4.1.1. Compare a Text Literal to a DATE Column

a) Display the course number, section ID, and starting date and time for sections that were

taught on May 4, 2003.

**SELECT course\_no, section\_id,**

**TO\_CHAR(start\_date\_time, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI')**

**FROM section**

b) Show the student records that were modified on or before January 22, 2003. Display the

date the record was modified and each student's first and last name concatenated in

one column.

**SELECT first\_name||' '||last\_name fullname,**

**TO\_CHAR(modified\_date, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI P.M.')**

**"Modified Date and Time"**

**FROM student**

**WHERE modified\_date < TO\_DATE('01/23/2003','MM/DD/YYYY')**

4.1.2. Apply Format Models

a) Display the course number, section ID, and starting date and time for sections that start

on Tuesdays.

**SELECT course\_no, section\_id, TO\_CHAR(start\_date\_time, 'DY DD-MON-YYYY') FROM section WHERE TO\_CHAR(start\_date\_time, 'DY') = 'TUE'**

b) List the section ID and starting date and time for all sections that begin and end in July

2003.

**SELECT section\_id,**

**TO\_CHAR(start\_date\_time, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS')**

**FROM section**

**WHERE start\_date\_time >= TO\_DATE('07/01/2003', 'MM/DD/YYYY')**

**AND start\_date\_time < TO\_DATE('08/01/2003', 'MM/DD/YYYY')**

c) Determine the day of the week for December 31, 1899.

**SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('31-DEC-1899', 'DD-MON-YYYY'),'Dy') FROM dual**

d) Execute the following statement. Write the question to obtain the desired result. Pay

particular attention to the ORDER BY clause.

SELECT 'Section '||section\_id||' begins on '||

TO\_CHAR(start\_date\_time, 'fmDay')||'.' AS "Start"

FROM section

WHERE section\_id IN (146, 127, 121, 155, 110, 85, 148)

ORDER BY TO\_CHAR(start\_date\_time, 'D')

**Muestra el día de la semana cuando inicia la sección 146, 127, 121, 155, 110, 85 y 148, ordena los resultados por el día.**