

## Database Programming with SQL

### 4-1: Case and Character Manipulation

### Practice Activities

#### Objectives

- Select and apply single-row functions that perform case conversion and/or character manipulation
- Select and apply character case-manipulation functions LOWER, UPPER, and INITCAP in a SQL query
- Select and apply character-manipulation functions CONCAT, SUBSTR, LENGTH, INSTR, LPAD, RPAD, TRIM, and REPLACE in a SQL query
- Write flexible queries using substitution variables

1. Using the three separate words “Oracle,” “Internet,” and “Academy,” use one command to produce the following output:

<b>The Best Class</b>
Oracle Internet Academy

2. Use the string “Oracle Internet Academy” to produce the following output:

<b>The Net</b>
net

3. What is the length of the string “Oracle Internet Academy”?
4. What’s the position of “I” in “Oracle Internet Academy”?
5. Starting with the string “Oracle Internet Academy”, pad the string to create \*\*\*\*Oracle\*\*\*\*Internet\*\*\*\*Academy\*\*\*\*
6. Write a query that returns all the employee data depending on the month of their hire date. Use the EMPLOYEES table. The statement should return the month part of the hiredate which is then compared to an abbreviated month (JAN, FEB, MAR) passed into the query via a substitution variable.

## Database Programming with SQL

### 4-2: Number Functions

### Practice Activities

#### Objectives

- Select and apply the single-row number functions ROUND, TRUNC, and MOD in a SQL query
  - Distinguish between the results obtained when TRUNC is applied to a numeric value and ROUND is applied to a numeric value
  - State the implications for business when applying TRUNC and ROUND to numeric values
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1. Display Oracle database employee last\_name and salary for employee\_ids between 100 and 102. Include a third column that divides each salary by 1.55 and rounds the result to two decimal places.
  2. Display employee last\_name and salary for those employees who work in department 80. Give each of them a raise of 5.333% and truncate the result to two decimal places.
  3. Divide each employee's salary by 3. Display only those employees' last names and salaries who earn a salary that is a multiple of 3.

## Database Programming with SQL

### 1.3: Date Functions

#### Practice Activities

##### Objectives

- Select and apply the single-row functions MONTHS\_BETWEEN, ADD\_MONTHS, NEXT\_DAY, LAST\_DAY, ROUND, and TRUNC that operate on date data
- Explain how date functions transform Oracle dates into date data or numeric values
- Demonstrate proper use of the arithmetic operators with dates
- Demonstrate the use of SYSDATE and date functions
- State the implications for world businesses to be able to easily manipulate data stored in date format

1. For DJs on Demand, display the number of months between the event\_date of the Vigil wedding and today's date. Round to the nearest month.
2. Display the number of years between the Global Fast Foods employee Bob Miller's birthday and today. Round to the nearest year.
3. Your next appointment with the dentist is six months from today. On what day will you go to the dentist? Name the output, "Appointment."
4. Calculate number of days between '05-Sep-2004', '15-Jun-2004'. (hint, you can try to calculate number of months first)

## Database Programming with SQL5-1: Conversion Functions Practice Activities Objectives

- Provide an example of an explicit data-type conversion and an implicit data-type conversion
  - Explain why it is important, from a business perspective, for a language to have built-in data-conversion capabilities
  - Construct a SQL query that correctly applies TO\_CHAR, TO\_NUMBER, and TO\_DATE single-row functions to produce a desired result
  - Apply the appropriate date and/or character format model to produce a desired output
  - Explain and apply the use of YY and RR to return the correct year as stored in the database
1. List the last names and birthdays of Global Fast Food Employees. Convert the birth dates to character data in the Month DD, YYYY format. Suppress any leading zeros.
  2. Format a query from the Global Fast Foods f\_promotional\_menus table to print out the start\_date of promotional code 110 as: The promotion began on the tenth of February 2004.
  3. List the ID, name, and salary for all Global Fast Foods employees. Display salary with a \$ sign and two decimal places.

## Database Programming with SQL

### 5-2: NULL Functions

#### Practice Activities

##### Objectives

- Demonstrate and explain the evaluation of a nested function
- List at least four general functions that work with any data type and relate to handling null values
- Explain the use of the COALESCE and the NVL functions
- Explain the use of general functions to deal with null values in data
- Construct and execute a SQL query that correctly applies NVL, NVL2, NULLIF, and COALESCE single-row functions

Use aliases to make the output more readable.

1. Create a report that shows the Global Fast Foods promotional name, start date, and end date from the `f_promotional_menus` table. If there is an end date, temporarily replace it with “end in two weeks.” If there is no end date, replace it with today’s date.
2. The manager of Global Fast Foods has decided to give all staff who currently do not earn overtime an overtime rate of \$5.00. Construct a query that displays the last names and the overtime rate for each staff member, substituting \$5.00 for each null overtime value.
3. Not all Global Fast Foods staff members have a manager. Create a query that displays the employee last name and 9999 in the manager ID column for these employees.
4.
  - a. Create a report listing the first and last names and month of hire for all employees in the `EMPLOYEES` table (use `TO_CHAR` to convert `hire_date` to display the month).
  - b. Modify the report to display null if the month of hire is September. Use the `NULLIF` function.
5. Display the first name, last name, manager ID, and commission percentage of all employees in departments 80 and 90. In a 5th column called “Review”, again display the manager ID. If they don’t have a manager, display the commission percentage. If they don’t have a commission, display 99999.

## Database Programming with SQL5-3: Conditional Expressions Practice Activities Objectives

- Compare and contrast the DECODE and CASE functions
  - Construct and execute a SQL query that correctly uses the DECODE and CASE functions
  - Construct and execute two methods for implementing IF-THEN-ELSE conditional logic
1. From the DJs on Demand d\_songs table, create a query that replaces the 2-minute songs with “shortest” and the 10-minute songs with “longest”. Label the output column “Play Times”.
  2. Use the Oracle database employees table and CASE expression to decode the department id. Display the department id, last name, salary, and a column called “New Salary” whose value is based on the following conditions:
    - If the department id is 10 then  $1.25 * \text{salary}$
    - If the department id is 90 then  $1.5 * \text{salary}$
    - If the department id is 130 then  $1.75 * \text{salary}$
    - Otherwise, display the old salary.