

Name: Saravanakumar K

Date: 22.11.2024

Department: Impact Training

Task: PL/SQL

Add DOJ to the existing employee table:

```
Create Table Employee_details(  
Employee_id int auto_increment primary key,  
Employee_name Varchar (100),  
Employee_salary Decimal (10,2)  
);
```

```
Insert Employee_details (Employee_id, Employee_name, Employee_salary)  
values (101, 'Gowtham', '45000.00'),  
(002, 'Saravana', '40000.00'),  
(003, 'Krishna', '38000.00'),  
(004, 'Gokul', '35000.00'),  
(005, 'Ramesh', '30000.00'),  
(006, 'Dhinesh', '27500.00'),  
(007, 'Moulish', '25000.00');
```

```
ALTER TABLE Employee_details  
ADD DOJ DATE;
```

```
UPDATE Employee_details set DOJ='2016-11-21'  
WHERE Employee_id = 001;
```

```
UPDATE Employee_details set DOJ='2016-12-12'  
WHERE Employee_id = 002;
```

```
UPDATE Employee_details set DOJ='2017-07-06'  
WHERE Employee_id = 003;
```

```
UPDATE Employee_details set DOJ='2017-09-16'  
WHERE Employee_id = 004;
```

```
UPDATE Employee_details set DOJ='2018-03-17'  
WHERE Employee_id = 005;
```

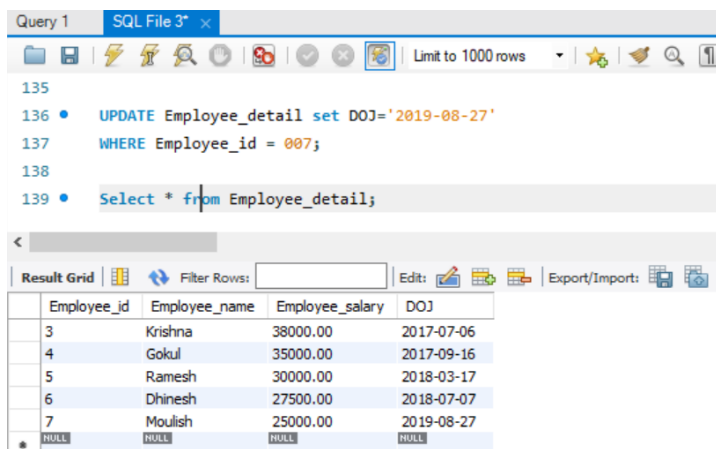
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```
UPDATE Employee_details set DOJ='2018-07-07'  
WHERE Employee_id = 006;
```

```
UPDATE Employee_details set DOJ='2019-08-27'  
WHERE Employee_id = 007;
```

```
Select * from Employee_details;
```



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The query window displays three SQL statements: a comment line, an UPDATE statement for Employee_id 007, and a SELECT statement. The results grid below shows the output of the SELECT statement, displaying a table with columns Employee_id, Employee_name, Employee_salary, and DOJ. The table contains 7 rows of data, with the last row showing NULL values.

Employee_id	Employee_name	Employee_salary	DOJ
3	Krishna	38000.00	2017-07-06
4	Gokul	35000.00	2017-09-16
5	Ramesh	30000.00	2018-03-17
6	Dhinesh	27500.00	2018-07-07
7	Moulish	25000.00	2019-08-27
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

Employee joined in a specific year :

```
USE PRODUCT;
```

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE procedure employee_joining_year(IN YEAR INT)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
select * from Employee_details
```

```
where YEAR (DOJ)=YEAR ;
```

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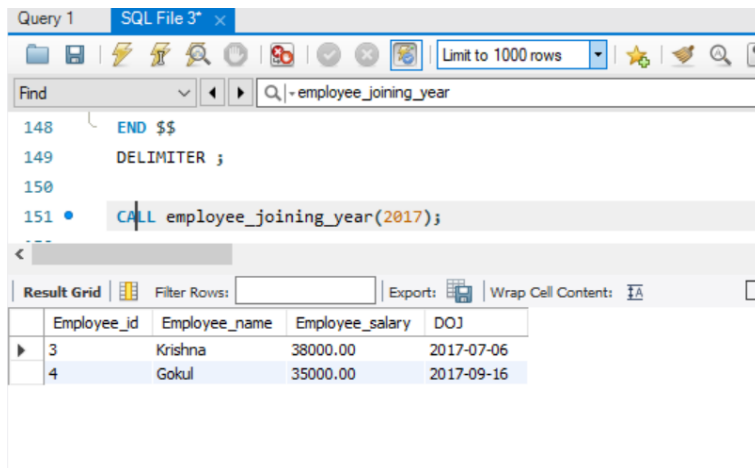
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END \$\$

DELIMITER ;

CALL employee_joining_year(2017);



USE PRODUCT;

View to display the senior most person:

create view senior_employee as

select * from Employee_details

where DOJ = (select min(DOJ) from Employee_details);

select * from senior_employee;

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The screenshot shows an SQL IDE interface. At the top, there's a tab labeled 'Query 1' and 'SQL File 3*'. Below the tab is a toolbar with various icons. A 'Find' bar contains the text 'employee_joining_year'. The main area displays SQL code with line numbers 158, 159, 160, and 161. Line 159 has a blue dot and the text 'Drop View senior_employee;'. Line 161 has a blue dot and the text 'select * from senior_employee;'. Below the code is a 'Result Grid' section. It includes a 'Filter Rows' input field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' checkbox. The grid itself has four columns: 'Employee_id', 'Employee_name', 'Employee_salary', and 'DOJ'. The first row of data shows '1', 'Gowtham', '45000.00', and '2016-11-21'.

```
158
159 • Drop View senior_employee;
160
161 • select * from senior_employee;
```

Employee_id	Employee_name	Employee_salary	DOJ
1	Gowtham	45000.00	2016-11-21