

Assignment – 2 part -1

1. Get all employees

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The SQL Editor contains the following code:

```
12 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (1, ' Bob ', 'Kinto', 1000000, "2019-01-20", "Finance");
13 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (2, ' Jerry ', 'Kansxo', 6000000, "2019-01-15", "IT");
14 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (3, ' Philip ', 'Jose', 8900000, "2019-02-05", "Banking");
15 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (4, ' John ', 'Abraham', 2000000, "2019-02-25", "Insurance");
16 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (5, ' Michael ', 'Mathew', 2200000, "2019-02-28", "Finance");
17 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (6, ' Alex ', 'chreketo', 4000000, "2019-05-10", "IT");
18 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (7, ' Yohan ', 'Soso', 1230000, "2019-06-20", "Banking");
19 • select * from Employee;
20
```

The Result Grid shows the following data:

Employee_id	First_name	Last_name	Salary	Joining_date	Departement
1	Bob	Kinto	1000000	2019-01-20	Finance
2	Jerry	Kansxo	6000000	2019-01-15	IT
3	Philip	Jose	8900000	2019-02-05	Banking
4	John	Abraham	2000000	2019-02-25	Insurance
5	Michael	Mathew	2200000	2019-02-28	Finance
6	Alex	chreketo	4000000	2019-05-10	IT
7	Yohan	Soso	1230000	2019-06-20	Banking

2. Display the first name and last name of all employees

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The SQL Editor contains the following code:

```
12 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (1, ' Bob ', 'Kinto', 1000000, "2019-01-20", "Finance");
13 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (2, ' Jerry ', 'Kansxo', 6000000, "2019-01-15", "IT");
14 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (3, ' Philip ', 'Jose', 8900000, "2019-02-05", "Banking");
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18 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (7, ' Yohan ', 'Soso', 1230000, "2019-06-20", "Banking");
19 • select * from Employee;
20 • select First_name, Last_name from Employee;
```

The Result Grid shows the following data:

First_name	Last_name
Bob	Kinto
Jerry	Kansxo
Philip	Jose
John	Abraham
Michael	Mathew
Alex	chreketo
Yohan	Soso

3. Display all the values of the “First_Name” column using the alias “Employee Name”

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The SQL Editor contains the following code:

```
13 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (2, ' Jerry ', 'Kansxo', 6000000, "2019-01-15", "IT");
14 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (3, ' Philip ', 'Jose', 8900000, "2019-02-05", "Banking");
15 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (4, ' John ', 'Abraham', 2000000, "2019-02-25", "Insurance");
16 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (5, ' Michael ', 'Mathew', 2200000, "2019-02-28", "Finance");
17 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (6, ' Alex ', 'chreketo', 4000000, "2019-05-10", "IT");
18 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (7, ' Yohan ', 'Soso', 1230000, "2019-06-20", "Banking");
19 • select * from Employee;
20 • select First_name, Last_name from Employee;
21 • select First_name as "Employee Name" from Employee;
```

The Result Grid shows the following data:

Employee Name
Bob
Jerry
Philip
John
Michael
Alex
Yohan

4. Get all “Last_Name” in lowercase.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a SQL script containing several INSERT and SELECT statements. The result grid displays the output of the query `select lower(Last_name) from Employee;`.

```
14 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (3, ' Philip ', 'Jose', 8900000, "2019-02-05", 'Insurance');
15 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (4, ' John ', 'Abraham', 2000000, "2019-02-25", 'Insurance');
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17 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (6, ' Alex ', 'chreketo', 4000000, "2019-05-10", 'Insurance');
18 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (7, ' Yohan ', 'Soso', 1230000, "2019-06-20", 'Banking');
19 • select * from Employee;
20 • select First_name, Last_name from Employee;
21 • select First_name as "Employee Name" from Employee;
22 • select lower(Last_name) from Employee;
23 • describe Employee;
```

lower(Last_name)
kinto
kansxo
jose
abraham
mathew
chreketo
soso

5. Get all “Last_Name” in uppercase.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a SQL script. The result grid displays the output of the query `select upper(Last_name) from Employee;`.

```
16 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (5, ' Michael ', 'Mathew', 2200000, "2019-02-28", 'Insurance');
17 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (6, ' Alex ', 'chreketo', 4000000, "2019-05-10", 'Insurance');
18 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (7, ' Yohan ', 'Soso', 1230000, "2019-06-20", 'Banking');
19 • select * from Employee;
20 • select First_name, Last_name from Employee;
21 • select First_name as "Employee Name" from Employee;
22 • select lower(Last_name) from Employee;
23 • describe Employee;
24 • select upper(Last_name) from Employee;
```

upper(Last_name)
KINTO
KANSXO
JOSE
ABRAHAM
MATHEW
CHREKETO
SOSO

6. Get unique “DEPARTMENT”.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a SQL script. The result grid displays the output of the query `select distinct (Departement) from Employee;`.

```
17 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (6, ' Alex ', 'chreketo', 4000000, "2019-05-10", 'Insurance');
18 • INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary, Joining_date, Departement) VALUES (7, ' Yohan ', 'Soso', 1230000, "2019-06-20", 'Banking');
19 • select * from Employee;
20 • select First_name, Last_name from Employee;
21 • select First_name as "Employee Name" from Employee;
22 • select lower(Last_name) from Employee;
23 • describe Employee;
24 • select upper(Last_name) from Employee;
25 • select distinct (Departement) from Employee;
```

Departement
Finance
IT
Banking
Insurance

7. Get the first 4 characters of “FIRST NAME” column

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
19 • select * from Employee;
20 • select First_name, Last_name from Employee;
21 • select First_name as "Employee Name" from Employee;
22 • select lower(Last_name) from Employee;
23 • describe Employee;
24 • select upper(Last_name) from Employee;
25 • select distinct (Departement) from Employee;
26 • SELECT substring(First_Name,1,4 ) from Employee;
```

The result grid shows the output of the query:

substring(First_Name,1,4)
Bob
Je
P
Joh
Mi
A

8. Get the position of the letter ‘h’ in ‘John’.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
20 • select First_name, Last_name from Employee;
21 • select First_name as "Employee Name" from Employee;
22 • select lower(Last_name) from Employee;
23 • describe Employee;
24 • select upper(Last_name) from Employee;
25 • select distinct (Departement) from Employee;
26 • SELECT substring(First_Name,1,4 ) from Employee;
27 • select position("h" in "John");
```

The result grid shows the output of the query:

position("h" in "John")
3

9. Get all values from the “FIRST_NAME” column after removing white space on the right.

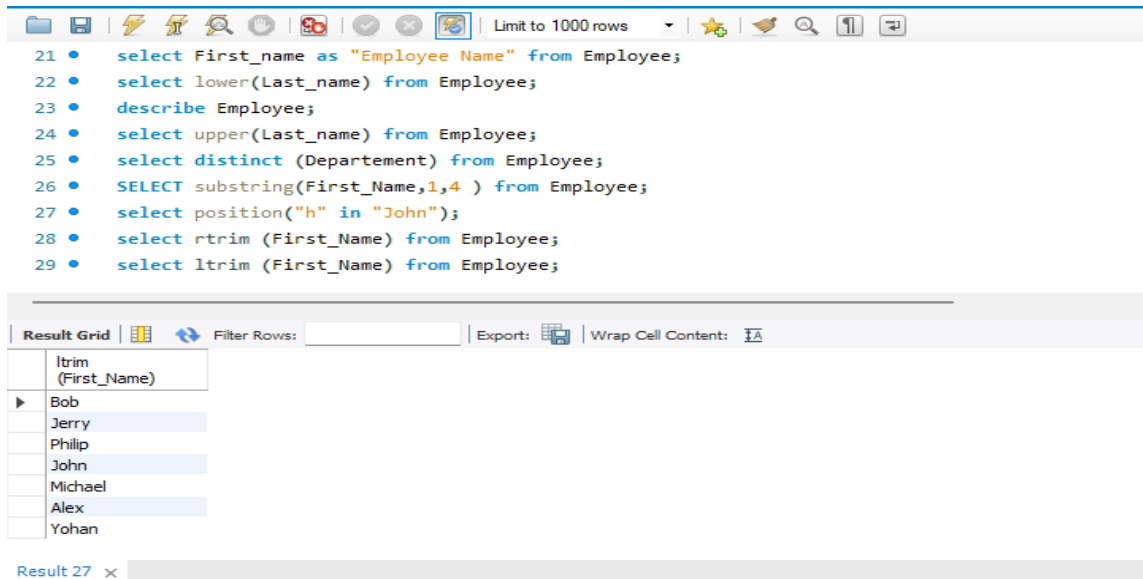
The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
20 • select First_name, Last_name from Employee;
21 • select First_name as "Employee Name" from Employee;
22 • select lower(Last_name) from Employee;
23 • describe Employee;
24 • select upper(Last_name) from Employee;
25 • select distinct (Departement) from Employee;
26 • SELECT substring(First_Name,1,4 ) from Employee;
27 • select position("h" in "John");
28 • select rtrim (First_Name) from Employee;
```

The result grid shows the output of the query:

rtrim (First_Name)
Bob
Jerry
Philip
John
Michael
Alex
Yohan

10. Get all values from the “FIRST_NAME” column after removing white space on the left.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and search, along with a "Limit to 1000 rows" dropdown. Below the toolbar, a list of 9 SQL queries is displayed, numbered 21 to 29. Query 27 is highlighted. Below the queries, the "Result Grid" section shows the results for query 27. The grid has a header row with the column name "ltrim (First_Name)" and a data row containing the names: Bob, Jerry, Philip, John, Michael, Alex, and Yohan. The "Result 27" tab is active at the bottom.

```
21 • select First_name as "Employee Name" from Employee;
22 • select lower(Last_name) from Employee;
23 • describe Employee;
24 • select upper(Last_name) from Employee;
25 • select distinct (Departement) from Employee;
26 • SELECT substring(First_Name,1,4 ) from Employee;
27 • select position("h" in "John");
28 • select rtrim (First_Name) from Employee;
29 • select ltrim (First_Name) from Employee;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [FA](#)

ltrim (First_Name)
Bob
Jerry
Philip
John
Michael
Alex
Yohan

Result 27 ×