To\_date function in Oracle

Used to convert the user defined format of date to SQL understandable format(DD-MON-YYYY)

Syntax: to\_date(arg1,arg2)

arg1 is the date value in user defined format

arg2 is the format in which the user is following to give arg1 value

Examples:

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(……………., '17-DEC-1980',…………….);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(…………..,TO\_DATE('FEB-21-1981', 'MON-DD-YYYY'),…………….);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(…………………..,TO\_DATE('1981-FEB-22', 'YYYY-MON-DD'), ……………);

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(…………………..,TO\_DATE('02-04-1981', 'DD-mm-YYYY'), ………….);

Q1) SQL query to retrieve the complete emp table information

select \* from emp;

Q2) SQL query to retrieve the list of Jobs available in Organization

select distinct job from emp;

distinct keyword in select query removes the duplicate values from the result

all keyword is used to retrieve all the values in the particular column including duplicate values

default value is ALL in select query

Q3) SQL Query to retrieve the below columns:

* Empid
* Employee name
* Job

select empno,ename,job from emp;

Q4) SQL query to find the annual salary of each employee.

select ename,sal\*12 from emp;

Q5) SQL query to display the annual salary of every employee as CTC

select ename,sal\*12 AS "CTC" from emp;

OR

select ename,sal\*12 "CTC" from emp;

Q6) SQL Query to display the total monthly salary of each employee (sal+com)

select ename, sal+nvl(comm,0) "Monthly Salary" from emp;

nvl is a mathematical function used to consider 0 as a value for the given column if it contains null value

Syntax:

nvl(column-name,default-value)