 02-APR-85	7566	
12 ALBERTS	671 06-APR-85	7569	
13 PORTER	670 15-APR-85	7600	
14 LEWIS	668 16-APR-85	7609	
15 MARTIN	670 28-SEP-85	7654	
16 SOMMERS	668 19-APR-85	7676	
17 BLAKE	671 01-MAY-85	7698	
18 CLARK	671 09-JUN-85	7782	

11. SELECT DISTINCT commission "Komisiniai" FROM employee;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema for 'Labaratoriniai', including tables like CUSTOMER, DEPARTMENT, EMPLOYEE, ITEM, JOB, LOCATION, PRICE, PRODUCT, SALARY_GRADE, and SALES_ORDER. The main workspace shows a SQL script with four queries. The fourth query, 'SELECT DISTINCT commission "Komisiniai" FROM employee;', is highlighted. The 'Script Output' pane shows the results of this query, displaying a table with two columns: 'Komisiniai' and a list of values.

```
SELECT name, location_id FROM department; --8
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT commission FROM employee; --9
```

```
SELECT last_name, job_id,hire_date "Idarbinimo data",employee_id  
FROM employee; --10
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT commission "Komisiniai" FROM employee; --11
```

Komisiniai
1 (null)
2 1000
3 1200
4 1400
5 500
6 300
7 900
8 800
9 0

12. SELECT last_name||' '||job_id "Darbuotojas ir darbo kodas" FROM employee;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema for 'Labaratoriniai'. The main workspace shows a SQL script with four queries. The fourth query, 'SELECT last_name||' '||job_id "Darbuotojas ir darbo kodas" FROM employee;', is highlighted. The 'Script Output' pane shows the results of this query, displaying a table with two columns: 'Darbuotojas ir darbo kodas' and a list of employee names and job IDs.

```
SELECT DISTINCT commission FROM employee; --9
```

```
SELECT last_name, job_id,hire_date "Idarbinimo data",employee_id  
FROM employee; --10
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT commission "Komisiniai" FROM employee; --11
```

```
SELECT last_name||' '||job_id "Darbuotojas ir darbo kodas" FROM employee; --12
```

Darbuotojas ir darbo kodas
1 SMITH 667
2 ALLEN 670
3 DOYLE 671
4 DENNIS 671
5 BAKER 671
6 WARD 670
7 PETERS 670
8 SHAW 670
9 DUNCAN 670
10 LANGE 670
11 JONES 671
12 ALBERTS 671
13 PORTER 670
14 LEWIS 668
15 MARTIN 670

13. SELECT last_name || ' ' || first_name || ' metinis atlyginimas: ' || Salary * 12 || ' komisinis: ' || commission * 12 ||

' ketvirtinis atlyginimas: ' || Salary * 3 || ' komisinis: ' || commission * 3 AS "Darbuotojų pajamos"

FROM employee;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' pane on the left shows a connection to 'Labaratoriniai'. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the following SQL query:

```
FROM employee; --10

SELECT DISTINCT commission "Komisiniai" FROM employee; --11

SELECT last_name || ' ' || job_id "Darbuotojas ir darbo kodas" FROM employee; --12

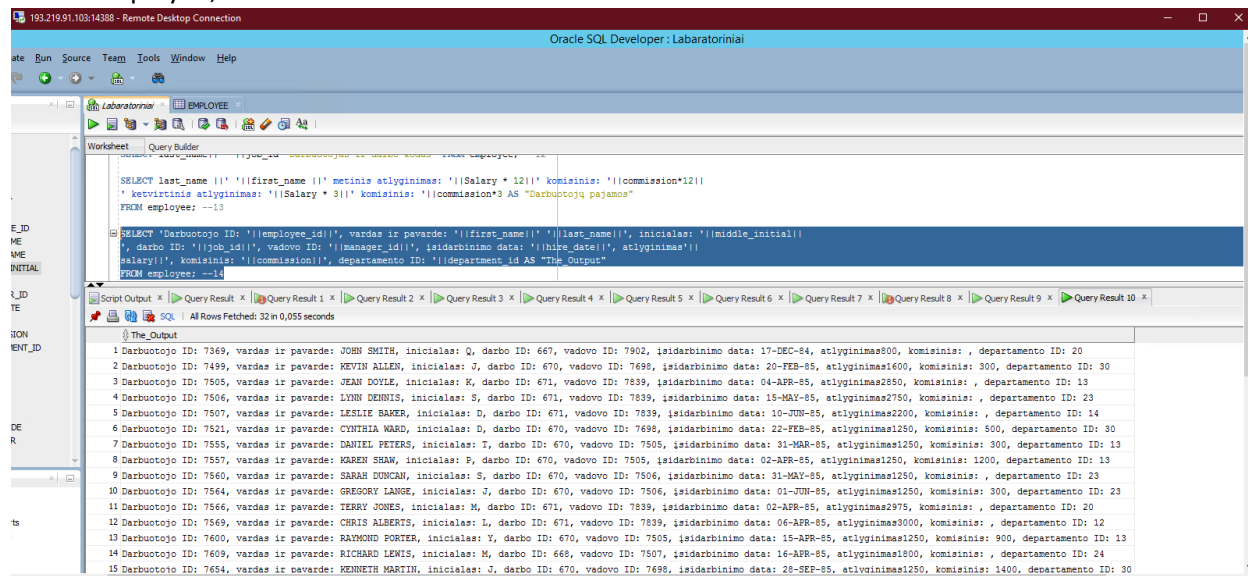
SELECT last_name || ' ' || first_name || ' metinis atlyginimas: ' || Salary * 12 || ' komisinis: ' || commission * 12 ||
' ketvirtinis atlyginimas: ' || Salary * 3 || ' komisinis: ' || commission * 3 AS "Darbuotojų pajamos"
FROM employee;
```

The 'Query Result' pane shows the results of the query, with the column header 'Darbuotojų pajamos'. The results are as follows:

	Darbuotojų pajamos
1	SMITH JOHN metinis atlyginimas: 9600 komisinis: ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 2400 komisinis:
2	ALLEN KEVIN metinis atlyginimas: 19200 komisinis: 3600 ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 4800 komisinis: 900
3	DOYLE JEAN metinis atlyginimas: 34200 komisinis: ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 8550 komisinis:
4	DENNIS LYNN metinis atlyginimas: 33000 komisinis: ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 8250 komisinis:
5	BAKER LESLIE metinis atlyginimas: 26400 komisinis: ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 6600 komisinis:
6	WARD CYNTHIA metinis atlyginimas: 15000 komisinis: 6000 ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 3750 komisinis: 1500
7	PETERS DANIEL metinis atlyginimas: 15000 komisinis: 3600 ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 3750 komisinis: 900
8	SHAW KAREN metinis atlyginimas: 15000 komisinis: 14400 ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 3750 komisinis: 3600
9	DUNCAN SARAH metinis atlyginimas: 15000 komisinis: ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 3750 komisinis:
10	LANGE GREGORY metinis atlyginimas: 15000 komisinis: 3600 ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 3750 komisinis: 900
11	JONES TERRY metinis atlyginimas: 35700 komisinis: ketvirtinis atlyginimas: 8925 komisinis:

14. SELECT 'Darbuotojo ID: '||employee_id||', vardas ir pavarde: '||first_name||' '||last_name||',
 inicialas: '||middle_initial||', darbo ID: '||job_id||', vadovo ID: '||manager_id||', įsidarbinimo data:
 '||hire_date||', atlyginimas||salary||', komisinis: '||commission||', departamento ID:
 '||department_id AS "The_Output"

FROM employee;



15. DESCRIBE salary_grade

Name	Null?	Type
GRADE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
LOWER_BOUND		NUMBER(7,2)
UPPER_BOUND		NUMBER(7,2)

Name – stulpelių pavadinimai,

Type – domeno tipai, skaičiai. Pirmas skaičius skliaustuose – kiek bus skaitmenų, antras skaičius – kiek iš jų po kablelio.

Null? – nusako ar reikšmė yra būtina.