**Instructions: Add both the code and the resulting table in the area below the question. You MAY use your book BUT NOT the internet, past homework assignments or other notes.**

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The following select statement lists all the employees and shows their credit limits. Modify this statement to add $10.00 to their credit limits.

select employee\_id,

first\_name,

last\_name,

credit\_limit

from l\_employees

order by employee\_id;

select employee\_id,

first\_name,

last\_name,

credit\_limit + 10 AS new\_credit\_limit

from l\_employees

order by employee\_id

| **Query1** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **employee\_id** | **first\_name** | **last\_name** | **new\_credit\_limit** |
| 201 | Susan | Brown | $40.00 |
| 202 | Jim | Kern | $35.00 |
| 203 | Martha | Woods | $35.00 |
| 204 | Ellen | Owens | $25.00 |
| 205 | Henry | Perkins | $35.00 |
| 206 | Carol | Rose |  |
| 207 | Dan | Smith | $35.00 |
| 208 | Fred | Campbell | $35.00 |
| 209 | Paula | Jacobs | $25.00 |
| 210 | Nancy | Hoffman | $35.00 |

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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 employee\_id,

first\_name,

last\_name,

credit\_limit + 10 AS new\_credit\_limit

from l\_employees

WHERE credit\_limit + 10 > 20

order by 4

| **Query1** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **employee\_id** | **first\_name** | **last\_name** | **new\_credit\_limit** |
| 209 | Paula | Jacobs | $25.00 |
| 204 | Ellen | Owens | $25.00 |
| 210 | Nancy | Hoffman | $35.00 |
| 208 | Fred | Campbell | $35.00 |
| 207 | Dan | Smith | $35.00 |
| 205 | Henry | Perkins | $35.00 |
| 203 | Martha | Woods | $35.00 |
| 202 | Jim | Kern | $35.00 |
| 201 | Susan | Brown | $40.00 |

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Test the row functions shown in the text but add them ALL TO ONE TABLE. **Do not do them as separate table outputs.**

SELECT 'first' & 'second', Mid('abcdefghij',3,4), Len('abcdefg'), InStr('abcdefg','cd'), InStr('abcdefg','zz'), UCase('dog'), LCase('CAT'), trim(' bird ')

| **Query2** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Expr1000** | **Expr1001** | **Expr1002** | **Expr1003** | **Expr1004** | **Expr1005** | **Expr1006** | **Expr1007** |
| firstsecond | cdef | 7 | 3 | 0 | DOG | cat | bird |

P. 390 – Chapter 10

Find the date when the United States will be 100,000 days old. HINT: Use July 4, 1776

SELECT DateAdd('d', 100000, #07/04/1776#)

| **Query2** |
| --- |
| **Expr1000** |
| 4/19/2050 |