1. Write a query to display the system date. Label the column as Date
QUERY : select to_char(sysdate,'dd-MON-yy') "Date"from dual;

2.&3. The HR department needs a report to display the employee number, last name, salary, and salary increased by 15.5% (expressed as a whole number) for each employee. Label the column New Salary.New Salary. Save your SQL statement in a file named lab_03_02.sql

QUERY : select employee_id,last_name,salary,salary+(salary*15.5/100) "New Salary" from employees;

4. Modify your query lab_03_02.sql to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column Increase.

```
QUERY : select employee_id,last_name,salary,salary+(salary*15.5/100) "New Salary",
          (salary+(salary*15.5/100))-salary "Increase"from employees;
```

5(a). Write a query that displays the last name (with the first letter in uppercase and all the other letters in lowercase) and the length of the last name for all employees whose name starts with the letters “J,” “A,” or “M.” Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the employees’ last names

```
QUERY : select initcap(last_name) "Name",length(last_name) from employees
where last_name like 'J%' or last_name like 'A%' or last_name like 'M%'
order by last_name;
```

5(b). Rewrite the query so that the user is prompted to enter a letter that the last name starts with. For example, if the user enters “H” (capitalized) when prompted for a letter, then the output should show all employees whose last name starts with the letter “H.”

```
QUERY : select initcap(last_name) "Name",length(last_name) from employees
          where last_name like 'H%'
```

6. The HR department wants to find the duration of employment for each employee. For each employee, display the last name and calculate the number of months between today and the date on which the employee was hired. Label the column as MONTHS_WORKED. Order your results by the number of months employed. Round the number of months up to the closest whole number

```
QUERY : select last_name,round(months_between(sysdate,hire_date)) from employees
order by 2;
```

7. Create a query to display the last name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 15 characters long, left-padded with the $ symbol. Label the column as SALARY.

```
QUERY : select last_name,lpad(salary,15,'$') "SALARY" from employees;
```

8. Create a query that displays the first eight characters of the employees' last names and indicates the amounts of their salaries with asterisks. Each asterisk signifies a thousand dollars. Sort the data in descending order of salary. Label the column as EMPLOYEES_AND_THEIR_SALARIES

QUERY : select last_name||' '||rpad(' ',salary/1000,'*')
"EMPLOYEES_AND_THEIR_SALARIES" from employees;

9. Create a query to display the last name and the number of weeks employed for all employees in department 90. Label the number of weeks column as TENURE. Truncate the number of weeks value to 0 decimal places. Show the records in descending order of the employee's tenure

Query : select last_name,trunc(months_between(sysdate,hire_date)/7) "TENURE" from employees where department_id = 90 order by TENURE desc;