### WRITING BASIC SQL SELECT STATEMENTS

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# Find the Solution for the following:

#### **True OR False**

1. The following statement executes successfully.

# **Identify the Errors**

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

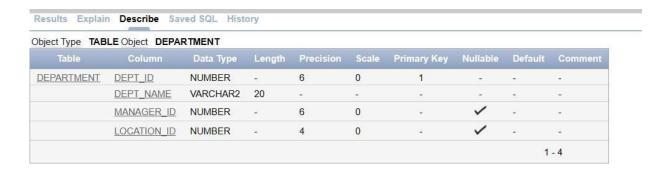
SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, sal\*12 AS ANNUAL\_SALARY FROM employees;

Results Expla	ain Describe Sa	ved SQL History
EMPLOYEE_II	D LAST_NAME	ANNUAL_SALARY
1	Smith	72000
2	Johnson	54000
3	Williams	90000
4	Jones	66000
5	Brown	96000

#### Queries

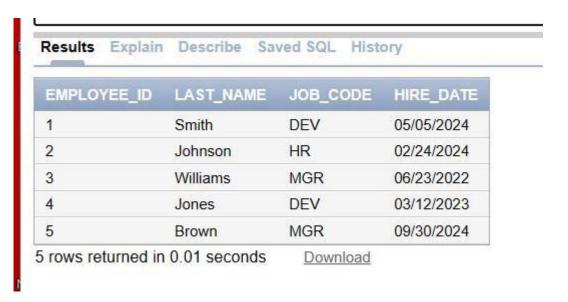
2. Show the structure of departments the table. Select all the data from it.

DESCRIBE department; Select\* from 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;



5. 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;



5 rows returned in 0.00 seconds