**Lab #3**

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**BSCS-4B**

1. Display the Employee name and designation in one column.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT  CONCAT (ENAME, JOB)  FROM EMP; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Display all records from table whose name is Smith using all uppercases in where clause.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \*  FROM EMP  WHERE UPPER(ENAME)='SMITH'; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Display all records from table whose name is Smith using first letter capitalized in where clause.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \*  FROM EMP  WHERE INITCAP(ENAME)='Smith'; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Display all records from table whose name is Smith using all lowercases in where clause.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \*  FROM EMP  WHERE LOWER(ENAME)='smith'; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Display all records from table whose name is Smith using lower and upper cases both. i.e., SMITH, smith both should be acceptable.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \*  FROM EMP  WHERE LOWER(ENAME)='smith'  AND  UPPER(ENAME)='SMITH'; |

**Output:**

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| --- |
|  |

1. Show the result of those employees whose name length exceeds 8.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \*  FROM EMP  WHERE  LENGTH(ENAME)>8; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Display ename, salary and concatenated result of deptno and empno from table EMP where salary is less than 2500 or job is equal to MANAGER.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SET LINESIZE 500  SELECT ENAME, SAL, CONCAT (DEPTNO, EMPNO) "Concatinated Data"  FROM  EMP  WHERE  SAL<2500  OR  JOB = 'MANAGER'; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Display first 3 characters of ename, deptno and job from table EMP where second character of ename is ‘A’ and deptno is 30 or job is SALESMAN.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT  SUBSTR('ENAME',1,3), DEPTNO, JOB  FROM  EMP  WHERE  SUBSTR('ENAME',1,3) LIKE '\_a%'  AND  DEPTNO = 30  OR  JOB = 'SALESMAN'; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Right Append dollar sign in Employee table to make salary 8-digit value.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT ENAME, EMPNO, DEPTNO, SAL, RPAD(SAL,8,'$')  FROM EMP; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Calculate annual salary and rename it as PER\_ANNUM\_SALARY of the employee whose ename is KING and salary is greater than 1500 from table EMP.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT ENAME, (12\*SAL) AS ANNUALSALARY  FROM EMP  WHERE  ENAME = 'KING'  AND  SAL>1500; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Round 345.6665 up to 2 digits from table DUAL.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT  ROUND (345.6665,2)  FROM  DUAL; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Members of the HR department want to have more flexibility with the queries that you are writing. They would like a report that displays the last name and salary of employees who earn more than an amount that the user specifies after a prompt.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT  ENAME, SAL  FROM EMP  WHERE  SAL>&SAL; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. The HR department wants to run reports based on a manager. Create a query that prompts the user for a manager ID and generates the employee ID, last name, salary, and department for that manager’s employees. The HR department wants the ability to sort the report on a selected column. You can test the data with the following values:  
   manager ID = 103, sorted by employee last name:  
   manager ID = 201, sorted by salary:

**Sorted by Name:**

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \*  FROM EMP  WHERE  MGR = & MGR  ORDER BY  ENAME ASC; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Sorted by Salary:**

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \*  FROM EMP  WHERE  MGR = & MGR  ORDER BY SAL ASC; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. 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.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT  INITCAP(ENAME) AS NAME,  LENGTH(ENAME) AS LENGTHOFNAME  FROM  EMP  WHERE  SUBSTR(ENAME,1,1) ='J'  OR  ENAME LIKE 'M%'  OR  SUBSTR(ENAME,1,1) ='A'  ORDER BY ENAME ASC; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT  TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE,'DD/MM/YYYY ') "Date"  FROM  DUAL; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT  EMPNO "Employee Number",  ENAME, SAL, ROUND(SAL\*(15.5/100),0) "New Sal"  FROM EMP; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. 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.

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT ENAME, ROUND (Months\_between (sysdate, HIREDATE),0) "MonthsWorked"  FROM EMP  ORDER BY ENAME ASC; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Write a query that produces the following for each employee:  
    <employee last name> earns <salary> monthly but wants <3 times salary>. Label the column Dream Salary

**Query:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT ENAME || ' earns ' || sal ||' monthly but want ' || 3 \* (SAL) AS "DREAM SALARY" FROM EMP; |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**QUIZ**







