

Expression

Any statement which gives the

result is called as expression.

An expression can have two statements called operands and operators:

eg: WAGE + D returned salary of all the employees

" Select Sal * 12 from emp;

Q WAQTD half-term sal of the emp.

Select sal * 6 from emp;

Q WAQTD Name of the employees and sal with the hike of 10%

Select ^{ENAME} sal * $\left(\frac{10}{100} * \text{sal}\right)$ from emp;

Q WAQTD Emp name and sal with the hike of 75%

Select ENAME, sal * $\left(\frac{75}{100} * \text{sal}\right)$ from emp;

Q WAQTD Name of emp, and salary with the deduction of 65%.

Select ENAME, sal - $\left(\frac{65}{100} * \text{sal}\right)$ from emp;

Q WAQTD, all the details of emp along with the annual salary.

Select ^{Emp} ~~emp~~, salary * 12 from emp;

Distinct Distinct is used to remove the duplicate or repeated value from the result table.
→ whenever we are using distinct ~~as~~ as ^{if} first argument only we should pass inside the select clause.

→ WAQTD Name of the employee, without repetition.
Select distinct ENAME from Emp.

ex.

ENAME	Result
A	A
B	B
C	C
A	
B	

→ WAQTD job of the employee without duplicate

Select distinct job from emp.

→ WAQTD Name and department-no. of emp without duplicated value

eg

ENAME	DEPTNO
A	10
B	20
C	30
A	40
B	20

⇒

ENAME	DEPTNO
A	10
B	20
C	30
A	40

Select distinct ENAME, DEPTNO from EMP.

Alias :- Alias is the alternate name given for the table. we can use alias by using 'As' or without using 'As'.

→ By 3 ways we can change the column name.

- ① Annual Sal
- ② "Annual Sal"
- ③ Annual - Sal

here we are giving temporary name to Salary as Annual.

eg

- Select Salary as AnnualSalary from emp;
- Select Salary Annual from emp;
- Select Salary "Annual" from emp;