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| --- | --- |
| DUAL | Dummy table used to view results from functions and calculations |
| FORMAT | The arrangement of data for storage or display. |
| INITCAP | Converts alpha character values to uppercase for the first letter of each word, all other letters in lowercase. |
| CHARACTER FUNCTION | Functions that accept character data as input and can return both character and numeric values. |
| TRIM | Removes all specified characters from either the beginning or the ending of a string. |
| EXPRESSION | A symbol that represents a quantity or a relationship between quantities |
| SINGLE ROW FUNCTION | Functions that operate on single rows only and return one result per row |
| UPPER | Converts alpha characters to upper case |
| INPUT | Raw data entered into the computer |
| CONCAT | Concatenates the first character value to the second character value; equivalent to concatenation operator (||) |
| OUTPUT | Data that is processed into information |
| LOWER | Converts alpha character values to lowercase |
| LPAD | Pads the left side of a character, resulting in a right-justified value |
| SUBSRT | Returns specific characters from character value starting at a specific character position and going specified character positions long |
| REPLACE | Replaces a sequence of characters in a string with another set of characters |
| INSTR | Returns the numeric position of a named string |
| LENGTH | Returns the number of characters in the expression |
| RPAD | Pads the right-hand side of a character, resulting in a left- justified value |

1. Using the three separate words “Oracle,” “Internet,” and “Academy,” use one command to produce the following output:



Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, внутренний

Автоматически созданное описание

1. Use the string “Oracle Internet Academy” to produce the following output:



Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, внутренний

Автоматически созданное описание

1. What is the length of the string “Oracle Internet Academy”?

Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, внутренний

Автоматически созданное описание

1. What’s the position of “I” in “Oracle Internet Academy”?

Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, внутренний

Автоматически созданное описание

1. Starting with the string “Oracle Internet Academy”, pad the string to create \*\*\*\*Oracle\*\*\*\*Internet\*\*\*\*Academy\*\*\*\*

Изображение выглядит как текст, внутренний, снимок экрана, компьютер

Автоматически созданное описание

1. Starting with the string “Oracle Internet Academy”, pad the string to produce: Oracle$$$Internet$$$Academy

Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, внутренний

Автоматически созданное описание

1. Using the string ‘Oracle Internet Academy’, produce the output shown using the REPLACE function.



Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, внутренний

Автоматически созданное описание

1. List the order date and the order total from the Global Fast Foods F\_ORDERS table. Name the order total as TOTAL, and fill in the empty spaces to the left of the order total with $

Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, внутренний, монитор

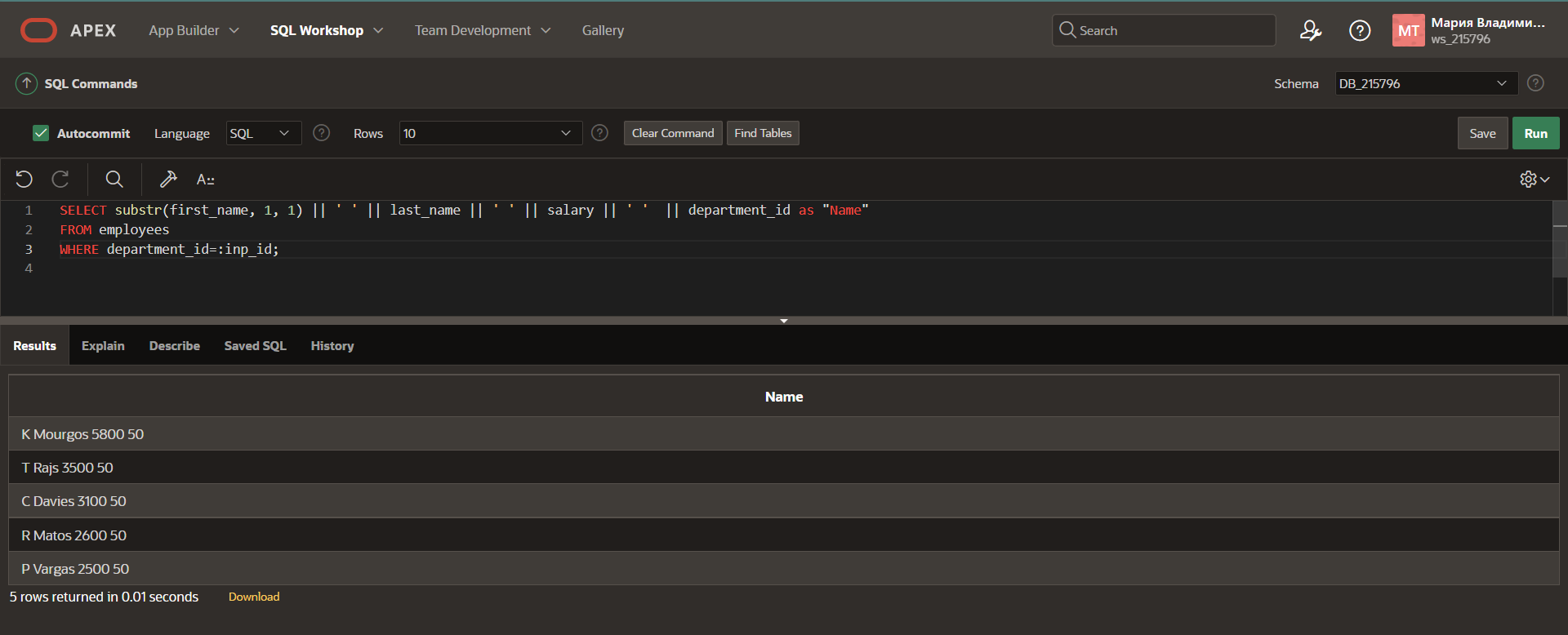
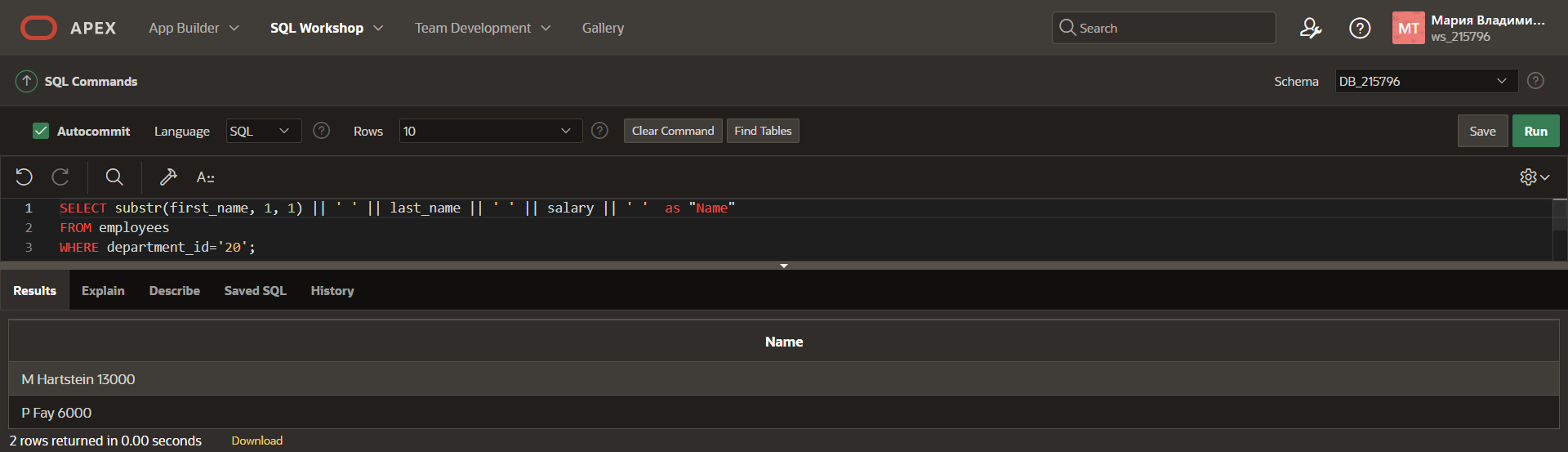
Автоматически созданное описание

1. Write a query that will output a column called “ADDRESS” which has the following information: ZOE TWEE 1009 OLIVER AVENUE BOSTON, MA 12889. Use the Global Fast Foods F\_CUSTOMERS table.

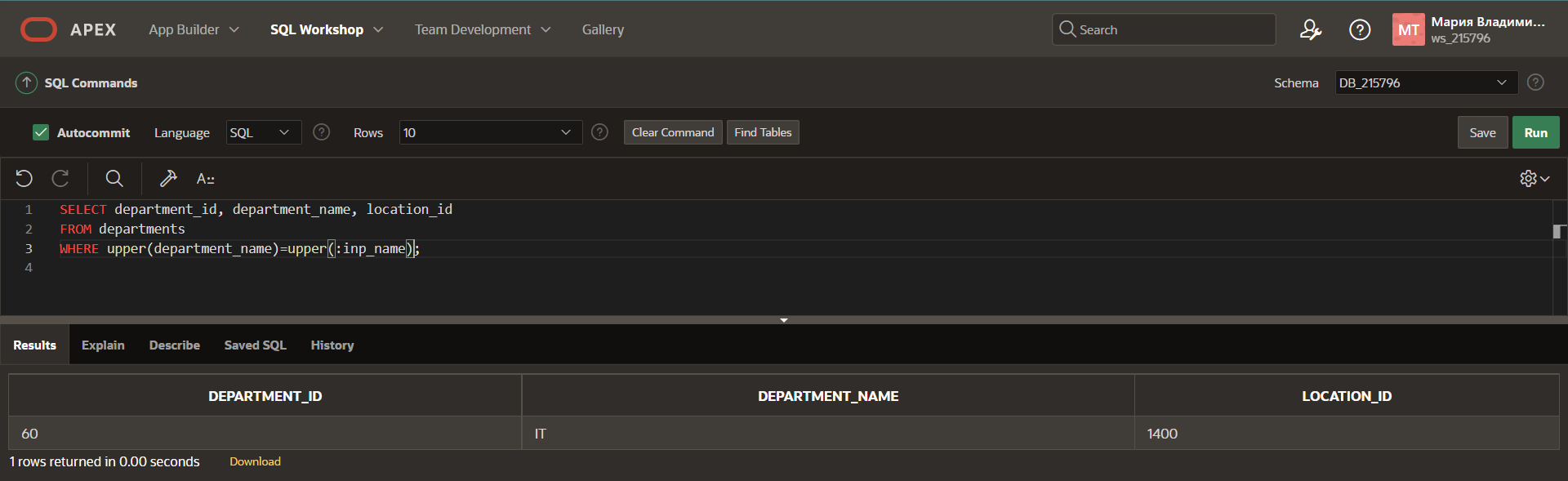
Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, внутренний, черный

Автоматически созданное описание

1. Write a query to return the first character of the first name concatenated to the last\_name, the salary, and the department id for employees working in department 20. Give the first expression an alias of Name. Use the EMPLOYEES table. Change the query to use a substitution variable instead of the hard coded value 20 for department id. Run the query for department 30 and 50 without changing the original where-clause in your statement.



1. Using a substitution variable for the department name, write a query listing department id, department name, and location id for departments located in the\_department\_of\_your\_choice. Use the DEPARTMENTS table. Note: All substitution variables in OAE are treated as character strings, so no quotes (‘ ‘) are needed.



1. Write a query that returns all the employee data depending on the month of their hire date. Use the EMPLOYEES table. The statement should return the month part of the hiredate which is then compared to an abbreviated month (JAN, FEB, MAR) passed into the query via a substitution variable.

