Chapter 9

How to use functions

Exercises

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

The list\_price column

The discount\_percent column

A column named discount\_amount that uses the previous two columns to calculate the discount amount and uses the ROUND function to round the result so it has 2 decimal digits

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

The order\_date column

A column that uses the DATE\_FORMAT function to return the four-digit year that’s stored in the order\_date column

A column that uses the DATE\_FORMAT function to return the order\_date column in this format: Mon-DD-YYYY. In other words, use abbreviated months and separate each date component with dashes.

A column that uses the DATE\_FORMAT function to return the order\_date column with only the hours and minutes on a 12-hour clock with an am/pm indicator

A column that uses the DATE\_FORMAT function to return the order\_date column in this format: MM/DD/YY HH:SS. In other words, use two-digit months, days, and years and separate them by slashes. Use 2-digit hours and minutes on a 24-hour clock. And use leading zeros for all date/time components.

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

The card\_number column

The length of the card\_number column

When you get that working right, add the columns that follow to the result set. This is more difficult because these columns require the use of functions within functions.

The last four digits of the card\_number column

A column that displays an X for each digit of the card\_number column except for the last four digits. If the card number contains 16 digits, it should be displayed in this format: XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-1234, where 1234 are the actual last four digits of the number. If the card number contains 15 digits, it should be displayed in this format: XXXX-XXXXXX-X1234. *(Hint: Use an IF function to determine which format to use.)*

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

The order\_id column

The order\_date column

A column named approx\_ship\_date that’s calculated by adding 2 days to the order\_date column

The ship\_date column if it doesn’t contain a null value

A column named days\_to\_ship that shows the number of days between the order date and the ship date

When you have this working, add a WHERE clause that retrieves just the orders for March 2018.

1. Write a SELECT statement that uses regular expression functions to get the username and domain name parts of the email addresses in the Administrators table. Return these columns:

The email\_address column

A column named user\_name that contains the username part of the email\_address column (the part before the @ symbol)

A column named domain\_name that contains the domain name part of the email\_address column (the part after the @ symbol)

*Note: The username part of the email addresses contains only letters, and the domain name part contains only letters and a period.*