

### Example:3

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary, commission_pct FROM employees;
```

### Example:4

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary, 12*salary*commission_pct FROM employees;
```

### Using Column Alias

- To rename a column heading with or without AS keyword.

#### Example:1

```
SELECT last_name AS Name  
FROM employees;
```

#### Example: 2

```
SELECT last_name "Name" salary*12 "Annual Salary"  
FROM employees;
```

### Concatenation Operator

- Concatenates columns or character strings to other columns
- Represented by two vertical bars (||)
- Creates a resultant column that is a character expression

#### Example:

```
SELECT last_name||job_id AS "EMPLOYEES JOB" FROM employees;
```

### Using Literal Character String

- A literal is a character, a number, or a date included in the SELECT list.
- Date and character literal values must be enclosed within single quotation marks.

#### Example:

```
SELECT last_name||'is a'||job_id AS "EMPLOYEES JOB" FROM employees;
```

### Eliminating Duplicate Rows

- Using DISTINCT keyword.

#### Example:

```
SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employees;
```

### Displaying Table Structure

- Using DESC keyword.

### Syntax

```
DESC table_name;
```

#### Example:

```
DESC employees;
```

### Find the Solution for the following:

True OR False

- The following statement executes successfully.

### Identify the Errors

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name  
sal*12 ANNUAL SALARY
```

~~SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, sal \* 12 AS "ANNUAL SALARY"~~

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, sal \* 12 AS "ANNUAL SALARY"  
FROM employees ; 26

FROM employees;  
Queries

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

DESC .database-name ;

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\_id, hire\_date  
FROM employees ;

4. Provide an alias STARTDATE for the hire date.

SELECT hire\_date AS STARTDATE FROM employees ;

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

SELECT DISTINCT job\_id FROM employees ;

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\_id AS "EMPLOYEE and  
TITLE" FROM employees ;

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\_id || ',' ||  
hire\_date AS "THE\_OUTPUT" FROM employees;

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	BFR 8/9/15