Experiment-6:

6 A) AIM: creating an employee table from existing table

Description: To copy the structure and records from the old name into newtable

Syntax:

SQL > Create table<new table name>as select <colomn name>from<old table name>[where<condition>];

SQL > Insert into <table name>(select * from <oldtable name>);

Sol :

Use table created in Experiment-5

SQL> create table emp2(empno ,ename ,sal)as select empno ,ename ,sal from emp;

Table created.

SQL> desc emp2

6 B)

AIM:- Write SQL program to perform the following SQL functions

- Numeric functions
- Date functions
- Conversion functions
- String functions

NUMERIC FUNCTIONS

SQL> select floor(45.992) from dual;

```
FLOOR(45.992)
-------------
         45
```

SQL> select ceil(45.24) from dual;

```
CEIL(45.24)
-----------
        46
```

SQL> select round(45.2789,2) from dual;

```
ROUND(45.2789,2)
----------------
          45.28
```

SQL> select sin(45) from dual;

```
  SIN(45)
----------
.850903525
```

TO FIND THE REMAINDER OF 3,2 VALUES.

```
SQL> select mod(3,2) from dual;

  MOD(3,2)
----------
         1
```

TRUNC( ) :-

```
SQL> select trunc(100.678,2) from dual;

TRUNC(100.678,2)
----------------
          100.67

SQL> select trunc(100.678) from dual;

TRUNC(100.678)
--------------
           100.67
```

TO FIND LEAST AMONG THE GIVEN CHARACTERS.

```
SQL> select least('a','b','c') from dual;

L
-
a
```

TO FIND GREATEST AMONG THE GIVEN NUMBERS.

```
SQL> select greatest(10,20,30) from dual;

GREATEST(10,20,30)
------------------
                30
```

DATE FUNCTIONS

```
SQL> select sysdate from dual;
```

SYSDATE

17-SEP-23

SQL> select add_months(sysdate,5) from dual;

ADD_MONTH

17-FEB-24

SQL> select next_day(sysdate,'friday') from dual;

NEXT_DAY(

22-SEP-23

SQL> select last_day(sysdate) from dual;

LAST_DAY(

30-SEP-23

CONVERSION FUNCTIONS

SQL>select to_char(65,'RN') from dual;

LXV

SQL> select to_char(sysdate,'hh24:mi:ss') from dual;

TO_CHAR(

11:30:22

SQL> select to_char(to_date('17-dec-09'),'day') from dual;

THURSDAY

STRING FUNCTIONS

TO FIND LENGTH OF THE GIVEN STRING.

SQL> select length('pbrvits') from dual;

LENGTH('PBRVITS')

7

TO DISPLAY CORRESPONDING ASCII VALUE OF THE GIVEN ALPHABET.

SQL> select ascii('h') from dual;
ASCII('H')

```
----------
      104
```

TO CONVERT THE GIVEN STRING INTO UPPERCASE.

```
SQL> select upper('dbms') "uppercase" from dual;

upper
----
DBMS
```

TO CONVERT THE GIVEN STRING INTO LOWERCASE.

```
SQL> select lower('PBRVITS') "lowercase" from dual;

lowerca
-------
pbrvits

SQL> select lpad('market',10,'*') from dual;

LPAD('MARK')
----------
****market
SQL> select rpad('market',10,'*') from dual;
RPAD('MARK
----------
market****
```

TO CONCATE THE GIVEN STRINGS.

```
SQL> select concat('pbrvits',' aiml') from dual;

CONCAT
----------
pbrvits aiml

SQL> select initcap('karthik super market') from dual;

INITCAP('KARTHIK SUPER MARKET')
--------------------
Karthik Super Market
SQL> select replace('this or that','th','b') from dual;
REPLACE
----------
bis or bat
```