Section 1: Single Row Functions

1. Retrieve the employee names in uppercase along with their jobs from the `EMP` table.
2. Fetch the employee names and their salaries. Round off the salary to 1 decimal place.
3. Find the employee names and the square root of their salaries. Display results for employees with salary more than 1000.
4. Show the employee names and salaries formatted with two decimal places.
5. Get the first 3 characters of all employee names.
6. Display employee names with leading spaces removed and trailing periods added (e.g., 'ALLEN' should become 'ALLEN.').
7. Find the length of each employee's name and display it.
8. Display the names of employees and their salaries, but only for those whose salary is greater than 1500 and less than or equal to 3000.

Section 2: DDL Statements

1. Create a new table called `DEPARTMENT` with the following columns:
    - `DEPTNO` (Integer, Primary Key)
    - `DNAME` (String, length 50)
    - `LOCATION` (String, length 50)
2. Add a new column `AGE` to the `EMP` table with the `INT` data type.
3. Modify the `SAL` column in the `EMP` table to have 2 decimal places.
4. Drop the `DEPARTMENT` table from the database.
5. Truncate the `EMP` table, removing all rows but retaining the structure.

Section 3: Subqueries

1. Get the names of employees who earn more than the average salary of the entire company.
2. Find the employees who work in the same department as the employee 'JONES'.
3. Retrieve the names of employees whose salaries are higher than the salary of 'BLAKE'.
4. Display the names and hire dates of employees who were hired after 'SCOTT'.
5. Get the list of employees whose salary is more than the average salary of their department.
6. Find the employees who do not have any manager (i.e., where `MGR` is `NULL`).
7. List the names of employees whose hire date is the same as any employee in department 30.