

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

CS23332

EXERCISE 10

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

Language SQL Rows 10 Clear Command Find Tables

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1 DESC DEPARTMENT;

Results **Explain** **Describe** **Saved SQL** **History**

Object Type **TABLE** Object **DEPARTMENT**

| Table | Column | Data Type | Length | Precision | Scale | Primary Key | Nullable | Default | Comment |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|-------------|----------|---------|---------|
| DEPARTMENT | DEPT_ID | NUMBER | - | 6 | 0 | 1 | - | - | - |
| | DEPT_NAME | VARCHAR2 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | MANAGER_ID | NUMBER | - | 6 | 0 | - | ✓ | - | - |
| | LOCATION_ID | NUMBER | - | 4 | 0 | - | ✓ | - | - |

```
1 DESC DEPARTMENT;  
2 SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENT;
```

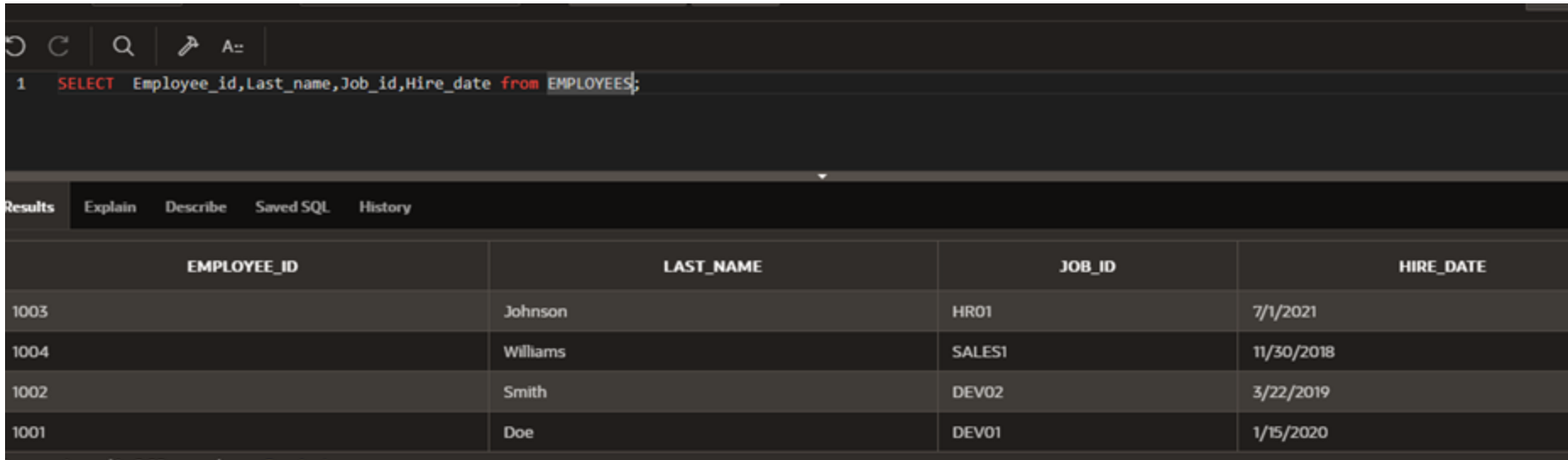
Results **Explain** **Describe** **Saved SQL** **History**

| DEPT_ID | DEPT_NAME | MANAGER_ID | LOCATION_ID |
|---------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| 10 | Development | 1001 | 101 |
| 20 | Human Resources | 1003 | 102 |
| 30 | Sales | 1004 | 103 |
| 40 | Finance | - | 104 |

4 rows returned in 0.03 seconds

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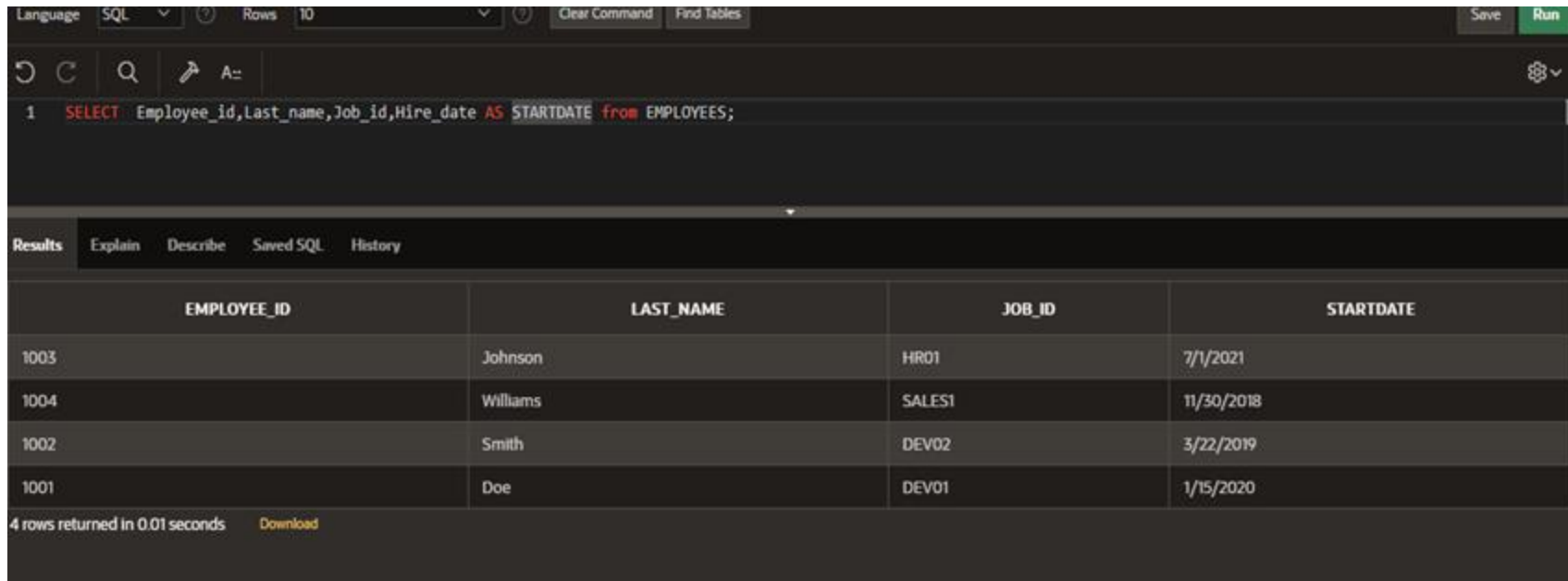
3. Create a query to display the last name, job code, hire date, and employee number for each employee, with employee number appearing first.



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top containing icons for undo, redo, search, and a command prompt. Below the toolbar, a SQL query is entered in a text area. The query is: `1 SELECT Employee_id,Last_name,Job_id,Hire_date from EMPLOYEES;`. Below the query editor, there is a tabbed interface with four tabs: 'Results', 'Explain', 'Describe', and 'History'. The 'Results' tab is selected, displaying a table with four columns: 'EMPLOYEE_ID', 'LAST_NAME', 'JOB_ID', and 'HIRE_DATE'. The table contains four rows of data.

| EMPLOYEE_ID | LAST_NAME | JOB_ID | HIRE_DATE |
|-------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| 1003 | Johnson | HR01 | 7/1/2021 |
| 1004 | Williams | SALES1 | 11/30/2018 |
| 1002 | Smith | DEV02 | 3/22/2019 |
| 1001 | Doe | DEV01 | 1/15/2020 |

4. Provide an alias STARTDATE for the hire date.

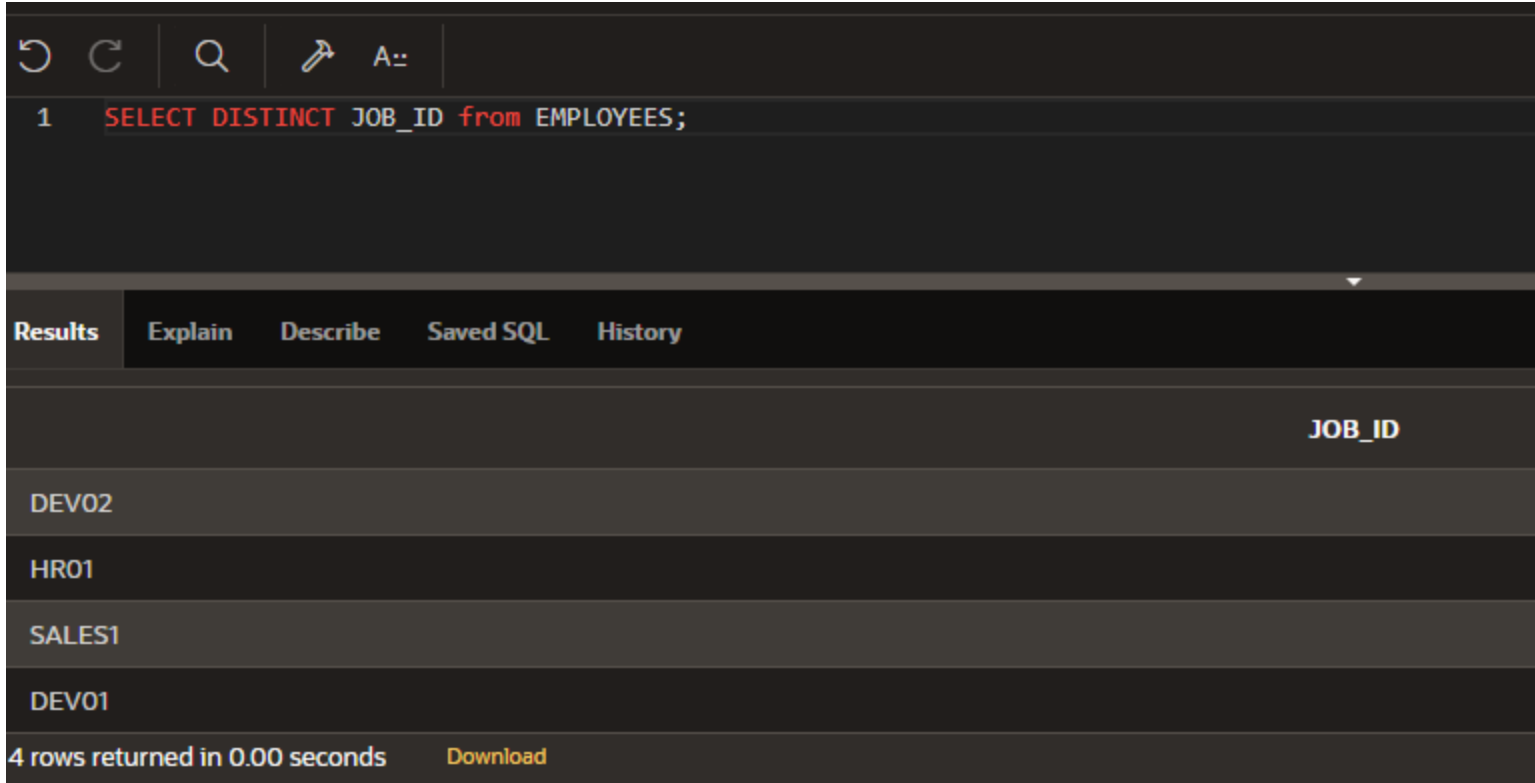


The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with 'Language' set to 'SQL', 'Rows' set to '10', and buttons for 'Clear Command' and 'Find Tables'. Below the toolbar is a command area with a SQL query: `1 SELECT Employee_id, Last_name, Job_id, Hire_date AS STARTDATE from EMPLOYEES;`. The query is executed, and the results are displayed in a table below. The table has four columns: **EMPLOYEE_ID**, **LAST_NAME**, **JOB_ID**, and **STARTDATE**. There are four rows of data. At the bottom left, it says '4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and there is a 'Download' link.

| EMPLOYEE_ID | LAST_NAME | JOB_ID | STARTDATE |
|-------------|-----------|--------|------------|
| 1003 | Johnson | HR01 | 7/1/2021 |
| 1004 | Williams | SALES1 | 11/30/2018 |
| 1002 | Smith | DEV02 | 3/22/2019 |
| 1001 | Doe | DEV01 | 1/15/2020 |

4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

5. Create a query to display unique job codes from the employee table.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for undo, redo, search, and a dropdown menu. Below the toolbar, a SQL query is entered in a text area:

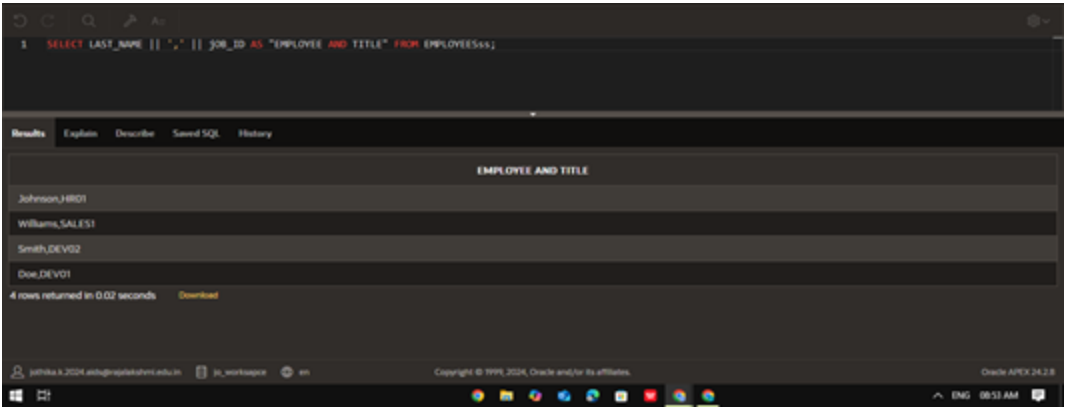
```
1 SELECT DISTINCT JOB_ID from EMPLOYEES;
```

Below the query editor, there is a tabbed interface with four tabs: "Results", "Explain", "Describe", and "History". The "Results" tab is currently selected. Below the tabs, the results of the query are displayed in a table with a single column labeled "JOB_ID". The table contains four rows of data: "DEV02", "HR01", "SALES1", and "DEV01". At the bottom of the interface, a status bar indicates "4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds" and provides a "Download" link.

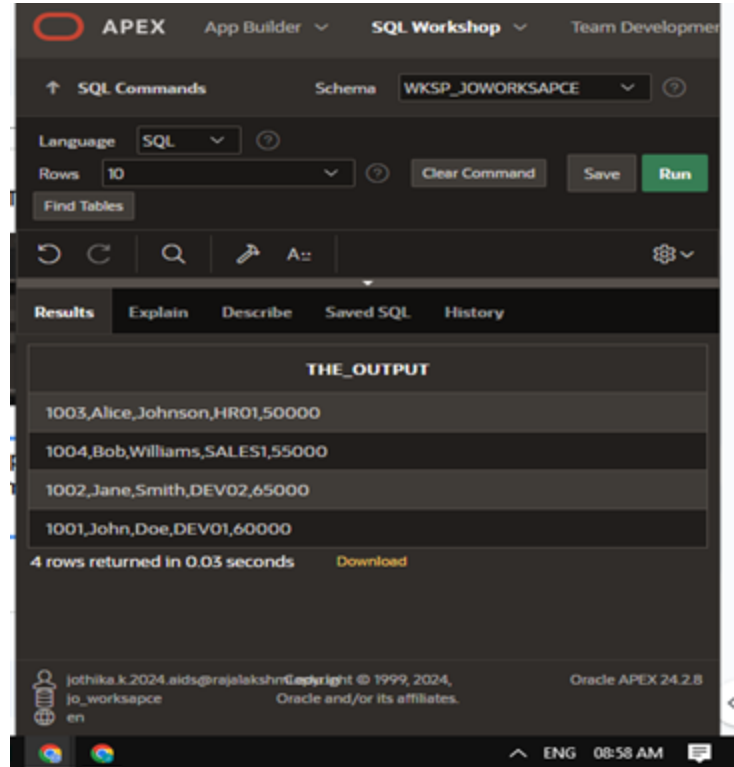
| JOB_ID |
|--------|
| DEV02 |
| HR01 |
| SALES1 |
| DEV01 |

4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds [Download](#)

6. Display the last name concatenated with the job ID , separated by a comma and space, and name the column EMPLOYEE and TITLE.



7. Create a query to display all the data from the employees table. Separate each column by a comma. Name the column THE_OUTPUT



The screenshot displays the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop', and 'Team Developer'. Below this, the 'SQL Commands' section shows the 'Schema' set to 'WKSP_JOWORKSPACE'. The 'Language' is set to 'SQL', and the 'Rows' limit is set to '10'. There are buttons for 'Clear Command', 'Save', and 'Run'. A 'Find Tables' button is also present. Below the command area, there are icons for undo, redo, search, and a settings icon. The 'Results' tab is selected, showing a table titled 'THE_OUTPUT'. The table contains four rows of data, each representing an employee record. Below the table, it states '4 rows returned in 0.03 seconds' and provides a 'Download' link. At the bottom, there is a footer with copyright information and the Oracle APEX version (24.2.8).

| THE_OUTPUT | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1003,Alice,Johnson,HR01,50000 | |
| 1004,Bob,Williams,SALES1,55000 | |
| 1002,Jane,Smith,DEV02,65000 | |
| 1001,John,Doe,DEV01,60000 | |

4 rows returned in 0.03 seconds [Download](#)

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