Assignment – 2

1. **Find the names of all clients having ‘a’ as the second letter in their names.**

   SQL Query:
   select name from client_master where name like '_a%';

   Output:

```
SQL> select name from client_master where name like '_a%';

NAME
------------------------------
Vandana Satial
Basu Navindgi
Ravi Sreedharan
```

2. **Find out the clients who do not stay in a city whose first letter is ‘B’.**

   SQL Query:
   select name from client_master where city not like 'B%';

   Output:

```
SQL> select name from client_master where city not like 'B%';

NAME
------------------------------
Vandana Satial
Pramada Jaguste
Ravi Sreedharan
```

3. **List the names and city of all clients who have exactly 12 characters in length and starts with ‘I’.**

   SQL Query:
   select name, city from client_master where length(name)=12 and name like 'I%';

   Output:

```
SQL> select name, city from client_master where length(name)=12 and name like 'I%';

NAME                           CITY
------------------------------ ---------------
Ivan Bayross                   Bombay
```

4. **Find the list of all clients who stay in ‘Bombay’ or ‘Delhi’.**

   SQL Query:
   select name from client_master where city='Bombay' or city='Delhi';

   Output:

```
SQL> select name from client_master where city='Bombay' or city='Delhi';

NAME
------------------------------
Ivan Bayross
Basu Navindgi
Ravi Sreedharan
Rukmini
```

5. **Print the list of all clients whose bal_due is greater than value 10,000.**

   SQL Query:
   select name from client_master where balance_due>10000;

   Output:

```
SQL> select name from client_master where balance_due>10000;

NAME
------------------------------
Ivan Bayross
```

6. **Print the information from sales_order table for orders places in the month of January.**

   SQL Query:
   select * from sales_order where to_char (order_date, 'Mon')='Jan';

   Output:

```
SQL> select * from sales_order where to_char (order_date, 'Mon')='Jan';

ORDER_ CLIENT ORDER_DAT SALESM D B DELIVERY_ ORDER_STAT
------ ------ --------- ------ - - --------- ----------
O19001 C001   12-JAN-96 S001   F N 20-JAN-96 In Process
O19002 C002   25-JAN-96 S002   P N 27-JAN-96 Backorder
```

7. **Display the order information for client_no ‘C001’ and ‘C002’.**

   SQL Query:
   select * from sales_order where client_no in ('C001', 'C002');

   Output:

```
SQL> select * from sales_order where client_no in ('C001', 'C002');

ORDER_ CLIENT ORDER_DAT SALESM D B DELIVERY_ ORDER_STAT
------ ------ --------- ------ - - --------- ----------
O19001 C001   12-JAN-96 S001   F N 20-JAN-96 In Process
O19002 C002   25-JAN-96 S002   P N 27-JAN-96 Backorder
O19003 C001   03-APR-96 S001   F Y 07-APR-96 Fulfilled
```

8. **Find products whose selling price greater than 2000 and less than 5000.**

   SQL Query:
   select * from product_master where Sell_price>2000 and sell_price<5000;

   Output:

```
SQL> select * from product_master where Sell_price>2000 and sell_price<5000;

PRODUC DESCRIPTION          PROFIT_PERCENT UNIT_MEA QTY_ON_HAND REODER_LVL SELL_PRICE COST_PRICE
------ -------------------- -------------- -------- ----------- ---------- ---------- ----------
P07868 Keyboards                         2 Piece             10          3       3150       3050
```

9. **Find products whose selling price is more than 1500. Calculate a new selling price as original selling price*1.15. Rename the new column in the above query is New_price.**

SQL Query:

a) select description from product_master where Sell_price>1500;
b) select Sell_price, Sell_price*1.15 New_Price from product_master;

Output:

```
SQL> select description from product_master where Sell_price>1500;

DESCRIPTION
--------------------
Monitors
Keyboards
CD Drive
540 HDD
```

(a)

```
SQL> select Sell_price, Sell_price*1.15 New_Price from product_master;

SELL_PRICE  NEW_PRICE
---------- ----------
       525     603.75
     12000      13800
      1050     1207.5
       525     603.75
      3150     3622.5
      5250     6037.5
      8400       9660
      1050     1207.5
      1025    1178.75

9 rows selected.
```

(b)

10. **List the names, city and state of clients who are not in the state of 'Maharashtra'.**

SQL Query:

select name, city, state from Client_master where State!='Maharashtra';

Output:

```
SQL> select name, city, state from Client_master where State!='Maharashtra';

NAME                           CITY            STATE
------------------------------ --------------- ---------------
Vandana Satial                 Madras          Tamilnadu
Pramada Jaguste                Kolkata         West Bengal
Ravi Sreedharan                Delhi           Delhi
```

11. **Display the month (in alphabets) and date when the order must be delivered.**

SQL Query:
select to_char(delivery_date, 'Month-dd') from Sales_order;

Output:

```
SQL> select to_char(delivery_date, 'Month-dd') from Sales_order;

TO_CHAR(DELIVERY_DATE,'MONTH-DD')
---------------------------------------
January  -20
January  -27
February -20
April    -07
May      -22
May      -26

6 rows selected.
```

12. **Display the Order_date in the format 'DD-Month-YY' e.g 12-February-13.**

SQL Query:
select to_char(order_date, 'DD-Month-YY') O_date from Sales_order;

Output:

```
SQL> select to_char(order_date, 'DD-Month-YY') O_date from Sales_order;

O_DATE
-----------------------------------------
12-January  -96
25-January  -96
18-February -96
03-April    -96
20-May      -96
24-May      -96

6 rows selected.
```

13. **Find the date, 15 days after today's date.**

SQL Query:
select sysdate+15 New_date from dual;

Output:

```
SQL> select sysdate+15 New_date from dual;

NEW_DATE
---------
02-APR-23
```