Data base technology practical

Employee table contains the information of employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, email, phone number, hire\_date, job\_id, salary, comission\_pct, manager\_id, department\_id. create the table and insert the value inside the table. Show the structure of the Employee table. Create a Query to display the last name, job code, hire date, and employee number for each employee. de, hire date, and employee number for each employee.

SQL is a language that allows you to create, manipulate, and query data stored in relational databases. A table is a collection of related data organized into rows and columns. To create a table, you need to specify its name, columns, and data types. To insert values into a table, you need to provide the column names and the values for each row.

For example, if you want to create a table named employee with the information you mentioned, you can use the following SQL statement:

CREATE TABLE employee (

employee\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

first\_name VARCHAR(50),

last\_name VARCHAR(50),

email VARCHAR(100),

phone\_number VARCHAR(20),

hire\_date DATE,

job\_id VARCHAR(10),

salary DECIMAL(10,2),

commission\_pct DECIMAL(4,2),

manager\_id INT,

department\_id INT

);

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This statement creates a table named employee with 11 columns. Each column has a name and a data type. The employee\_id column is also defined as the primary key, which means it uniquely identifies each row in the table. You can also specify other constraints, such as NOT NULL, UNIQUE, or FOREIGN KEY, to enforce data integrity rules.

To insert values into the employee table, you can use the following SQL statement:

INSERT INTO employee (

employee\_id,

first\_name,

last\_name,

email,

phone\_number,

hire\_date,

job\_id,

salary,

commission\_pct,

manager\_id,

department\_id

)

VALUES (

100,

'Steven',

'King',

'steven.king@company.com',

'515.123.4567',

'2003-06-17',

'AD\_PRES',

24000.00,

NULL,

NULL,

90

);

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This statement inserts a new row into the employee table with the values provided for each column. You can also insert multiple rows at once by using multiple sets of values separated by commas. For example:

INSERT INTO employee (

employee\_id,

first\_name,

last\_name,

email,

phone\_number,

hire\_date,

job\_id,

salary,

commission\_pct,

manager\_id,

department\_id

)

VALUES

(

-- First row

...

),

(

-- Second row

...

),

(

-- Third row

...

);

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To show the structure of a table in SQL, you can use different commands depending on the database system you are using. For example, in SQL Server, you can use sp\_help or sp\_columns to display information about a table and its columns. In Oracle or MySQL, you can use DESCRIBE or DESC to do the same. You can also query the INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view to get metadata about the columns of a table in any database that supports it.

For example, if you want to show the structure of the employee table in SQL Server, you can use either of these commands:

sp\_help employee;

sp\_columns employee;

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If you want to show the structure of the employee table in Oracle or MySQL, you can use this command:

DESCRIBE employee;

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If you want to show the structure of the employee table using the INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view, you can use this query:

SELECT \*

FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS

WHERE TABLE\_NAME = 'employee';

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To display the last name, job code, hire date, and employee number for each employee in SQL, you can use a simple SELECT statement to query the employee table. You can also use an alias for the hire\_date column to make it more descriptive.

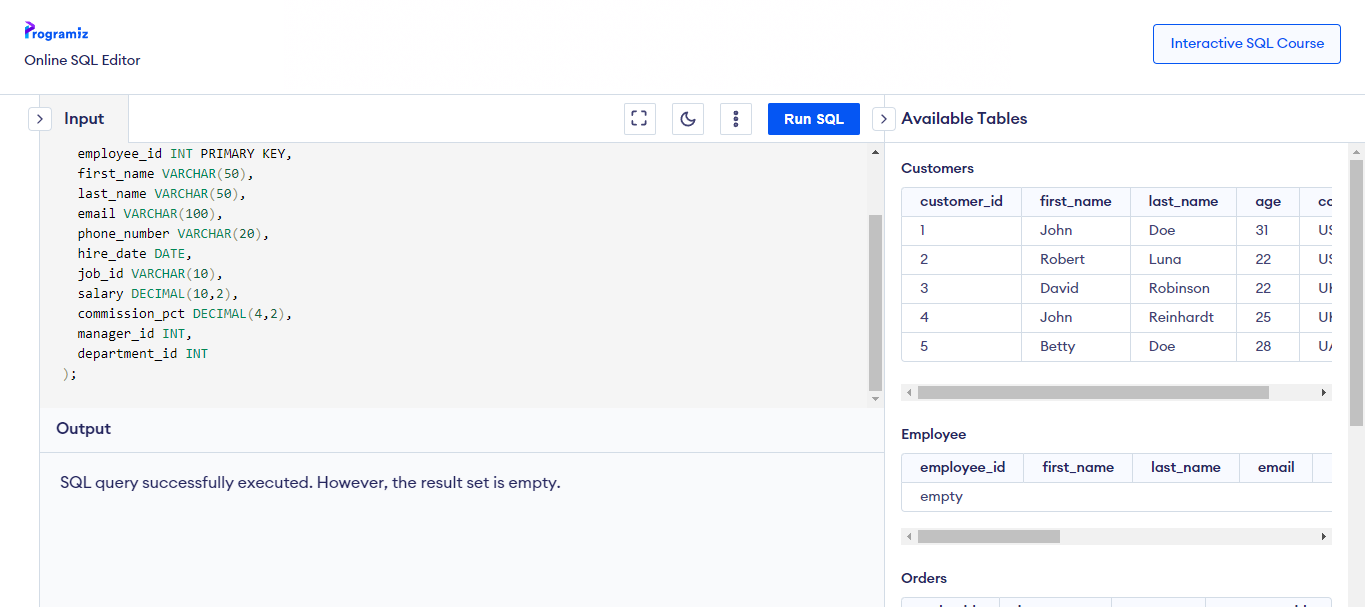
For example, you can use this SQL statement:

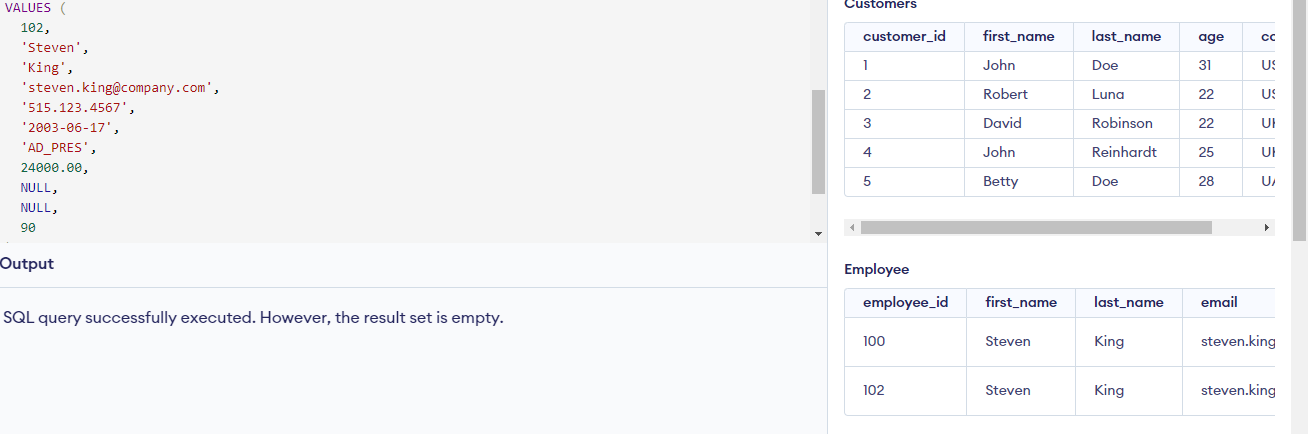
SELECT last\_name, job\_id, hire\_date AS startdate, employee\_id

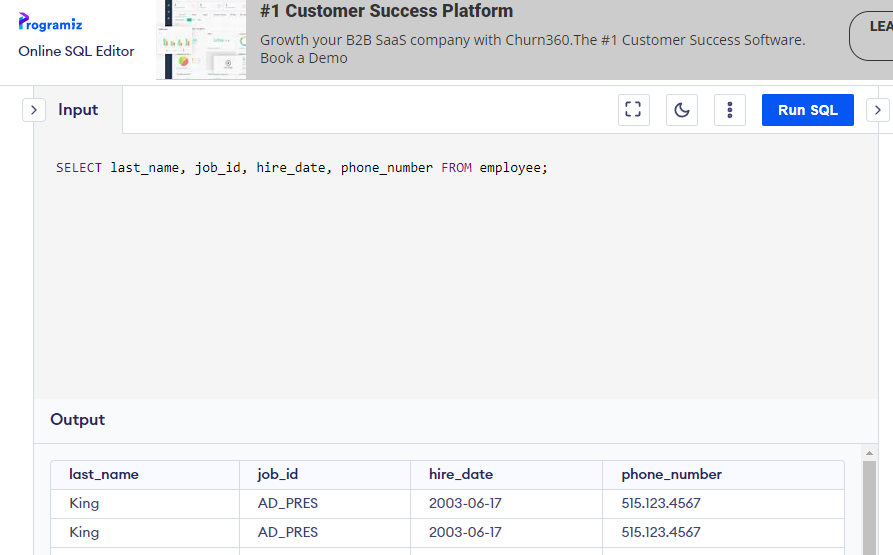
FROM employee;

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This statement selects four columns from the employee table and renames the hire\_date column as startdate. It returns all rows from the table.







INSERT INTO employee (

employee\_id,

first\_name,

last\_name,

email,

phone\_number,

hire\_date,

job\_id,

salary,

commission\_pct,

manager\_id,

department\_id

)

VALUES (

100,

'Steven',

'King',

'steven.king@company.com',

'515.123.4567',

'2003-06-17',

'AD\_PRES',

24000.00,

NULL,

NULL,

90

);

(

101,

'john',

'smith',

'john.smith98@gmail.com.com',

'515.123.4578',

'2006-06-16',

'AD\_PRES',

28000.00,

NULL,

NULL,

92

);