DBMS LAB 3

<u>Q1</u>

Write a query that displays the employee's last names all in uppercase and the length of the last names, for all employees whose name starts with S, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the employees' last names.

Query

SELECT UPPER(LAST_NAME) AS LAST_NAME_UPPER, LENGTH(LAST_NAME) AS

NAME_LENGTH

FROM hr.employees

WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE 'S%' OR

LAST_NAME LIKE 'A%' OR

LAST_NAME LIKE 'M%'

ORDER BY LAST_NAME;



Q2

For each employee, display the employee's last name, and calculate the number of weeks between today and the date the employee was hired. Label the column WEEKS_WORKED. Order your results by the number of WEEKs employed. Round the number of weeks up to the closest whole number.

Query

SELECT LAST_NAME,

ROUND((SYSDATE-HIRE_DATE)/7) AS WEEKS_WORKED

FROM hr.employees

ORDER BY WEEKS_WORKED;

LAST_NAME	WEEKS_WORKED	Zlotkey	888	Olsen	983
Banda	876	Grant	890	Bloom	984
Kumar	876	Johnson	891	Taylor	984
Ande	880	Perkins	893	Matos	985
Markle	882	Gee	894	Urman	987
Lee	884	Рорр	895	Fleaur	988
Philtanker	886	Tuvault	897	Seo	990
Geoni	887	Mourgos	898	Download CSV	
Marvins	888	Cambrault	903	Rows 1 - 50. Mc	ore rows exist.

Q3

Study the NULLIF Function and solve the following question: Write a query to display: employee_id, salary, commission_pct, total_earnings, which is calculated as: total_earnings = salary + (salary×commission_pct) If commission_pct is NULL, it should be treated as 0 to prevent calculation errors.

Query

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, SALARY,

COMMISSION_PCT,

(SALARY + SALARY* NVL(COMMISSION_PCT, 0)) AS TOTAL_EARNINGS

FROM hr.employees;

EMPLOYEE_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	TOTAL_EARNINGS
100	24000		24000
101	17000		17000
102	17000		17000
103	9000		9000
104	6000		6000
105	4800		4800
106	4800		4800
107	4200		4200

143	2600	-	2600
144	2500		2500
145	14000	.4	19600
146	13500	.3	17550
147	12000	.3	15600
148	11000	.3	14300
149	10500	.2	12600
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Rows 1 - 50. More rows exist.			

<u>Q4</u>

Display each employee's last name, hire date, and salary review date, which is the first Monday after six months of service. Label the column REVIEW. Format the dates to appear similar to "Monday, the Thirty-First of July, 2000.

Query

SELECT LAST_NAME,

TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'Day, "the" Ddsp "of" Month,YYYY') AS HIRE_DATE,
TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(HIRE_DATE, 6), 'MONDAY'), 'Day, "the" Ddsp "of" Month, YYYY') AS
REVIEW

FROM hr.employees;

<u>Output</u>

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	REVIEW		
King	Tuesday , the Seventeen of June ,2003	Monday , the Twenty-Two of December , 2003		
Kochhar	Wednesday, the Twenty-One of September,2005	Monday , the Twenty-Seven of March , 2006		
De Haan	Saturday , the Thirteen of January ,2001	Monday , the Sixteen of July , 2001		
Hunold	Tuesday , the Three of January ,2006	Monday , the Ten of July , 2006		
Ernst	Monday , the Twenty-One of May ,2007	Monday , the Twenty-Six of November , 2007		
Austin	Saturday , the Twenty-Five of June ,2005	Monday , the Twenty-Six of December , 2005		
Pataballa	Sunday , the Five of February ,2006	Monday , the Seven of August , 2006		

Matos	Wednesday, the Fifteen of March ,2006	Monday , the Eighteen of September, 2006	
Vargas	Sunday , the Nine of July ,2006	Monday , the Fifteen of January , 2007	
Russell	Friday , the One of October ,2004	Monday , the Four of April , 2005	
Partners	Wednesday, the Five of January ,2005	Monday , the Eleven of July , 2005	
Errazuriz	Thursday , the Ten of March ,2005	Monday , the Twelve of September, 2005	
Cambrault	Monday , the Fifteen of October ,2007	Monday , the Twenty-One of April , 2008	
Zlotkey	Tuesday , the Twenty-Nine of January ,2008	Monday , the Four of August , 2008	
Download CSV			
Rows 1 - 50. More rows exist.			

<u>Q5</u>

Create a query to display the first name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 15 characters long, right-padded with &. Label the column SALARY.

Query

SELECT FIRST_NAME, RPAD(TO_CHAR(SALARY), 15, '&') AS SALARY FROM hr.employees;

Output

FIRST_NAME	SALARY	Randall	2600&&&&&&&&&&
Steven	24000&&&&&&&&&&	Peter	2500&&&&&&&&&&
Neena	17000&&&&&&&&&&	John	14000&&&&&&&&&
Lex	17000&&&&&&&&&&	Karen	13500&&&&&&&&&
Alexander	\$88888888888	Alberto	12000&&&&&&&&&
Bruce	6000&&&&&&&&&&&	Gerald	11000&&&&&&&&&&
David	4800&&&&&&&&&&&	Eleni	10500&&&&&&&&&
Valli	4800&&&&&&&&&&	Download CSV	
Diana	4200&&&&&&&&&&	Rows 1 - 50. M	ore rows exist.

Q6

Write a query that produces the following for each employee: earns monthly but wants Label the column Dream Salaries.

Query

SELECT LAST_NAME|' earns ' |SALARY|' monthly but wants ' |(SALARY * 3) AS "Dream Salaries" FROM hr.employees;

Dream Salaries

King earns 24000 monthly but wants 72000

Kochhar earns 17000 monthly but wants 51000

De Haan earns 17000 monthly but wants 51000

Hunold earns 9000 monthly but wants 27000

Ernst earns 6000 monthly but wants 18000

Austin earns 4800 monthly but wants 14400

Pataballa earns 4800 monthly but wants 14400

Lorentz earns 4200 monthly but wants 12600

Matos earns 2600 monthly but wants 7800

Vargas earns 2500 monthly but wants 7500

Russell earns 14000 monthly but wants 42000

Partners earns 13500 monthly but wants 40500

Errazuriz earns 12000 monthly but wants 36000

Cambrault earns 11000 monthly but wants 33000

Zlotkey earns 10500 monthly but wants 31500

Download CSV

Rows 1 - 50. More rows exist.

DATABASE AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Q7

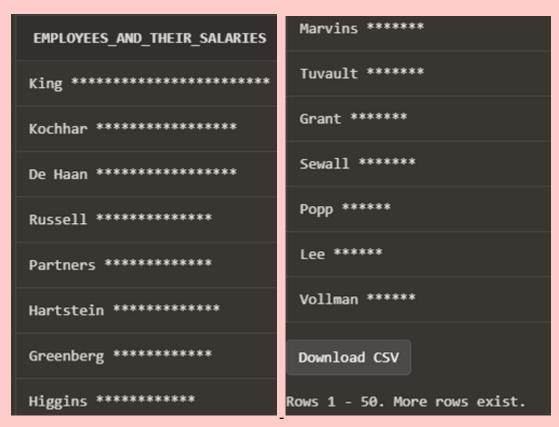
Create a query that displays the employees' last names and indicates the amounts of their annual salaries with asterisks. Each asterisk signifies a thousand dollars. Sort the data in descending order of salary. Label the column EMPLOYEES_AND_THEIR_SALARIES.

Query

SELECT LAST_NAME|''|RPAD('*', TRUNC(salary / 1000), '*') AS EMPLOYEES_AND_THEIR_SALARIES FROM hr.employees ORDER

BY SALARY DESC;

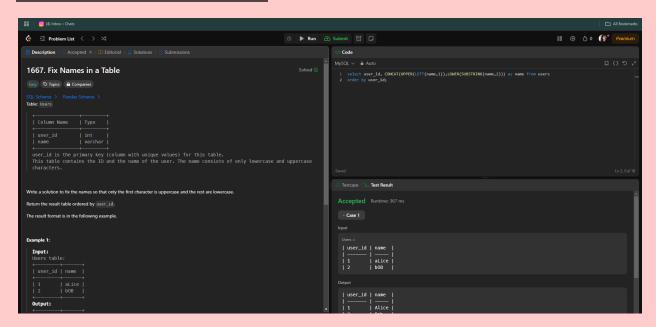
<u>Output</u>



<u>Q8</u>

Solve first 2 questions of "Advanced String Functions / Regex / Clause" section of SQL 50 Badge on leetcode.

1667. FIX NAMES IN A TABLE



1527. PATIENTS WITH A CONDITION

