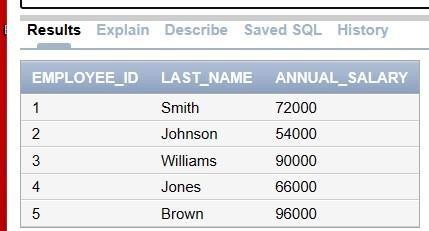
**Ex. No:3**

**Date:06/08/2024**

WRITING BASIC SQL SELECT STATEMENTS.

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

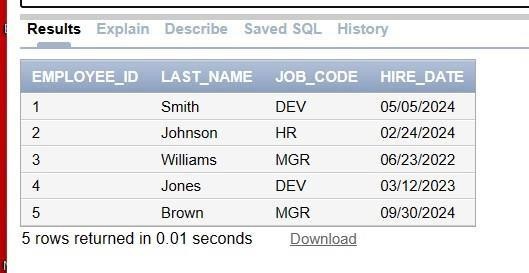
****

1. Show the structure of departments the table. Select all the data from it.

# DESCRIBE department;

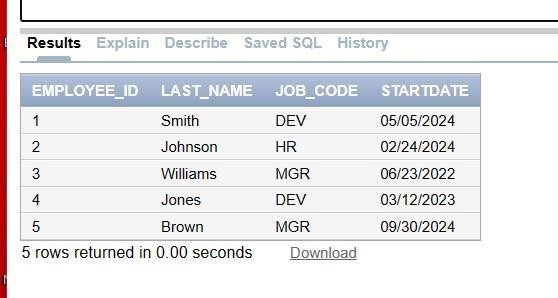
1. Create a query to display the last name, job code, hire date, and employee number for each employee, with employee number appearing first.

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

****

1. Provide an alias STARTDATE for the hire date.

# SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id, hire\_date AS STARTDATE FROM employees;



1. Create a query to display unique job codes from the employee table.

# SELECT DISTINCT job\_code FROM employees;

1. 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;



1. 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;