Instructions: Write your code and run. Copy and paste both the code and the resulting table into **THIS Word document**.

You **MAY** use your book **BUT NOT** **the internet, past homework assignments or other notes**.   
**Select any 10 questions BUT NO MORE THAN 2 in any single chapter. Each question worth 10 points.**

Chapter 2

2-1 Pg 58. List the first name and last name of the employees with employee\_id greater than or equal to 205.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM l\_employees WHERE employee\_id >= 205

| **Query1** | |
| --- | --- |
| **first\_name** | **last\_name** |
| Henry | Perkins |
| Carol | Rose |
| Dan | Smith |
| Fred | Campbell |
| Paula | Jacobs |
| Nancy | Hoffman |

CHAPTER 3

3-1 Pg 90. List all the foods from the l\_foods table that do not have a null in the price\_increase column.

SELECT \* FROM l\_foods WHERE price\_increase IS NOT NULL

| **Query1** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUPPLIER\_ID** | **PRODUCT\_CODE** | **MENU\_ITEM** | **DESCRIPTION** | **PRICE** | **PRICE\_INCREASE** |
| Asp | Fs | 1 | Fresh Salad | $2.00 | $0.25 |
| Asp | Sw | 3 | Sandwich | $3.50 | $0.40 |
| Cbc | Gs | 4 | Grilled Steak | $6.00 | $0.70 |
| Cbc | Sw | 5 | Hamburger | $2.50 | $0.30 |
| Frv | Br | 6 | Broccoli | $1.00 | $0.05 |
| Jbr | As | 8 | Soda | $1.25 | $0.25 |
| Jbr | Vr | 9 | Coffee | $0.85 | $0.15 |
| Vsb | As | 10 | Dessert | $3.00 | $0.50 |

3-2 Pg 101. Modify the following select statement to remove the hard-coded values $1.00 and $2.00 from the code and use the **sec0306\_price\_constants** table instead.

select description

from l\_foods

where price between 1.00 and 2.00

order by description;

Chapter 4

4-1. Pg 154. Add a new row to the sec0409\_employees table. Use this data:

employee\_id = 301

first\_name = Your First Name

last\_name = Your Last Name

dept\_code = IT

hire\_date = May 5, 2010

credit\_limit = $40.00

phone\_number = null

manager\_id = 201

INSERT INTO sec0409\_employees VALUES(301, "John", "Maher", "IT", #05/05/2010#, 40, null, 201)

| **SEC0409\_EMPLOYEES** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EMPLOYEE\_ID** | **FIRST\_NAME** | **LAST\_NAME** | **DEPT\_CODE** | **HIRE\_DATE** | **CREDIT\_LIMIT** | **PHONE\_NUMBER** | **MANAGER\_ID** |
| 201 | Susan | Brown | Exe | 6/1/1998 | $30.00 | 3484 |  |
| 202 | Jim | Kern | Sal | 8/16/1999 | $25.00 | 8722 | 201 |
| 203 | Martha | Woods | Shp | 2/2/2009 | $25.00 | 7591 | 201 |
| 204 | Ellen | Owens | Sal | 7/1/2008 | $15.00 | 6830 | 202 |
| 205 | Henry | Perkins | Sal | 3/1/2006 | $25.00 | 5286 | 202 |
| 206 | Carol | Rose | Act |  |  |  |  |
| 207 | Dan | Smith | Shp | 12/1/2008 | $25.00 | 2259 | 203 |
| 208 | Fred | Campbell | Shp | 4/1/2008 | $25.00 | 1752 | 203 |
| 209 | Paula | Jacobs | Mkt | 3/17/1999 | $15.00 | 3357 | 201 |
| 210 | Nancy | Hoffman | Sal | 2/16/2007 | $25.00 | 2974 | 203 |
| 301 | John | Maher | IT | 5/5/2010 | $40.00 |  | 201 |

4-2 Pg 159. Using the sec0411\_employees table, change the credit limit to $27.00 for all the employees who currently have a credit limit of $15.00 **and** for any employee who has a null in the credit limit field.

Chapter 6

6-1 Pg 240. Eliminate the duplicate rows from the sec0616\_duplicate\_rows table.

SELECT DISTINCT \* FROM sec0616\_duplicate\_rows

| **Query1** | |
| --- | --- |
| **Num\_col** | **Word\_col** |
| 1 | One |
| 2 | Two |
| 3 | Three |

Chapter 7

7-1 Pg 262. Add a new column to the sec0708\_departments table that numbers all the rows sequentially.

7-2 Pg 251. Modify this select statement to display the hire\_date column in the format: January 10, 2012.

select employee\_id,

first\_name, hire\_date,

format (hire\_date, 'MM-DD-YYYY HH:NN AM/PM') as formatted\_date

from l\_employees

order by employee\_id;

select employee\_id,

first\_name, hire\_date,

format (hire\_date, 'MMM DD, YYYY') as formatted\_date

from l\_employees

order by employee\_id

| **Query1** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **employee\_id** | **first\_name** | **hire\_date** | **formatted\_date** |
| 201 | Susan | 6/1/1998 | Jun 01, 1998 |
| 202 | Jim | 8/16/1999 | Aug 16, 1999 |
| 203 | Martha | 2/2/2009 | Feb 02, 2009 |
| 204 | Ellen | 7/1/2008 | Jul 01, 2008 |
| 205 | Henry | 3/1/2006 | Mar 01, 2006 |
| 206 | Carol |  |  |
| 207 | Dan | 12/1/2008 | Dec 01, 2008 |
| 208 | Fred | 4/1/2008 | Apr 01, 2008 |
| 209 | Paula | 3/17/1999 | Mar 17, 1999 |
| 210 | Nancy | 2/16/2007 | Feb 16, 2007 |

Chapter 9

9-1 Pg 327. From the l\_employees table list the employee ID, first name, last name, and new credit limit (which is credit\_limit + 10.00) for all employees whose new credit limit is above $20.00. Sort the rows by the new credit limit.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, credit\_limit+10 AS new\_credit\_limit FROM l\_employees WHERE credit\_limit+10 > 20 ORDER BY 3

| **Query1** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **first\_name** | **last\_name** | **new\_credit\_limit** |
| Paula | Jacobs | $25.00 |
| Ellen | Owens | $25.00 |
| Nancy | Hoffman | $35.00 |
| Fred | Campbell | $35.00 |
| Dan | Smith | $35.00 |
| Henry | Perkins | $35.00 |
| Martha | Woods | $35.00 |
| Jim | Kern | $35.00 |
| Susan | Brown | $40.00 |

9-2 Pg345. Table sec0911\_names contain names of people in the format “Brown, Susan V.” Create a new view in which you have separated the first name, middle initial, and last name into separate columns. **IGNORE THE CAPITALIZATION JUST SEPARATE**

9-3 Pg350. Table sec0912\_phone\_numbers contain phone numbers in the format “(415) 627-1445” These numbers do not all begin in the first column. Create a new view with two columns in which you have separated the area code from the rest of the phone number.

Chapter 11

11-1 Pg 406. Table sec1103 contains two columns, row\_ID and num\_1. (It also contains a column named num\_2, but we are not going to use that column now.) Find the minimum and maximum values of the num\_1 column. Name these values "minimum" and "maximum."

SELECT MAX(num\_1) AS maximum, MIN(num\_1) AS minimum FROM sec1103

| **Query1** | |
| --- | --- |
| **maximum** | **minimum** |
| 4 | 1 |

11-2 Pg 408. Create a query that finds:

The minimum and maximum credit limit given to any employee

The first name of an employee that comes last alphabetically

The last name of an employee that comes last alphabetically

The latest date when any of the employees was hired

Add a where clause that limits the row\_ID column to values less than 8.

11-3 Pg 413. In table sec1106, find the following information:

The number of rows in the table

The number of rows that have a non-null value in the Num\_1 column

The number of rows that have a null value in the Num\_1 column

Chapter 12

12-1 Pg 441. Use table sec1202. Write a select statement that groups the rows by the value in col\_1 and col\_2. For each group determine the sum of the values in col\_3.

SELECT col\_1, col\_2, SUM(col\_3) FROM sec1202 GROUP BY col\_1, col\_2

| **Query1** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **col\_1** | **col\_2** | **Expr1002** |
|  |  | 15 |
|  | Y | 15 |
|  | Z | 15 |
| A |  | 15 |
| A | Y | 15 |
| A | Z | 15 |
| B |  | 15 |
| B | Y | 15 |
| B | Z | 15 |
| C |  | 15 |
| C | Y | 15 |
| C | Z | 15 |

12-2 Pg 462. Table sec1211 has three columns: row\_id, col\_1, and col\_2. Group on col\_1 and get the sum of col\_2. Add a having clause to show only the rows of the result table where the sum is greater than 20.

Chapter 13

13-1 Pg 497. Write a select statement to create the inner join of tables sec1310\_table1 and sec1310\_table2. The join condition should say that the first three columns of these tables are equal.

SELECT \* FROM sec1310\_table1 T1, sec1310\_table2 T2 WHERE T1.M1 = T2.M2 AND T1.M2 = T2.M2 AND T1.M3 = T2.M3

| **Query1** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **T1.M1** | **T1.M2** | **T1.M3** | **Adjective** | **T2.M1** | **T2.M2** | **T2.M3** | **Animal** |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | Active | 1 | 1 | 2 | Ape |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | Eccentric | 1 | 2 | 3 | Bird |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | Active | 2 | 1 | 2 | Dog |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | Eccentric | 2 | 2 | 3 | Eel |

13-2 Pg501. Tables sec1313\_words1 and sec1313\_words2 contains words. Join these tables together when the words end in the same letter.

Chapter 14

14-1 Pg 524. The following select statement shows all the employees who are in each department. **Change this code to a left outer join** to show all rows even if they have empty fields**. HINT DON’T OVERT THINK. SIMPLE CHANGE NEEDED**

select a.department\_name,

b.first\_name,

b.last\_name

from l\_departments a,

l\_employees b

where a.dept\_code = b.dept\_code;

select a.department\_name,

b.first\_name,

b.last\_name

from l\_employees b LEFT JOIN

l\_departments a

ON a.dept\_code = b.dept\_code

| **Query2** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **department\_name** | **first\_name** | **last\_name** |
|  | moe | howard |
| Accounting | Carol | Rose |
| Executive | Susan | Brown |
| Marketing | Paula | Jacobs |
| Sales | Jim | Kern |
| Sales | Ellen | Owens |
| Sales | Henry | Perkins |
| Sales | Nancy | Hoffman |
| Shipping | Martha | Woods |
| Shipping | Dan | Smith |
| Shipping | Fred | Campbell |