--\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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--ID: 150320190

--Date: 20/01/2021

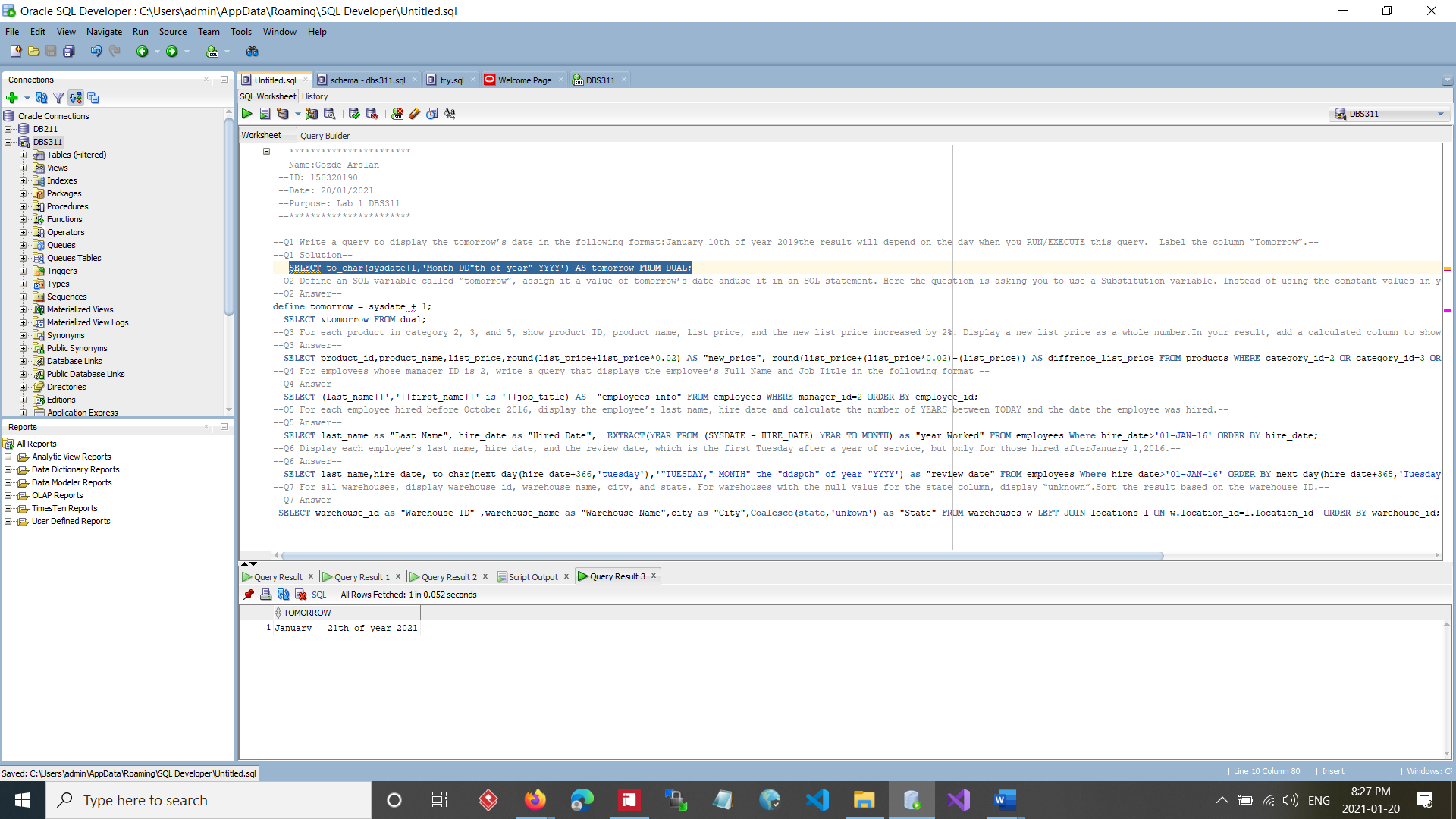
--Purpose: Lab 1 DBS311

--\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

--Q1 Write a query to display the tomorrow’s date in the following format:January 10th of year 2019the result will depend on the day when you RUN/EXECUTE this query. Label the column “Tomorrow”.--

--Q1 Solution--

SELECT to\_char(sysdate+1,'Month DD"th of year" YYYY') AS tomorrow FROM DUAL;



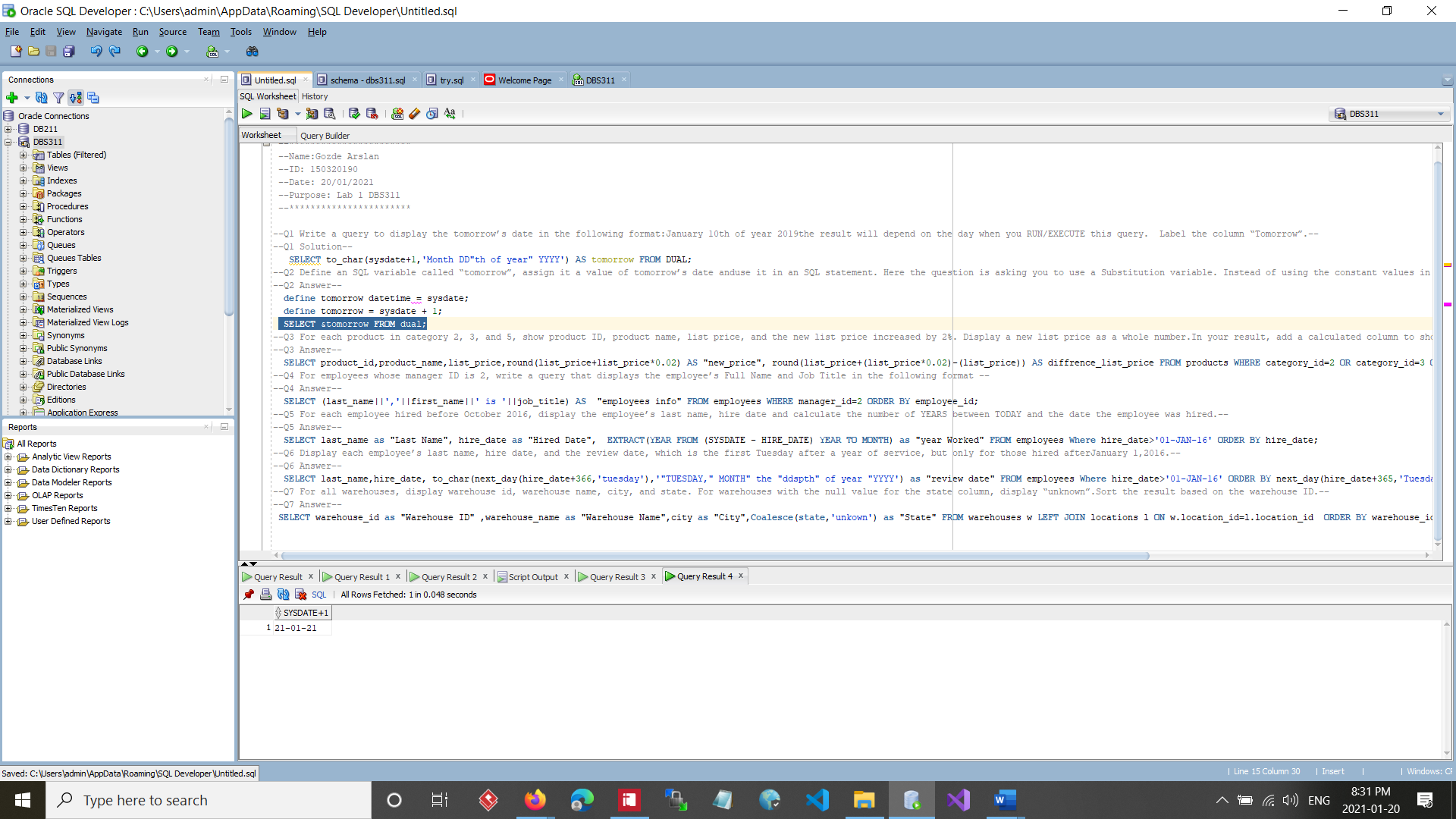
--Q2 Define an SQL variable called “tomorrow”, assign it a value of tomorrow’s date anduse it in an SQL statement. Here the question is asking you to use a Substitution variable. Instead of using the constant values in your queries, you can use variables to store and reuse the values.--

--Q2 Answer--

define tomorrow datetime = sysdate;

define tomorrow = sysdate + 1;

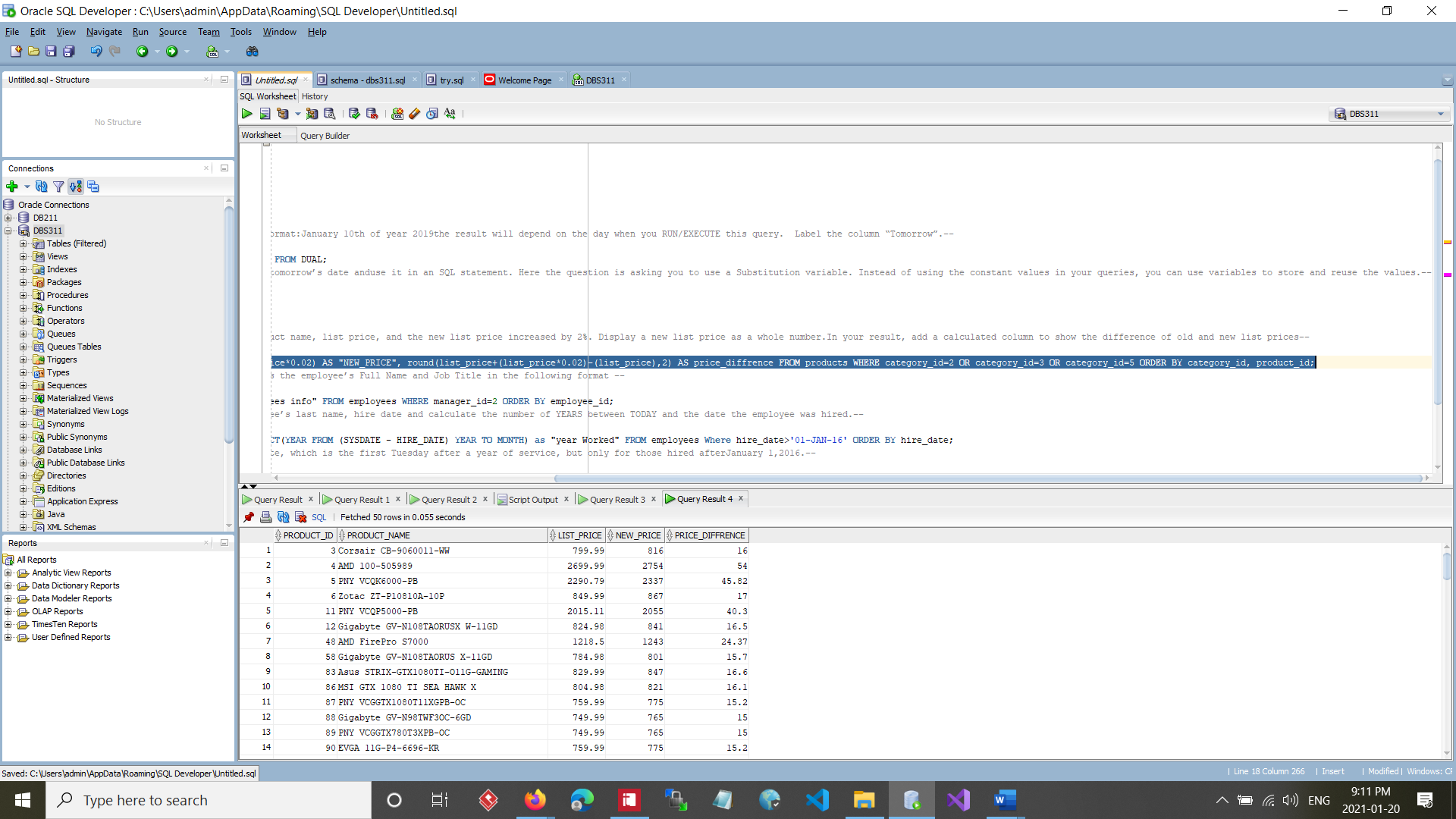
SELECT &tomorrow FROM dual;



SELECT &tomorrow FROM dual;--Q3 For each product in category 2, 3, and 5, show product ID, product name, list price, and the new list price increased by 2%. Display a new list price as a whole number.In your result, add a calculated column to show the difference of old and new list prices--

--Q3 Answer--

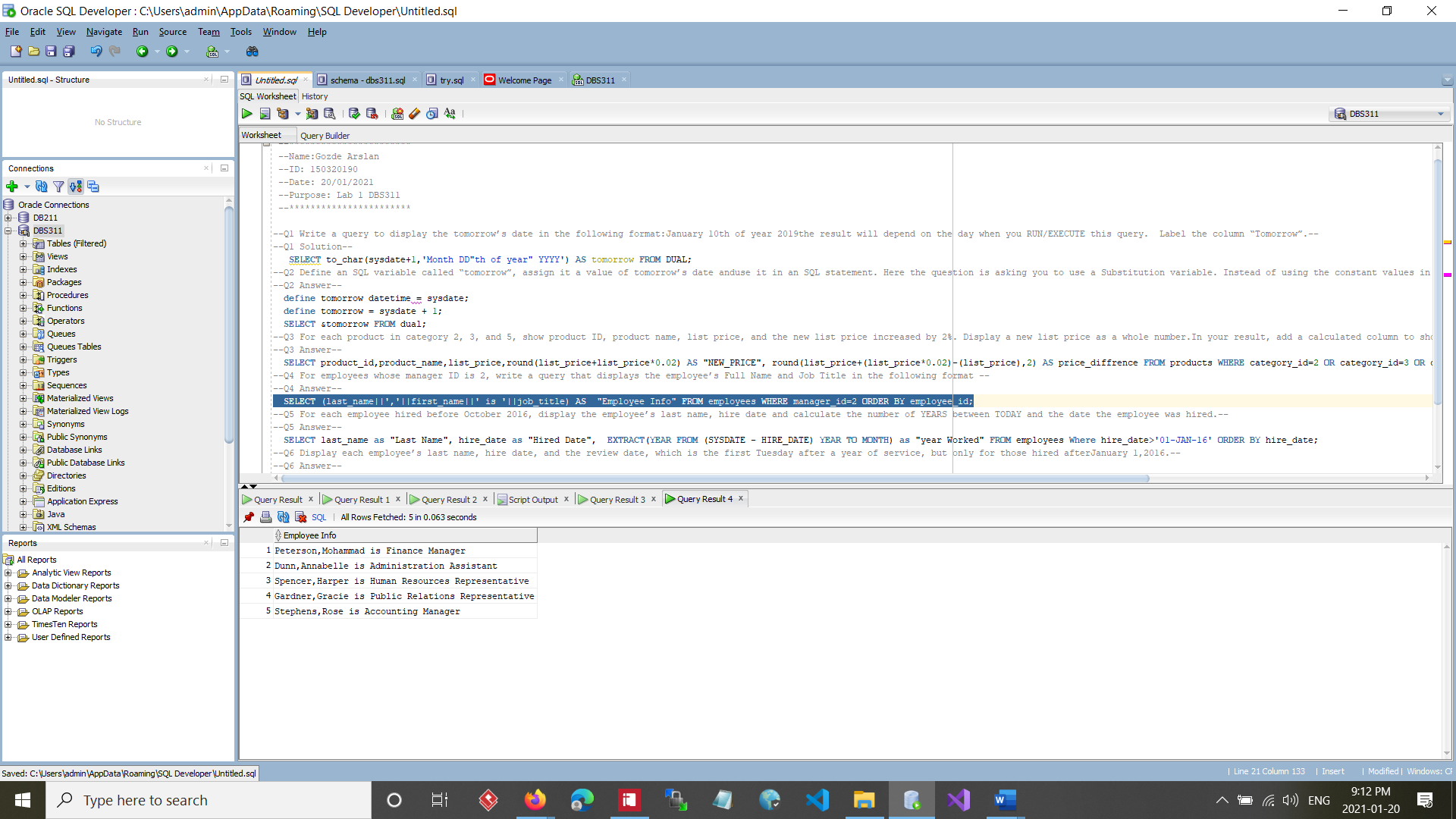
SELECT product\_id,product\_name,list\_price,round(list\_price+list\_price\*0.02) AS "new\_price", round(list\_price+(list\_price\*0.02)-(list\_price)) AS diffrence\_list\_price FROM products WHERE category\_id=2 OR category\_id=3 OR category\_id=5 ORDER BY category\_id, product\_id;



--Q4 For employees whose manager ID is 2, write a query that displays the employee’s Full Name and Job Title in the following format --

--Q4 Answer--

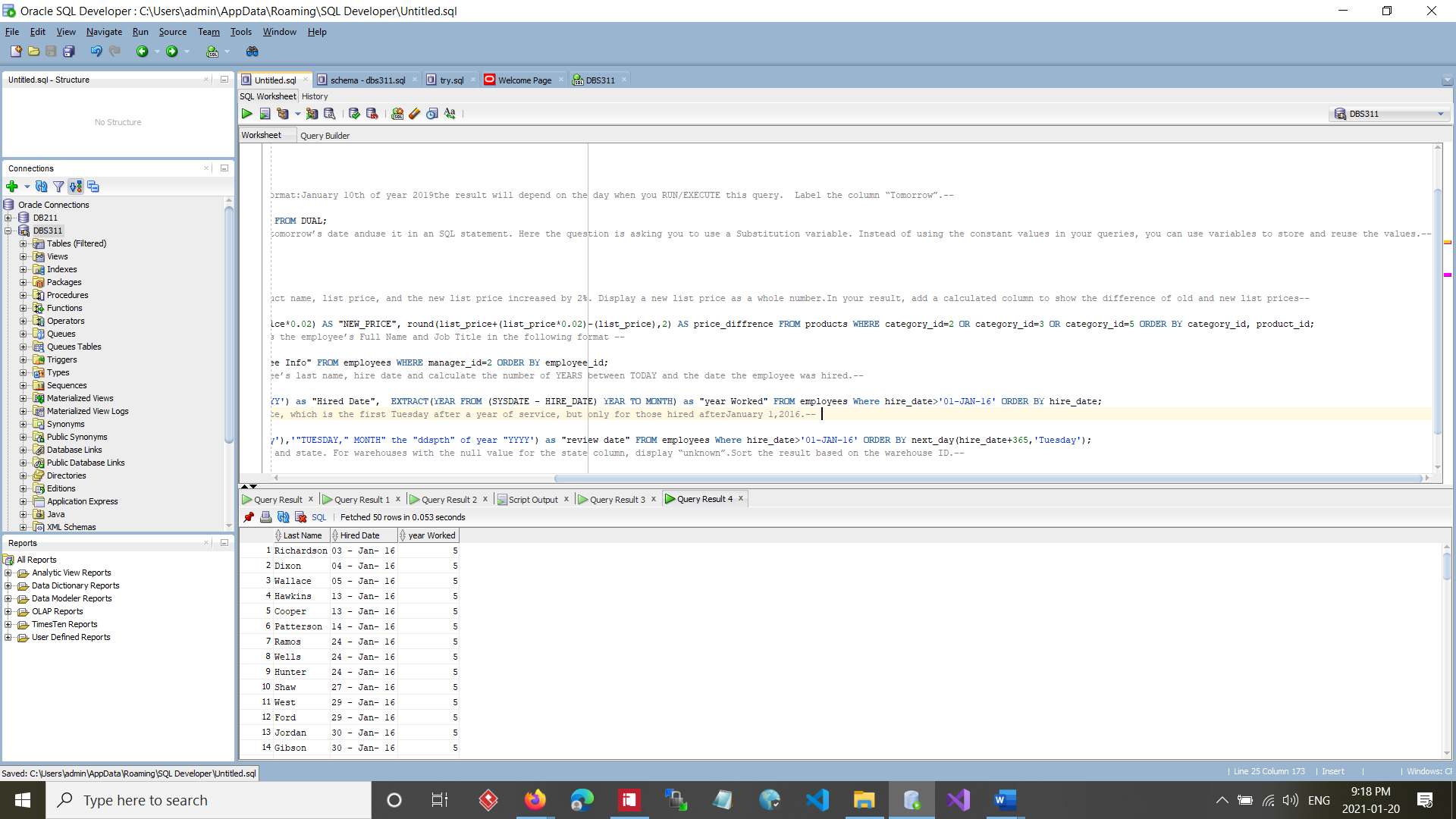
SELECT (last\_name||','||first\_name||' is '||job\_title) AS "employees info" FROM employees WHERE manager\_id=2 ORDER BY employee\_id;



--Q5 For each employee hired before October 2016, display the employee’s last name, hire date and calculate the number of YEARS between TODAY and the date the employee was hired.--

--Q5 Answer--

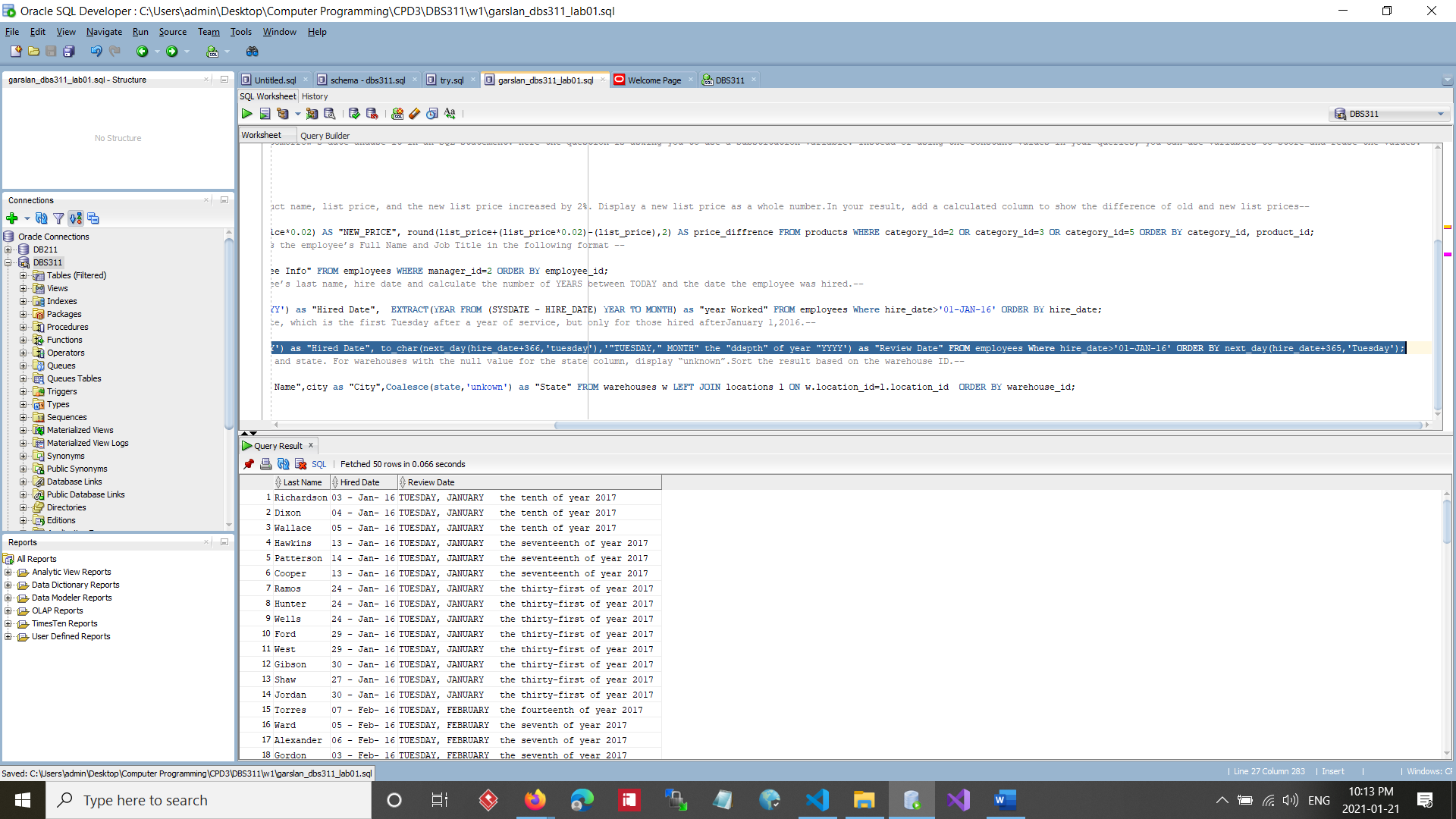
SELECT last\_name as "Last Name", hire\_date as "Hired Date", EXTRACT(YEAR FROM (SYSDATE - HIRE\_DATE) YEAR TO MONTH) as "year Worked" FROM employees Where hire\_date>'01-JAN-16' ORDER BY hire\_date;



--Q6 Display each employee’s last name, hire date, and the review date, which is the first Tuesday after a year of service, but only for those hired afterJanuary 1,2016.--

--Q6 Answer--

SELECT last\_name,hire\_date, to\_char(next\_day(hire\_date+366,'tuesday'),'"TUESDAY," MONTH" the "ddspth" of year "YYYY') as "review date" FROM employees Where hire\_date>'01-JAN-16' ORDER BY next\_day(hire\_date+365,'Tuesday');



--Q7 For all warehouses, display warehouse id, warehouse name, city, and state. For warehouses with the null value for the state column, display “unknown”.Sort the result based on the warehouse ID.--

--Q7 Answer--

SELECT warehouse\_id as "Warehouse ID" ,warehouse\_name as "Warehouse Name",city as "City",Coalesce(state,'unkown') as "State" FROM warehouses w LEFT JOIN locations l ON w.location\_id=l.location\_id ORDER BY warehouse\_id;

