

DBMS EX - 6

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Exercise : 6

1. Write a query to display the current date. Label the column Date.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The command window contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT SYSDATE AS "Date"
2 FROM dual;
3
```

The results pane shows a single row with the date 8/25/2025 under the column header Date.

Date
8/25/2025

2. The HR department needs a report to display the employee number, last name, salary, and increased by 15.5% (expressed as a whole number) for each employee. Label the column New Salary.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The command window contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT employee_id,
2        last_name,
3        salary,
4        ROUND(salary * 1.155) AS "New Salary"
5 FROM employees;
6
```

The results pane shows a table with the following data:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	New Salary
300	Revers	55000	63525
1002	Doe	60000	69300
175	Junior	7500	8663
176	shakes	10000	11550

3. Modify your query lab_03_02.sql to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column Increase.

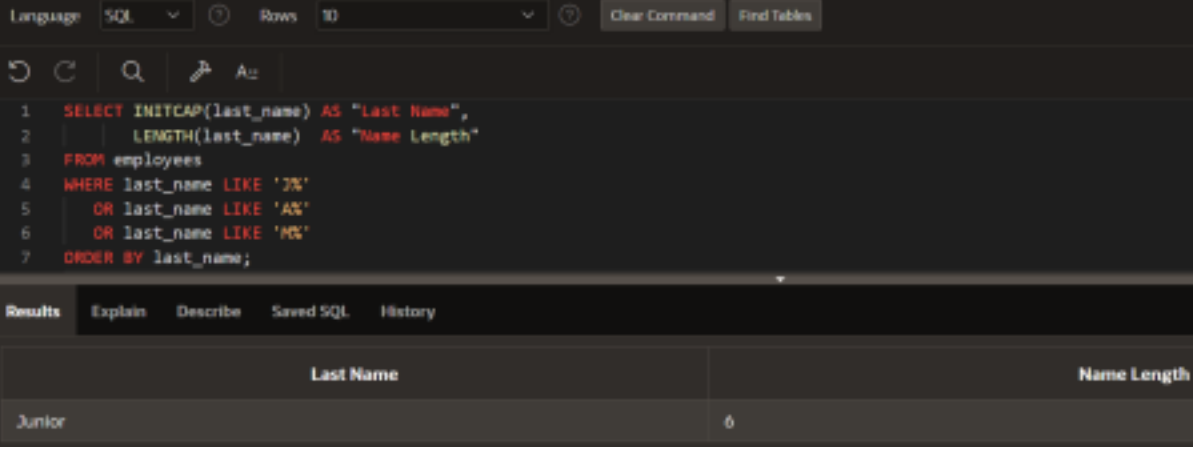
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The command window contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT employee_id,
2        last_name,
3        salary,
4        ROUND(salary * 1.155) AS "New Salary",
5        ROUND(salary * 1.155) - salary AS Increase
6 FROM employees;
7
```

The results pane shows a table with the following data:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	New Salary	INCREASE
300	Revers	55000	63525	8525
1002	Doe	60000	69300	9300
175	Junior	7500	8663	1163
176	shakes	10000	11550	1550

4. Write a query that displays the last name (with the first letter uppercase and all other letters lowercase) and the length of the last name for all employees whose name starts with the letters J, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the employees' last names.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top bar indicates the language is SQL, with 10 rows displayed. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

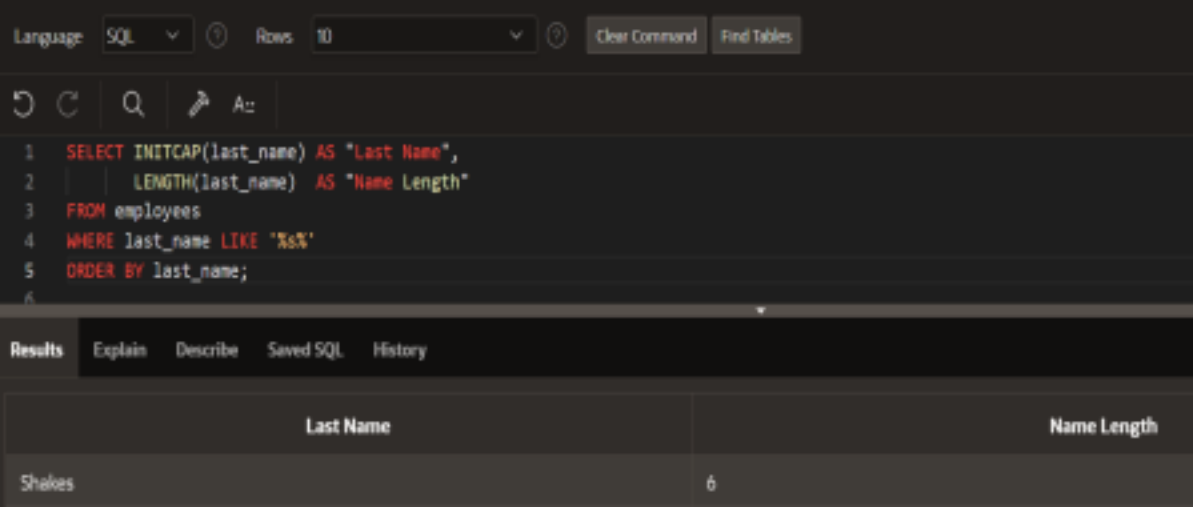
1 SELECT INITCAP(last_name) AS "Last Name",
2    LENGTH(last_name) AS "Name Length"
3 FROM employees
4 WHERE last_name LIKE 'J%'
5    OR last_name LIKE 'A%'
6    OR last_name LIKE 'M%'
7 ORDER BY last_name;

```

The results tab is active, showing a table with two columns: "Last Name" and "Name Length". The first row of data is "Junior" with a length of 6.

Last Name	Name Length
Junior	6

5. Rewrite the query so that the user is prompted to enter a letter that starts the last name. For example, if the user enters H when prompted for a letter, then the output should show all employees whose last name starts with the letter H.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top bar indicates the language is SQL, with 10 rows displayed. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

1 SELECT INITCAP(last_name) AS "Last Name",
2    LENGTH(last_name) AS "Name Length"
3 FROM employees
4 WHERE last_name LIKE '%H%'
5 ORDER BY last_name;
6

```

The results tab is active, showing a table with two columns: "Last Name" and "Name Length". The first row of data is "Shakes" with a length of 6.

Last Name	Name Length
Shakes	6

6. The HR department wants to find the length of employment for each employee. For each employee, display the last name and calculate the number of months between today and the date on which the employee was hired. Label the column MONTHS_WORKED. Order your results by the number of months employed. Round the number of months up to the closest whole number.

Language	SQL	Rows	10	Clear Command	Find Tables
<pre> 1 SELECT last_name, 2 CEIL(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, hire_date)) AS "MONTHS_WORKED" 3 FROM employees 4 ORDER BY "MONTHS_WORKED" DESC; </pre>					
Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History	
LAST_NAME		MONTHS_WORKED			
Revera		379			
shakes		378			
Junior		374			
Doe		68			

7. Create a report that produces the following for each employee:
 <employee last name> earns <salary> monthly but wants <3 times salary>. Label the
 column Dream Salaries.

Language	SQL	Rows	10	Clear Command	Find Tables
<pre> 1 SELECT last_name ' earns ' salary 2 ' monthly but wants ' (salary*3) AS "Dream Salaries" 3 FROM employees; 4 </pre>					
Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History	
Dream Salaries					
Revera earns 55000 monthly but wants 165000					
Doe earns 60000 monthly but wants 180000					
Junior earns 7500 monthly but wants 22500					
shakes earns 10000 monthly but wants 30000					

8. Create a query to display the last name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 15 characters long, left-padded with the \$ symbol. Label the column SALARY.

Language	SQL	Rows	10	Clear Command	Find Tables
<pre> 1 SELECT last_name, 2 LPAD(salary, 15, '\$') AS SALARY 3 FROM employees; 4 </pre>					
Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History	
LAST_NAME			SALARY		
Revera			\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$5000		
Doe			\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$60000		
Junior			\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$7500		
shakes			\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$10000		

9. Display each employee's last name, hire date, and salary review date, which is the first Monday after six months of service. Label the column REVIEW. Format the dates to appear in the format similar to "Monday, the Thirty-First of July, 2000."

Language	SQL	Rows	10	Clear Command	Find Tables
<pre> 1 SELECT last_name, 2 hire_date, 3 TO_CHAR(4 NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY'), 5 'Day, "the" Ddspth "of" Month, YYYY' 6) AS REVIEW 7 FROM employees; </pre>					
Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History	
LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	REVIEW			
Revera	2/20/1994	Monday , the Twenty-Second of August , 1994			
Doe	1/15/2020	Monday , the Twentieth of July , 2020			
Junior	7/7/1994	Monday , the Ninth of January , 1995			
shakes	3/19/1994	Monday , the Twenty-Sixth of September, 1994			

10. Display the last name, hire date, and day of the week on which the employee started. Label the column DAY. Order the results by the day of the week, starting with Monday.

LanguageSQLRows10Clear CommandFind Tables

SQL

Rows10

Clear CommandFind Tables

SQL

Rows10

Clear CommandFind Tables

1SELECT last_name,

2hire_date,

3TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'Day') AS DAY

4FROM employees

5ORDER BY TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'D');

Results

ExplainDescribeSaved SQLHistory

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	DAY
Revera	2/21/1994	Monday
Doe	1/15/2020	Wednesday
Junior	3/3/1994	Thursday
shakes	3/19/1994	Saturday