DBMS RECORD OUTPUT

1. Find the salary of all clerks and managers?

**CREATE**

create table Employee(Emp\_id int Primary key,Empfname varchar(20),Emplname varchar(20),Dept varchar(20),Pjt varchar(20),Address varchar(50),DOB DATE,Gender varchar(20));

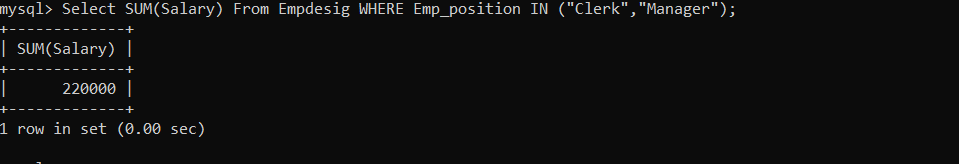
create table Empdesig(Emp\_id int Primary key,Emp\_position varchar(20),DateOfJoin DATE,Salary int,Foreign Key(Emp\_id) REFERENCES Employee(Emp\_id));

**INSERT**

**To find the salary of all clerks and managers?**

Select SUM(Salary) From Empdesig WHERE Emp\_position IN ("Clerk","Manager");

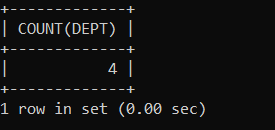
**OUTPUT**



1. Fetch the no of employees working in the “HR” department?

Select COUNT(DEPT) FROM Employee WHERE Dept="HR";

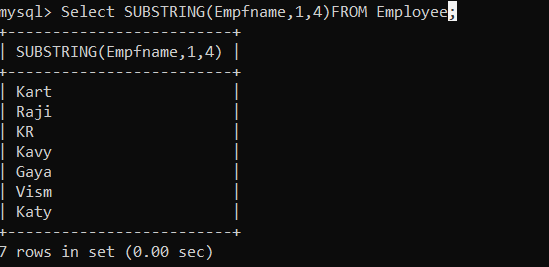
**OUTPUT**



1. Fetch the first four characters of emplname from the employee table?

Select SUBSTRING(Empfname,1,4)FROM Employee;

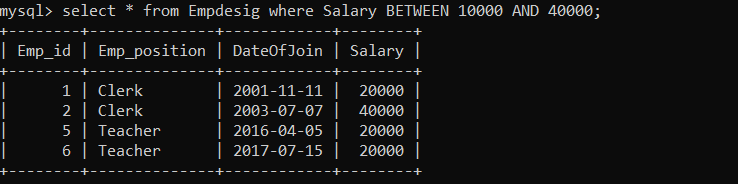
**OUTPUT**



1. Find all employee details whose salary is between 10000 and 40000?

SELECT \* FROM Empdesig WHERE Salary BETWEEN 10000 AND 40000;

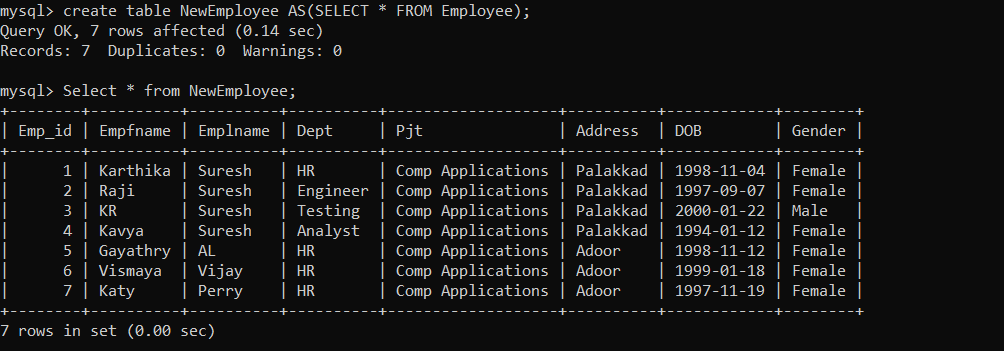
**OUTPUT**



1. Create a new table which consists of data and structure copied from employee table?

create table NewEmployee AS(SELECT \* FROM Employee);

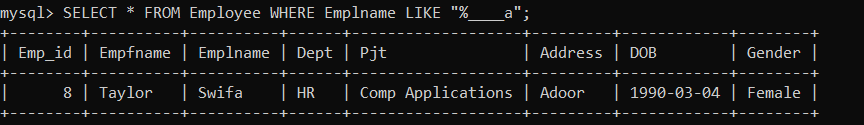
**OUTPUT**



1. To find details of employees whose emplname ends with ‘ A’ and contains five alphabets?

SELECT \* FROM Employee WHERE Emplname LIKE "%\_\_\_\_a";

**OUTPUT**



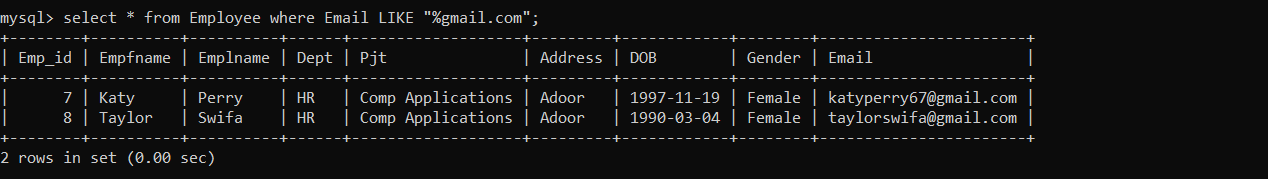
1. To add email validation to your database?

Alter TABLE Employee ADD Email varchar(200);

UPDATE Employee SET Email="taylorswifa@gmail.com" WHERE Emp\_id=8;

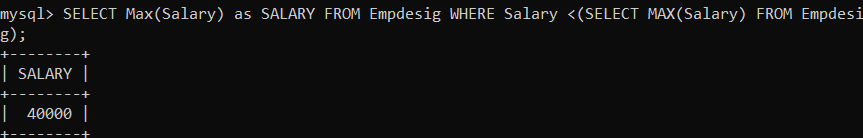
UPDATE Employee SET Email="katyperry67@gmail.com" WHERE Emp\_id=7;

select \* from Employee where Email LIKE "%gmail.com";

**OUTPUT**

1. To find the second highest salary ?

SELECT Max(Salary) as SALARY FROM Empdesig WHERE Salary <(SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Empdesig);



1. Write a plsql program

a. to display the message ” welcome to plsql”.

b.to check whether a given character is a letter or a digit.

begin

dbms\_output.put\_line('WELCOME TO PL/SQL');

end;

/

**OUTPUT**

WELCOME TO PL/SQL

b) to check whether a given character is a letter or a digit.

DECLARE

get\_ctr varchar2(20) := '&input\_a\_character';

BEGIN

get\_ctr:=:get\_ctr;

IF ( get\_ctr >= 'A' AND get\_ctr <= 'Z' ) OR ( get\_ctr >= 'a' AND get\_ctr <= 'z' )

THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is a letter');

ELSE

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is not a letter');

IF get\_ctr BETWEEN '0' AND '9' THEN

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is a number');

ELSE

dbms\_output.Put\_line ('The given character is not a number');

END IF;

END IF;

END;

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