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**EXP NO:03** 

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## WRITING BASIC SQL SELECT STATEMENTS.

Find the Solution for the following:

True OR False

 ${\bf 1.}\ {\bf The\ following\ statement\ executes\ successfully.}$ 

Identify the Errors

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name

sal\*12 ANNUAL SALARY

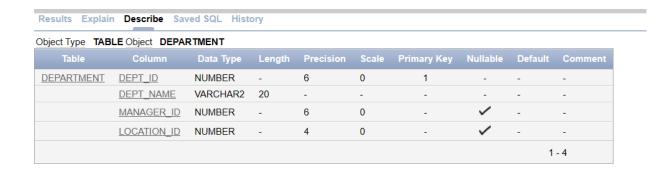
FROM employees;

## Queries

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, sal\*12 AS ANNUAL\_SALARY FROM employees;

Results Expl	ain Describe	Saved SQL	History
EMPLOYEE_I	D LAST_NAM	ME ANNUAL	_SALARY
1	Smith	72000	
2	Johnson	54000	
3	Williams	90000	
4	Jones	66000	
5	Brown	96000	

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

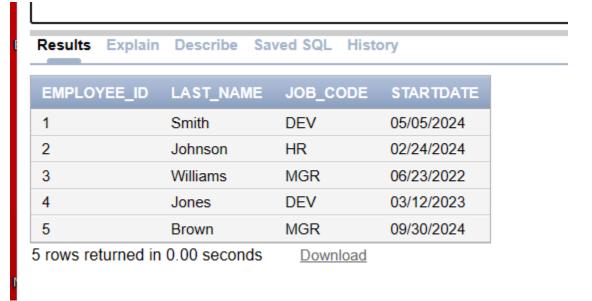


3. Create a query to display the last name, job code, hire date, and employee number for each employee, with employee number appearing first.

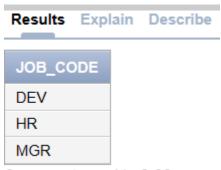
SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_code, hire\_date FROM employees;



4. Provide an alias STARTDATE for the hire date. SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id, hire\_date AS STARTDATE FROM employees;



Create a query to display unique job codes from the employee table.
SELECT DISTINCT job\_code
FROM employees;



3 rows returned in 0.00 secon

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

SELECT last\_name || ', ' || job\_code AS EMPLOYEE\_AND\_TITLE FROM employees;



5 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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

SELECT employee\_id || ',' || last\_name || ',' || job\_code || ',' || TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'YYYY-MM-DD') AS THE\_OUTPUT FROM employees;

