EXP NO:03

Roll no: 231901047 DATE :10/08/2024

WRITING BASIC SQL SELECT STATEMENTS.

Find the Solution for the following:

True OR False

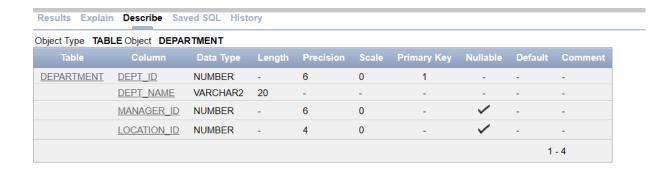
 The following statement executes successfully. Identify the Errors SELECT employee_id, last_name sal*12 ANNUAL SALARY FROM employees;

Queries

SELECT employee_id, last_name, sal*12 AS ANNUAL_SALARY FROM employees;

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL History
EMPLO'	YEE_ID	LAST_NAM	IE ANNUAL_SALARY
1		Smith	72000
2		Johnson	54000
3		Williams	90000
4		Jones	66000
5		Brown	96000

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

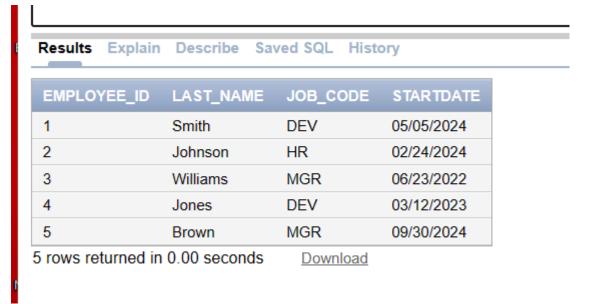


3. Create a query to display the last name, job code, hire date, and employee number for each employee, with employee number appearing first.

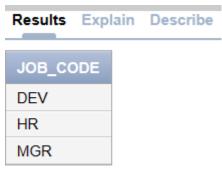
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_code, hire_date FROM employees;



4. Provide an alias STARTDATE for the hire date. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, hire_date AS STARTDATE FROM employees;



 Create a query to display unique job codes from the employee table. SELECT DISTINCT job_code
FROM employees;



3 rows returned in 0.00 secon

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

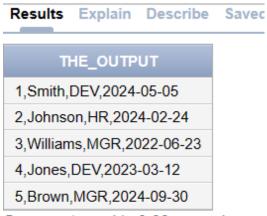
SELECT last_name || ', ' || job_code AS EMPLOYEE_AND_TITLE FROM employees;



5 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

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

SELECT employee_id || ',' || last_name || ',' || job_code || ',' || TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'YYYY-MM-DD') AS THE_OUTPUT FROM employees;



5 rows returned in 0.00 seconds