1. Create a “Deloitte” User using SQL PLUS.

sys as sysdba

sysuser

create user DELOITTE identified by deloitte;

grant dba to DELLOITE;

commit;

connect DELOITTE/deloitte;

Connected.

Show user;

User is ‘DELOITTE’

1. Change the password of “Deloitte” user to new password.

SQL> password

Changing password for DELOITTE

Old password:

New password:

Retype new password:

Password changed

1. Create a schema in the “Deloitte” user using Worker.sql, Bonus.sql and Title.sql file in SQL Developer.
2. Write An SQL Query To Fetch “FIRST\_NAME” From Worker Table Using The Alias Name As <WORKER\_NAME>.

select first\_name as WORKER\_NAME

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query To Fetch “FIRST\_NAME” From Worker Table In Upper Case.

select upper(first\_name)

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Unique Values Of DEPARTMENT From Worker Table.

select distinct department

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query To Find The Position Of The Alphabet (‘A’) In The First Name Column ‘Amitabh’ From Worker Table.

select instr(first\_name, 'A')

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query To Print The First Three Characters Of  FIRST\_NAME From Worker Table.

select substr(first\_name, 1,3)

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query To Print The FIRST\_NAME From Worker Table After Removing White Spaces From The Right Side.

select rtrim(first\_name)

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query To Print The DEPARTMENT From Worker Table After Removing White Spaces From The Left Side.

select ltrim(department)

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query That Fetches The Unique Values Of DEPARTMENT From Worker Table And Prints Its Length.

select distinct department, (length(trunk(department), ’ ’) )

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query To Print The FIRST\_NAME From Worker Table After Replacing ‘A’ With ‘a’.

select replace (first\_name, 'A','a')

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query To Print The FIRST\_NAME And LAST\_NAME From Worker Table Into A Single Column COMPLETE\_NAME. A Space Char Should Separate Them.

select first\_name||' '||last\_name as complete\_name

from worker;

1. Write An SQL Query To Print All Worker Details From The Worker Table Order By FIRST\_NAME Ascending.

select \* from worker

order by first\_name;

1. Write An SQL Query To Print All Worker Details From The Worker Table Order By FIRST\_NAME Ascending And DEPARTMENT Descending.

select \* from worker

order by first\_name asc,department desc;

1. Write An SQL Query To Print Details For Workers With The First Name As “Vipul” And “Satish” From Worker Table.

select \* from worker

where first\_name in ('Vipul', 'Satish');

1. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of Workers Excluding First Names, “Vipul” And “Satish” From Worker Table.

select \* from worker

where first\_name not in ('Vipul', 'Satish');

1. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of Workers With DEPARTMENT Name As “Admin”.

select \* from worker

where department ='Admin';

1. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST\_NAME Contains ‘A’.

select \* from worker

where first\_name like '%A%';

1. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST\_NAME Ends With ‘A’.

select \* from worker

where first\_name like '%A';

1. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST\_NAME Ends With ‘H’ And Contains Six Alphabets.

select \* from worker

where first\_name like '%H' and length(first\_name)= 6;

HR Schema.

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1. Start the executable section with the BEGIN keyword and include a SELECT statement to retrieve the maximum department\_id from the departments table.

Set serveroutput on;

Declare

V\_department\_id number(10);

begin

select max(department\_id)into v\_department\_id

from tbldepartments;

end;

1. Write a PL/SQL block to show a reserved word can be used as a user-define identifier.

Set serveroutput on;

Declare

"state" varchar2(15);

begin

dbms\_output.put\_line("state");

end;

1. Write PL/SQL blocks to show the scope and visibility of local and global identifiers.

Set serveroutput on;

declare

v\_state number(10):=10;

Declare

v\_parent varchar2(15):='a';

begin

dbms\_output.put\_line('local'|| v\_parent);

end;

dbms\_output.put\_line('global\_variable' || v\_state);

end;

1. Write a PL/SQL block to adjust the salary of the employee whose ID 122.

set SERVEROUTPUT ON;

DECLARE

v\_adjust number(10);

BEGIN

select salary+1000 into v\_adjust from tblemployees where employee\_id = 122;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('adjusted salary is '|| v\_adjust);

end;