

### 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**

1. The following statement executes successfully.

### **Identify the Errors**

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

FROM employees; FALSE

### Queries

Select employee-id, last\_name, Salary \* 12 as  
"ANNUAL SALARY" From employees;

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

DESC departments;

Select \* from departments;

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 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.

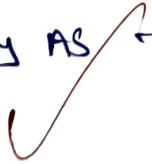
Select distinct job-id from employees;

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  
|| ', ' || Salary AS THE\_OUTPUT from employees;



Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	