```
describe employees

desc employees

SELECT 15+10-5*5/5 FROM dual


SELECT last_name, hire_date, salary
FROM employees;


SELECT last_name, salary ,salary + 500
FROM employees;


SELECT last_name, salary ,12 * salary + 100)
FROM employees;
SELECT last_name, salary ,(12 *salary )+ 100
FROM employees;
```

Displaying Selected Columns Under New Headings

```
SELECT
FIRST_NAME First, LAST_NAME last, DEPARTMENT_ID DepT
FROM
EMPLOYEES;
```

Preserving Case and Including Spaces in Column Aliases

```
SELECT
FIRST_NAME "Given Name", LAST_NAME "Family Name"
FROM
 EMPLOYEES;
```

Alias

```
Select
last_name||job_id as "employees jobid"
```

```
from
employees;


Select
last_name||' is a '||job_id as "employees jobid"
from
employees;
```

Distinct

```
Select
department_id
from
Employees
```

==========

To eliminate duplicate rows in the result - distinct

==========

```
Select
Distinct department_id
from
employees
```

Selecting Data from One Department

SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMPLOYEES **WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 90**;

Employees in departments 100, 110, and 120

SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT_ID FROM EMPLOYEES **WHERE** DEPARTMENT_ID IN (100, 110, 120);

Start with the Same Substring

SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES **WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE 'Ma%'**;

Selecting Data that Satisfies Two Conditions

SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, COMMISSION_PCT "%" FROM EMPLOYEES **WHERE (SALARY >= 11000) AND (COMMISSION_PCT IS NOT NULL)**;

Display employees who joined after 1st January 2008.

SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES where hire_date > '01-jan-2008';

Display first name, salary, commission pct, and hire date for employees with salary less than 10000.

SELECT FIRST_NAME, SALARY, COMMISSION_PCT,
HIRE_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY < 10000;

Display details of jobs in the descending order of the title.

SELECT * FROM JOBS ORDER BY JOB_TITLE DESC

Display employees where the first name or last name starts with S.

SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE
FIRST_NAME LIKE 'S%' OR LAST_NAME LIKE 'S%';

Display first name and last name after converting the first letter of each name to upper case and the rest to lower case.

SELECT INITCAP(FIRST_NAME), INITCAP(LAST_NAME) FROM
EMPLOYEES;

Order by clause

SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, HIRE_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES **ORDER BY LAST_NAME**;

Sorting Selected Data by an Unselected Column

SELECT FIRST_NAME, HIRE_DATE FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY LAST_NAME;

Selecting Data from Multiple Tables

SELECT

EMPLOYEES.FIRST_NAME "First", EMPLOYEES.LAST_NAME "Last", DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_NAME "Dept. Name“

FROM

EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS **WHERE EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT_ID = DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID**

ORDER BY

DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_NAME, EMPLOYEES.LAST_NAME;

SELECT **FIRST_NAME** "First", **LAST_NAME** "Last", **DEPARTMENT_NAME** "Dept. Name"

FROM EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS **WHERE EMPLOYEES.DEPARTMENT_ID = DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID**

ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_NAME, LAST_NAME;

SELECT FIRST_NAME "First", LAST_NAME "Last", DEPARTMENT_NAME "Dept. Name"

FROM **EMPLOYEES e**, **DEPARTMENTS d**

WHERE **e.DEPARTMENT_ID** = d.DEPARTMENT_ID

ORDER BY

d.DEPARTMENT_NAME, e.LAST_NAME;

Arithmetic expression

SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY "Monthly Pay", **SALARY * 12** "Annual Pay" FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 90 ORDER BY SALARY DESC;

Concatenate - ||

SELECT **FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME** "Name" FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 100 ORDER BY LAST_NAME;

Changing the Case of Character Data

SELECT **UPPER(LAST_NAME)** "Last", **INITCAP(FIRST_NAME)** "First", **LOWER(EMAIL)** "E-Mail" FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 100 ORDER BY EMAIL;

Displaying the Number of Years Between Dates

SELECT LAST_NAME, **(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM SYSDATE) - EXTRACT(YEAR FROM HIRE_DATE))** "Years Employed" FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 100 ORDER BY "Years Employed";

Counting the Number of Rows in Each Group

SELECT MANAGER_ID "Manager", **COUNT(*)** "Number of Reports" FROM EMPLOYEES **GROUP BY MANAGER_ID** ORDER BY MANAGER_ID;