PRACTICAL NO-6

AIM: TO STUDY SINGLE-ROW FUNCTIONS**.**

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

- Query :SELECT SYSDATE AS “CURRENT DATE” FROM DUAL;

```
SQL> SELECT SYSDATE AS "CURRENT DATE" FROM DUAL;

CURRENT D
---------
05-OCT-19
```

Query statement 2:For each employee, display the employee number, job, salary, and salary increased by 15% and expressed as a whole number. Label the column New Salary.

- Query :SELECT EMP_NO,EMP_SAL,ROUND(EMP_SAL*.15) AS NEW_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

```
SQL> SELECT EMP_NO,EMP_SAL,ROUND(EMP_SAL*.15)  AS NEW_SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

    EMP_NO    EMP_SAL NEW_SALARY
---------- ---------- ----------
       101        800        120
       102       1600        240
       103       1100        165
       104       3000        450
       105       5000        750
       106       2450        368
       107       2975        446
```

Query statement 3: Modify your query no 4.(2) to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column Increase.

- Query :SELECT EMP_NO,EMP_NAME,EMP_SAL,ROUND (EMP_SAL+(EMP_SAL*.15)) AS "NEW SALARY", ROUND (EMP_SAL+(EMP_SAL*.15)-EMP_SAL) AS "INCREMENT" FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

```
SQL> SELECT EMP_NO,EMP_NAME,EMP_SAL,ROUND ( EMP_SAL+(EMP_SAL*.15)) AS "NEW SALARY", ROUND ( EMP_SAL+(EMP_SAL*.15)-EMP_S
AL) AS "INCREMENT" FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

   EMP_NO EMP_NAME                       EMP_SAL NEW SALARY  INCREMENT
--------- ------------------------------ ---------- ---------- ----------
      101 Smith                             800        920        120
      102 Snehal                           1600       1840        240
      103 Adama                            1100       1265        165
      104 Aman                             3000       3450        450
      105 Anita                            5000       5750        750
      106 Sneha                            2450       2818        368
      107 Anamika                          2975       3421        446
```

Query statement 4:Write a query that displays the employee's names with the first letter capitalized and all other letters lowercase, and the length of the names, for all employees whose name starts with J, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the

a. employees' last names.

- Query :SELECT INITCAP(EMP_NAME), LENGTH(EMP_NAME) FROM EMPLOYEE_18007 WHERE EMP_NAME LIKE 'J%' OR EMP_NAME LIKE 'A%' OR EMP_NAME LIKE 'M%' ORDER BY EMP_NAME;

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(EMP_NAME), LENGTH(EMP_NAME) FROM EMPLOYEE_18007 WHERE EMP_NAME LIKE 'J%' OR EMP_NAME LIKE 'A%' OR EM
P_NAME LIKE 'M%' ORDER BY EMP_NAME;

INITCAP(EMP_NAME)           LENGTH(EMP_NAME)
--------------------------- ---------------
Adama                                     5
Aman                                      4
Anamika                                   7
Anita                                     5
```

Query statement 5:Write a query that produces the following for each employee: <employee last name> earns <salary> monthly.

- Query :SELECT EMP_NAME || ' EARNS ' || EMP_SAL || ' MONTHLY ' FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

```
SQL> SELECT EMP_NAME ||  ' EARNS '  ||  EMP_SAL  ||  ' MONTHLY '  FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

EMP_NAME||'EARNS'||EMP_SAL||'MONTHLY'
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Smith EARNS 800 MONTHLY
Snehal EARNS 1600 MONTHLY
Adama EARNS 1100 MONTHLY
Aman EARNS 3000 MONTHLY
Anita EARNS 5000 MONTHLY
Sneha EARNS 2450 MONTHLY
Anamika EARNS 2975 MONTHLY
```

Query statement 6: Display the name, hire date, number of months employed and day of the week on which the employee has started. Order the results by the day of the week starting with Monday.

- Query :SELECT EMP_NAME, HIREDATE, ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, HIREDATE)) AS “M_EMPLOYEED”,

TO_CHAR(HIREDATE,’DAY’) AS “D_EMPLOYEED” FROM EMPLOYEE_18007 ORDER BY TO_CHAR(HIREDATE,’D’);

```
SQL> SELECT EMP_NAME, HIREDATE, ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, HIREDATE)) AS "M_EMPLOYEED", TO_CHAR(HIREDATE,'DAY') AS "D_EMPLOYEED" FROM EMPLOYEE_18007 ORDER BY TO_CHAR(HIREDATE,'D');

EMP_NAME                       HIREDATE  M_EMPLOYEED
------------------------------ --------- -----------
D_EMPLOYEED
-----------------------------------
Smith                          01-JAN-12          93
SUNDAY

Anita                          17-FEB-08         140
SUNDAY

Anamika                        23-JUL-12          87
MONDAY


EMP_NAME                       HIREDATE  M_EMPLOYEED
------------------------------ --------- -----------
D_EMPLOYEED
-----------------------------------
Snehal                         12-FEB-13          80
TUESDAY

Adama                          15-MAR-17          31
WEDNESDAY

Aman                           03-APR-14          66
THURSDAY


EMP_NAME                       HIREDATE  M_EMPLOYEED
------------------------------ --------- -----------
D_EMPLOYEED
-----------------------------------
Sneha                          28-JUL-06         158
FRIDAY
```

Query statement 7:Display the hiredate of emp in a format that appears as Seventh of June 1994 12:00:00 AM.

- Query :SELECT TO_CHAR(HIREDATE,’DDSPTH “OF” MONTH YYYY FM HH:MI:SS AM’) AS “DATE_FORMAT” FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

```
SQL> SELECT TO_CHAR(HIREDATE,'DDSPTH "OF" MONTH YYYY FM HH:MI:SS AM') AS "DATE_FORMAT" FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

DATE_FORMAT
--------------------------------------------------------------------
FIRST OF JANUARY   2012  12:0:0 AM
TWELFTH OF FEBRUARY  2013  12:0:0 AM
FIFTEENTH OF MARCH     2017  12:0:0 AM
THIRD OF APRIL     2014  12:0:0 AM
SEVENTEENTH OF FEBRUARY  2008  12:0:0 AM
TWENTY-EIGHTH OF JULY      2006  12:0:0 AM
TWENTY-THIRD OF JULY      2012  12:0:0 AM
```

Query statement 8 :Write a query to calculate the annual compensation of all employees (sal+comm.).

- Query :SELECT SUM(EMP_SAL+EMP_COMM) AS “COMPENSATION” FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

```
SQL> SELECT SUM(EMP_SAL+EMP_COMM) AS "COMPENSATION" FROM EMPLOYEE_18007;

COMPENSATION
------------
       84950
```