

Instructions

Read these instructions all the way through before you start.

Download the answer document. Be sure to put your name at the top of the answer document where that's indicated. Answer the questions below in that document and when you are done, upload it into Blackboard.

Overview

This is a smaller unit that focuses on formatting the output from a MySQL query to make the information more readable. We also look at some of MySQL's built-in functions and how you can use them in a query.

You may need to do some research on some of the functions in this assignment.

Preparing your SQL

Be sure to follow these points in writing your queries.

- Make sure you include the comment and USE statement at the top of your SQL

```
-- 4.1 - Your Name  
  
USE Starter;  
  
-- Lists only students receiving scholarships
```

- Beautify your SQL.
- In your screen shots of the Result Grid you need to snip only first 6-10 rows. If you're not sure about this, see Unit 02 instruction for details on how to snip.

Note: Your data may be different than the data in the rows of the examples show below. The data itself may be different and you may get more or fewer rows that shown in the examples.

Steps

Be sure to download the run the latest StarterCreate.SQL file.

In each of these queries you're shown the columns to display in your result. Make your column headers look exactly like the examples shown, including capitalization.

1. [3] Write a query that lists only students receiving scholarships. Display the scholarship in whole dollars with comma for the thousands. Sort on Scholarship from largest to smallest, then last and

first ascending.

Scholarship	Last Name	First Name
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2. [3] Write a query that uses the ROUND function to show the average scholarship across all students receiving scholarships – be sure to exclude students without a scholarship. Show the scholarship to two places past the decimal. Tip: You'll need to use two functions to get this query running right. Try these searches on Google: "mysql round" and "mysql average".

Average Scholarship

3. [5] MySQL has many built-in functions for working with dates. Here's a good reference to these functions: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html>.

Write a simple SQL SELECT statement that shows your name and the name of the day that the query is run on. For example, if it were run on 8/9/2017 the result would be 'Wednesday'. Don't hard code the date – you need to use a function to get whatever date the query happens to be run on.

My Name	Today is
Frank Shoemaker	Wednesday

TIPS: You'll need to use two functions to get this query running right. Also, a SELECT statement doesn't have to have a FROM clause if all its data is in the field list

```
SELECT  
    'Frank Shoemaker' AS 'My Name',  
    [REDACTED] AS 'Today is' ;
```

4. [4] Use the **date_add** function to display the date that is 31 days from today. Don't hard code the date – you need to use a function to get whatever date the query happens to be run on. Mine happened to look like this because I ran it on 12/12/2016 shortly after lunch.

31 Days
2017-01-12 14:29:35

5. [4] Write a query that show how many days old you are as of today. Tip: Look at the **datediff** function. You'll need to hard-code your birthday in the query in the form 'yyyy-mm-dd'. Your output should look like this, but your number will be different.

Days Old
8276

6. [6] Write a DIY (Do It Yourself) query of your own design that uses two of the MySQL date/time functions shown in the web page from step 3. Of course, you can't use any of the date/time functions we've used up to now in the course. Neatly format the output from your query. Write a sentence explaining the purpose of your query. Don't tell me how you did it, I can see that by looking at your SQL. Tell me its purpose.
7. [7] Write a DIY (Do It Yourself) query of your own design that process records from the Student table and uses at least two of the following MySQL String functions: INSERT, INSTR, LOCATE, REPLACE, STRCMP, SUBSTR. Can you also use other string functions if you want, but they must be in addition to two of the above.

You can do research on the MySQL String functions here:

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html>

Neatly format the output from your query. Write a sentence explaining the purpose of your query. Don't tell me how you did it, I can see that by looking at your SQL. Tell me its purpose.