Lab 2 Single-Table SELECT Questions & Outputs

Single-Table SELECT queries on MGS Schema

Enter and run your own SELECT statements

In these exercises, you'll enter and run your own SELECT statements.

 Write a SELECT statement that returns four columns from the Products table: product_code, product_name, list_price, and discount_percent. Then, run this statement to make sure it works correctly.

Add an ORDER BY clause to this statement that sorts the result set by list price in descending sequence. Then, run this statement again to make sure it works correctly. This is a good way to build and test a statement, one clause at a time.

Output:

	₱ PRODUCT_CODE	₱ PRODUCT_NAME		DISCOUNT_PERCENT
1	sg	Gibson SG	2517	52
2	les_paul	Gibson Les Paul	1199	30
3	tama	Tama 5-Piece Drum Set with Cymbals	799.99	15
4	precision	Fender Precision	799.99	30
5	ludwig	Ludwig 5-piece Drum Set with Cymbals	699.99	30
6	strat	Fender Stratocaster	699	30
7	hofner	Hofner Icon	499.99	25
8	fg700s	Yamaha FG700S	489.99	38
9	rodriguez	Rodriguez Caballero 11	415	39
10	washburn	Washburn D10S	299	0

2. Write a SELECT statement that returns one column from the Customers table named full_name that joins the last_name and first_name columns.

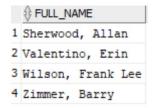
Format this column with the last name, a comma, a space, and the first name like this:

Doe, John

Sort the result set by last name in ascending sequence.

Return only the customers whose last name begins with letters from M to Z.

Output:



3. Write a SELECT statement that returns these columns from the Products table:

product_name

The product_name column

list_price The list_price column

date_added The date_added column

Return only the rows with a list price that's greater than 500 and less than 2000.

Sort the result set in descending sequence by the date_added column.

Output:

	₱ PRODUCT_NAME	\$LIST_PRICE	
1	Tama 5-Piece Drum Set with Cymbals	799.99	30-JUL-22
2	Ludwig 5-piece Drum Set with Cymbals	699.99	30-JUL-22
3	Fender Precision	799.99	01-JUN-22
4	Gibson Les Paul	1199	05-DEC-21
5	Fender Stratocaster	699	30-OCT-21

4. Write a SELECT statement that returns these column names and data from the Products table:

list_price The list_price column

discount_percent The discount_percent column

discount_amount A column that's calculated from the previous two columns discount_price A column that's calculated from the previous three columns

Use the FETCH operator so the result set contains only the first 5 rows.

Sort the result set by discount price in descending sequence.

Output:

₱ PRODUCT_NAME	\$ LIST_PRICE	DISCOUNT_PERCENT	DISCOUNT_AMOUNT	DISCOUNT_PRICE
1 Gibson SG	2517	52	1308.84	1208.16
2 Gibson Les Paul	1199	30	359.7	839.3
3 Tama 5-Piece Drum Set with Cymbals	799.99	15	119.9985	679.9915
4 Fender Precision	799.99	30	239.997	559.993
5 Ludwig 5-piece Drum Set with Cymbals	699.99	30	209.997	489.993

5. Write a SELECT statement that returns these column names and data from the Order_Items table:

item_id The item_id column

item_price The item_price column

quantity The quantity column

price total A column that's calculated by multiplying the item price by the quantity

discount_total A column that's calculated by multiplying the discount amount by the

quantity

item_total A column that's calculated by subtracting the discount amount from the

item price and then multiplying by the quantity

Only return rows where the item_total is greater than 500.

Sort the result set by item total in descending sequence.

Output:

	∯ ITEM_ID			♦ QUANTITY	PRICE_TOTAL		
1	5	1199	359.7	2	2398	719.4	1678.6
2	3	2517	1308.84	1	2517	1308.84	1208.16
3	1	1199	359.7	1	1199	359.7	839.3
4	11	799.99	120	1	799.99	120	679.99
5	9	799.99	240	1	799.99	240	559.99

Work with nulls and test expressions

6. Write a SELECT statement that returns these columns from the Orders table:

order_id The order_id column
order_date The order_date column
ship_date The ship_date column

Return only the rows where the ship_date column contains a null value.

Output:

ORDER_ID	♦ ORDER_DATE	\$ SHIP_DATE
6	31-MAR-22	(null)
8	02-APR-22	(null)
9	03-APR-22	(null)

7. Write a SELECT statement that uses the SYSDATE function to create a row with these columns:

today_unformatted The SYSDATE function unformatted today_formatted The SYSDATE function in this format: MM-DD-YYYY

This displays a number for the month, a number for the day, and a four-digit year.

Use a FROM clause that specifies the Dual table.

Output:

	↑ TODAY_FORMATTED
04-SEP-24	09/04/2024

8. Write a SELECT statement that creates a row with these columns:

price 100 (dollars)

tax_rate .07 (7 percent)

tax_amount The price multiplied by the tax

total The price plus the tax

To calculate the fourth column, add the expressions you used for the first and third columns.

Use a FROM clause that specifies the Dual table.

Output:

	TAX_RATE	↑ TAX_AMOUNT	∜ TOTAL
100	0.07	7	107