LAB - 1

01. Create a table called EMP with the following structure

Name	Type
Empno	Number(6)
ename	varchar2(20)
job	varchar2(20)
deptnumber	number(3)
salary	number(7,2)

```
create table emp(
    empno    number(6),
    ename    varchar2(20) NOT NULL,
    job      varchar2(20) NOT NULL,
  deptno     number(3),
  salary     number(7,2));
```

02. Add a column to the emp table, experience numeric null allowed.

⇒ alter table emp add (experience number(3));

03. Modify the column width of the job field of emp table.

⇒ alter table emp modify (job varchar2(8));

04. Create the empl table with ename and empno, add constraints to check the empno value

while entering (i e.) empno > 100.

⇒ create table emp2 (
empno number(5),
empname varchar2(20));

SQL > Table created.

SQL > alter table emp2 add constraint b check (empno > 100);

SQL > insert into emp2 values ('Swapnil', 105)
1 row created.

SQL.> insert into emp2 values ('Harsh', 01)
check constraint (SYSTEM.B) violated.

ASSIGNMENT - II

Q1. Write query to select all the columns of emp table

→ SQL > select * from emp;

Q2. Write query to select only Empname, Ename and Job.

→ SQL. > ~~select * from~~
select empname, ename, job from emp;

Q3. Write query to select unique jobs

→ SQL. > select unique * from emp;

Q4. Write query to select only those employees who are salesman.

→ insert into emp values ("A", 'Manager', 02-Feb-81, 30);
insert into emp values ('B', 'salesman', 10-Mar-96, 40);

→ select * from emp where job = 'salesman';

Empname	Job	Hiredate	Department No
'B'	Salesman	10-Mar-96	40

05. Select employee name, grade and salary, in order of their salary.

⇒ Select * from emp order by salary;

06. Mgmt is considering a pay raise, however they want to find out, if they give a flat 2w $ increment to all then what % each person is getting. So in your result display, ename, salary and position.

⇒ Select empno, ename, (2w * 1w)/sal, deptno from emp;

EMPNO	ENAME	(2W*1W)/SAL	DEPTNO
7839	KING	4	10
7698	BLAKE	7.01	30

07. Express work experience of each of the employees by using sysdate and hiredate in terms of no of years.

⇒ Select ename || ' is working as ' || job || ' for the last ' || trunc((sysdate - hiredate)/365, 0) || ' years'

→ KING is working as President for the last 37 years.

→ BLAKE is working as Manager for the last 36 years.