

SQL PRACTICE

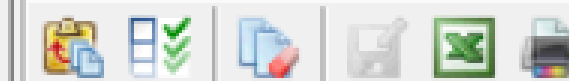
● DANANG WISNU PRAYOGA

Question 2

Show the last name, job, salary, and commission of those employees who earn commission. Sort the data by the salary in descending order.

```
SELECT last_name, job_id AS job, salary, commission_pct
FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL
ORDER BY salary DESC;
```

Script Output



Output Errors Grid 1 Environment

	LAST_NAME	JOB	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
▶	Abel	SA_REP	11000	.3
	Zlotkey	SA_MAN	10500	.2
	Taylor	SA_REP	8600	.2
	Grant	SA_REP	7000	.15

Question 3

Show the employees that have no commission with a 10% raise in their salary (round off the salaries).

```
SELECT emp.employee_id,  
       emp.first_name,  
       emp.last_name,  
       emp.salary,  
       emp.commission_pct,  
       ROUND(emp.salary * 0.1) + emp.salary AS "RAISE_SAL"  
FROM employees emp  
WHERE emp.commission_pct IS NULL  
ORDER BY emp.salary DESC;
```

Script Output

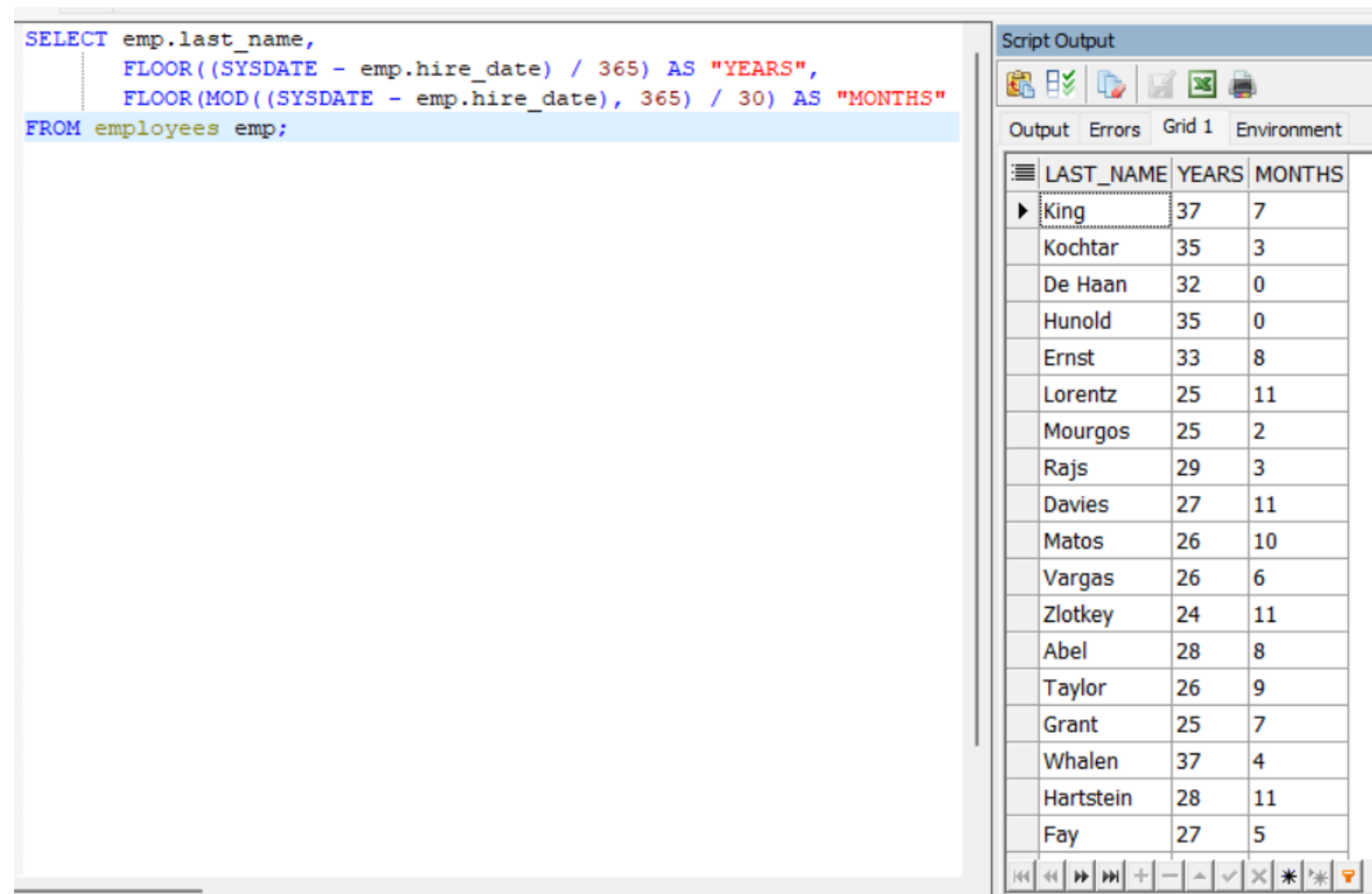


Output Errors Grid 1 Environment

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	RAISE_SAL
▶	100	Steven	King	24000		26400
	101	Neena	Kochtar	17000		18700
	102	Lex	De Haan	17000		18700
	201	Michael	Hartstein	13000		14300
	205	Shelley	Higgins	12000		13200
	103	Alexander	Hunold	9000		9900
	206	William	Gietz	8300		9130
	202	Pat	Fay	6000		6600
	104	Bruce	Ernst	6000		6600
	124	Kevin	Mourgos	5800		6380
	200	Jennifer	Whalen	4400		4840
	107	Diana	Lorentz	4200		4620
	141	Trenna	Rajs	3500		3850
	142	Curtis	Davies	3100		3410
	143	Randall	Matos	2600		2860
	144	Peter	Vargas	2500		2750

Question 4

Show the last names of all employees together with the number of years and the number of completed months that they have been employed.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. On the left, a query window contains the following SQL code:


```
SELECT emp.last_name,  
       FLOOR((SYSDATE - emp.hire_date) / 365) AS "YEARS",  
       FLOOR(MOD((SYSDATE - emp.hire_date), 365) / 30) AS "MONTHS"  
FROM employees emp;
```

On the right, the 'Script Output' panel displays the results of the query in a table format. The table has three columns: LAST_NAME, YEARS, and MONTHS. The results are as follows:

LAST_NAME	YEARS	MONTHS
King	37	7
Kochtar	35	3
De Haan	32	0
Hunold	35	0
Ernst	33	8
Lorentz	25	11
Mourgos	25	2
Rajs	29	3
Davies	27	11
Matos	26	10
Vargas	26	6
Zlotkey	24	11
Abel	28	8
Taylor	26	9
Grant	25	7
Whalen	37	4
Hartstein	28	11
Fay	27	5

Question 5

Show those employees that have a name starting with J, K, L, or M.

<pre>SELECT * FROM employees WHERE SUBSTR(first_name, 1, 1) IN ('J', 'K', 'L', 'M');</pre>											
Script Output											
											
OutputErrorsGrid 1Environment											
	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
▶	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	17000		100	90
	124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	650.123.5234	16-NOV-99	ST_MAN	5800		100	50
	176	Jonathon	Taylor	JTAYLOR	011.44.1644.429265	24-MAR-98	SA_REP	8600	.2	149	80
	178	Kimberly	Grant	KGRANT	011.44.1644.429263	24-MAY-99	SA_REP	7000	.15	149	80
	200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	17-SEP-87	AD_ASST	4400		101	10
	201	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	17-FEB-96	MK_MAN	13000		100	20

Question 6

Show all employees, and indicate with “Yes” or “No” whether they receive a commission.

```
SELECT employee_id,  
       first_name,  
       last_name,  
       email,  
       phone_number,  
       job_id,  
       hire_date,  
       salary,  
       DECODE(commission_pct, NULL, 'NO', 'YES') AS COMMISSION,  
       manager_id,  
       department_id  
FROM employees;
```

Script Output

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	JOB_ID	HIRE_DATE	SALARY	COMMISSION	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
▶	100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	AD_PRES	17-JUN-87	24000	NO		90
	101	Neena	Kochtar	NKOCHTAR	515.123.4568	AD_VP	21-SEP-89	17000	NO	100	90
	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	AD_VP	13-JAN-93	17000	NO	100	90
	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	515.123.4567	IT_PROG	03-JAN-90	9000	NO	102	60
	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	515.123.4568	IT_PROG	21-MAY-91	6000	NO	103	60
	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	515.123.5567	IT_PROG	07-FEB-99	4200	NO	103	60
	124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	650.123.5234	ST_MAN	16-NOV-99	5800	NO	100	50
	141	Trenna	Rajs	TRAJS	650.121.8009	ST_CLERK	17-OCT-95	3500	NO	124	50
	142	Curtis	Davies	CDAVIES	650.121.2994	ST_CLERK	29-JAN-97	3100	NO	124	50
	143	Randall	Matos	RMATOS	650.121.2874	ST_CLERK	15-MAR-98	2600	NO	124	50
	144	Peter	Vargas	PVARGAS	650.121.2004	ST_CLERK	09-JUL-98	2500	NO	124	50
	149	Eleny	Zlotkey	EZLOTKEY	011.44.1344.429018	SA_MAN	29-JAN-00	10500	YES	100	80
	174	Ellen	Abel	EABEL	011.44.1644.429267	SA_REP	11-MAY-96	11000	YES	149	80
	176	Jonathon	Taylor	JTAYLOR	011.44.1644.429265	SA_REP	24-MAR-98	8600	YES	149	80
	178	Kimberly	Grant	KGRANT	011.44.1644.429263	SA_REP	24-MAY-99	7000	YES	149	80
	200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	AD_ASST	17-SEP-87	4400	NO	101	10
	201	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	515.123.5555	MK_MAN	17-FEB-96	13000	NO	100	20
	202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	603.123.6666	MK_REP	17-AUG-97	6000	NO	201	20

Question 7

Show the department names, locations, names, job titles, and salaries of employees who work in location 1800.

```
SELECT dep.department_name,  
       dep.location_id,  
       emp.first_name,  
       job.job_title,  
       emp.salary  
FROM employees emp  
JOIN departments dep ON emp.department_id = dep.department_id  
JOIN jobs job ON emp.job_id = job.job_id  
WHERE dep.location_id = '1800';
```

Script Output



Output Errors Grid 1 Environment

	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID	FIRST_NAME	JOB_TITLE	SALARY
▶	Marketing	1800	Michael	Marketing Manager	13000
	Marketing	1800	Pat	Marketing Representative	6000

Question 8

How many employees have a last name that ends with an n? Create two possible solutions.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) LIKE '%n';
```

Script Output

Output Errors Grid

	COUNT(*)
▶	3

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM employees
WHERE UPPER(last_name) LIKE '%N';
```

Script Output

Output Errors Grid

	COUNT(*)
▶	3

Question 9

Show the names and locations for all departments, and the number of employees working in each department. Make sure that departments without employees are included as well.

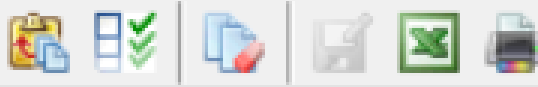
```
SELECT dep.department_name,
       loc.street_address || ' ' || loc.city || ' ' || loc.state_province || ' ' ||
       loc.country_id || ' ' || loc.postal_code AS "LOCATION",
       COUNT(emp.first_name)
FROM departments dep
JOIN locations loc ON dep.location_id = loc.location_id
LEFT JOIN employees emp ON dep.department_id = emp.department_id
GROUP BY dep.department_name,
         loc.street_address || ' ' || loc.city || ' ' || loc.state_province || ' ' ||
         loc.country_id || ' ' || loc.postal_code;
```

Script Output		
Output Errors Grid 1 Environment		
DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION	COUNT(EMP.FIRST_NAME)
Accounting	2004 Charade Rd Seattle Washington U...	2
IT	2014 Jabberwocky Rd Southlake Texas ...	3
Sales	Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science P...	4
Administration	2004 Charade Rd Seattle Washington U...	1
Executive	2004 Charade Rd Seattle Washington U...	3
Marketing	147 Spadina Ave Toronto Ontario CA M5...	2
Shipping	2011 Interiors Blvd South San Francisco ...	5
Contracting	2004 Charade Rd Seattle Washington U...	0

Question 10

Which jobs are found in departments 10 and 20?

```
SELECT DISTINCT job.job_title
FROM jobs job
JOIN employees emp ON emp.job_id = job.job_id
JOIN departments dep ON dep.department_id = emp.department_id
WHERE dep.department_id IN ('10', '20');
```

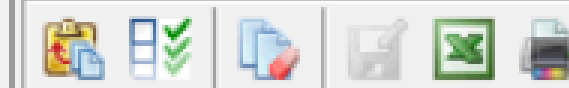
Script Output	
	
Output	Errors Grid 1 Environme
JOB_TITLE	
▶	Marketing Manager
	Administration Assistant
	Marketing Representative

Question 11

Which jobs are found in the Administration and Executive departments, and how many employees do these jobs? Show the job with the highest frequency first.

```
SELECT job.job_title,  
       COUNT(emp.employee_id) AS employee_count  
FROM jobs job  
JOIN employees emp ON emp.job_id = job.job_id  
JOIN departments dep ON dep.department_id = emp.department_id  
WHERE dep.department_name IN ('Administration', 'Executive')  
GROUP BY job.job_title  
ORDER BY employee_count DESC;
```

Script Output



Output Errors Grid 1 Environment

	JOB_TITLE	EMPLOYEE_COUNT
▶	Administration Vice President	2
	Administration Assistant	1
	President	1

Question 12

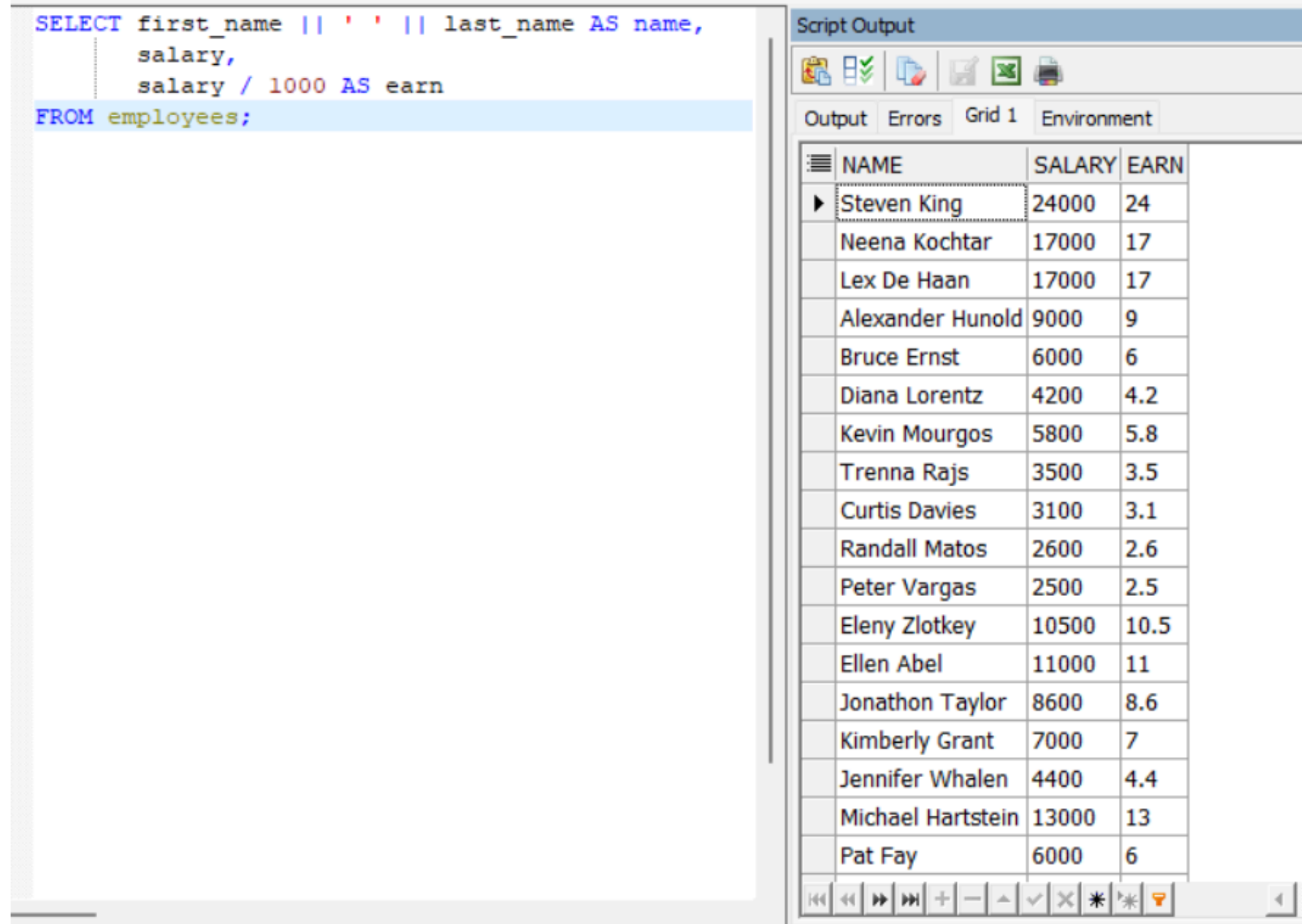
Show all employees who were hired in the first half of the month (before the 16th of the month).

```
SELECT *  
FROM employees  
WHERE TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'DD') < '16';
```

Script Output											
Output Errors Grid 1 Environment											
EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	17000		100	90	
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	515.123.4567	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	9000		102	60	
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	515.123.5567	07-FEB-99	IT_PROG	4200		103	60	
143	Randall	Matos	RMATOS	650.121.2874	15-MAR-98	ST_CLERK	2600		124	50	
144	Peter	Vargas	PVARGAS	650.121.2004	09-JUL-98	ST_CLERK	2500		124	50	
174	Ellen	Abel	EABEL	011.44.1644.429267	11-MAY-96	SA_REP	11000	.3	149	80	
205	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	515.123.8080	07-JUN-94	AC_MGR	12000		101	110	
206	William	Gietz	WGIETZ	515.123.8181	07-JUN-94	AC_ACCOUNT	8300		205	110	

Question 13

Show the names, salaries, and the number of dollars (in thousands) that all employees earn.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. On the left, a query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name AS name,  
       salary,  
       salary / 1000 AS earn  
FROM employees;
```

On the right, the 'Script Output' panel displays the results of the query in a table format. The table has three columns: NAME, SALARY, and EARN. The data is as follows:

NAME	SALARY	EARN
Steven King	24000	24
Neena Kochtar	17000	17
Lex De Haan	17000	17
Alexander Hunold	9000	9
Bruce Ernst	6000	6
Diana Lorentz	4200	4.2
Kevin Mourgous	5800	5.8
Trenna Rajs	3500	3.5
Curtis Davies	3100	3.1
Randall Matos	2600	2.6
Peter Vargas	2500	2.5
Eleny Zlotkey	10500	10.5
Ellen Abel	11000	11
Jonathon Taylor	8600	8.6
Kimberly Grant	7000	7
Jennifer Whalen	4400	4.4
Michael Hartstein	13000	13
Pat Fay	6000	6

Question 14

Show all employees who have managers with a salary higher than \$ 15,000. Show the following data: employee name, manager name, manager salary, and salary grade of the manager.

```
SELECT
  e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS employee_name,
  m.first_name || ' ' || m.last_name AS manager_name,
  m.salary AS manager_salary,
  CASE
    WHEN m.salary BETWEEN g.lowest_salary AND g.highest_salary THEN g.grade_level
    ELSE 'N/A'
  END AS manager_salary_grade
FROM
  employees e
JOIN
  employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id
LEFT JOIN
  job_grades g ON m.salary BETWEEN g.lowest_salary AND g.highest_salary
WHERE
  m.salary > 15000;
```

	EMPLOYEE_NAME	MANAGER_NAME	MANAGER_SALARY	MANAGER_SALARY_G...
▶	Neena Kochtar	Steven King	24000	E
	Lex De Haan	Steven King	24000	E
	Kevin Mourgous	Steven King	24000	E
	Eleny Zlotkey	Steven King	24000	E
	Michael Hartstein	Steven King	24000	E
	Jennifer Whalen	Neena Kochtar	17000	E
	Shelley Higgins	Neena Kochtar	17000	E
	Alexander Hunold	Lex De Haan	17000	E

Question 15

Show the department number, name, number of employees, and average salary of all departments, together with the names, salaries, and jobs of the employees working in each department.

```
1 • SELECT
2     d.department_id AS department_number,
3     d.department_name AS department_name,
4     COUNT(e.employee_id) AS number_of_employees,
5     ROUND(AVG(e.salary), 2) AS average_salary,
6     e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS employee_name,
7     e.salary AS employee_salary,
8     j.job_title AS employee_job
9 FROM
10     departments d
11 LEFT JOIN
12     employees e ON d.department_id = e.department_id
13 LEFT JOIN
14     jobs j ON e.job_id = j.job_id
15 GROUP BY
16     d.department_id, d.department_name, e.first_name, e.last_name, e.salary, j.job_title
17 ORDER BY
18     d.department_id, e.salary DESC;
19
```

DEPARTMENT_NUMBER	DEPARTMENT_NAME	NUMBER_OF_EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE_SALARY	EMPLOYEE_NAME	EMPLOYEE_SALARY	EMPLOYEE_JOB
10	Administration	1	4400	Jennifer Whalen	4400	Administration Assistant
20	Marketing	1	13000	Michael Hartstein	13000	Marketing Manager
20	Marketing	1	6000	Pat Fay	6000	Marketing Representative
50	Shipping	1	5800	Kevin Mourgous	5800	Stock Manager
50	Shipping	1	3500	Trenna Rajs	3500	Stock Clerk
50	Shipping	1	3100	Curtis Davies	3100	Stock Clerk
50	Shipping	1	2600	Randall Matos	2600	Stock Clerk
50	Shipping	1	2500	Peter Vargas	2500	Stock Clerk
60	IT	1	9000	Alexander Hunold	9000	Programmer
60	IT	1	6000	Bruce Ernst	6000	Programmer
60	IT	1	4200	Diana Lorentz	4200	Programmer
80	Sales	1	11000	Ellen Abel	11000	Sales Representative
80	Sales	1	10500	Eleny Zlotkey	10500	Sales Manager
80	Sales	1	8600	Jonathon Taylor	8600	Sales Representative

Question 16

Show the department number and the lowest salary of the department with the highest average salary.

```
1 • SELECT
2     department_id AS department_number,
3     MIN(salary) AS lowest_salary
4 FROM
5     employees
6 GROUP BY
7     department_id
8 HAVING
9     AVG(salary) = (
10        SELECT
11            MAX(AVG(salary))
12        FROM
13            employees
14        GROUP BY
15            department_id
16    );
17
```

DEPARTMENT_NUMBER	LOWEST_SALARY
▶ 90	17000

Question 17

Show the department numbers, names, and locations of the departments where no sales representatives work.

```

1  d.department_id AS department_number,
2  d.department_name,
3  l.city AS location
4
5  FROM
6      departments d
7  JOIN
8      locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
9  WHERE
10     d.department_id NOT IN (
11         SELECT
12             e.department_id
13         FROM
14             employees e
15         JOIN
16             jobs j ON e.job_id = j.job_id
17         WHERE
18             j.job_title = 'Sales Representative'
19     )

```

DEPARTMENT_NUMBER	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION
60	IT	Southlake
50	Shipping	South San Francisco
10	Administration	Seattle
90	Executive	Seattle
110	Accounting	Seattle
190	Contracting	Seattle
20	Marketing	Toronto

Question 18 (a)

Show the department number, department name, and the number of employees working in each department that:

- a. Includes fewer than 3 employees
- b. Has the highest number of employees
- c. Has the lowest number of employees

```
1 • SELECT
2     dep.department_id,
3     dep.department_name,
4     COUNT(emp.first_name) AS employee_count
5 FROM
6     departments dep
7 LEFT JOIN
8     employees emp ON dep.department_id = emp.department_id
9 GROUP BY
10    dep.department_id, dep.department_name
11 HAVING
12    COUNT(emp.first_name) < 3;
13
```

Script Output

Messages | Data Grid | Trace | DBMS Output (disabled) | Query Viewer | Explain Plan

Output | Errors | Grid 1 | Environment

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	EMPLOYEE_COUNT
190	Contracting	0
110	Accounting	2
10	Administration	1
20	Marketing	2

Question 18 (b)

Show the department number, department name, and the number of employees working in each department that:

- a. Includes fewer than 3 employees
- b. Has the highest number of employees
- c. Has the lowest number of employees

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

•

SELECT dep.department_id,
dep.department_name,
COUNT(emp.first_name) AS employee_count
FROM departments dep
LEFT JOIN employees emp ON dep.department_id = emp.department_id
GROUP BY dep.department_id, dep.department_name
HAVING COUNT(emp.first_name) = (
SELECT MAX(employee_count)
FROM (
SELECT d.department_id,
COUNT(e.first_name) AS employee_count
FROM departments d
LEFT JOIN employees e ON d.department_id = e.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_id
)
);

Script Output

Messages

Data Grid

Trace

DBMS Output (disabled)

Query Viewer

Explain Plan

Script Out

Output

Errors

Grid 1

Environment

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	EMPLOYEE_COUNT
50	Shipping	5

Question 18 (c)

Show the department number, department name, and the number of employees working in each department that:

- a. Includes fewer than 3 employees
- b. Has the highest number of employees
- c. Has the lowest number of employees

```
1 • SELECT dep.department_id,  
2      dep.department_name,  
3      COUNT(emp.first_name) AS employee_count  
4 FROM departments dep  
5 LEFT JOIN employees emp ON dep.department_id = emp.department_id  
6 GROUP BY dep.department_id, dep.department_name  
7 HAVING COUNT(emp.first_name) = (  
8     SELECT MIN(employee_count)  
9     FROM (  
10        SELECT d.department_id,  
11             COUNT(e.first_name) AS employee_count  
12        FROM departments d  
13        LEFT JOIN employees e ON d.department_id = e.department_id  
14        GROUP BY d.department_id  
15     )  
16 );  
17
```

Script Output

Messages | Data Grid | Trace | DBMS Output (disabled) | Query Viewer | Explain Plan | Script Output

Output | Errors | Grid 1 | Environment

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	EMPLOYEE_COUNT
▶ 190	Contracting	0

Question 19

Show the employee number, last name, salary, department number, and the average salary in their department for all employees

```
1 • SELECT empl.employee_id,  
2      empl.last_name,  
3      empl.salary,  
4      dep2.department_id,  
5      AVG(emp2.salary) AS avg_salary  
6 FROM employees empl  
7 JOIN departments dep2 ON empl.department_id = dep2.department_id  
8 JOIN employees emp2 ON emp2.department_id = dep2.department_id  
9 GROUP BY empl.employee_id, empl.last_name, empl.salary, dep2.department_id;  
10
```

Script Output					
Output Errors Grid 1 Environment					
EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID	AVG_SALARY	
143	Matos	2600	50	3500	
144	Vargas	2500	50	3500	
205	Higgins	12000	110	10150	
206	Gietz	8300	110	10150	
100	King	24000	90	19333.3333	
101	Kochtar	17000	90	19333.3333	
102	De Haan	17000	90	19333.3333	
200	Whalen	4400	10	4400	
201	Hartstein	13000	20	9500	
202	Fay	6000	20	9500	
103	Hunold	9000	60	6400	
104	Ernst	6000	60	6400	
107	Lorentz	4200	60	6400	
149	Zlotkey	10500	80	9275	
174	Abel	11000	80	9275	
176	Taylor	8600	80	9275	
178	Grant	7000	80	9275	

Question 20

Show all employees who were hired on the day of the week on which the highest number of employees were hired

```
1 • SELECT first_name
2 FROM employees
3 WHERE TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'DAY', 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE=Indonesian') =
4 (
5     SELECT TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'DAY', 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE=Indonesian')
6     FROM employees
7     GROUP BY TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'DAY', 'NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE=Indonesian')
8     ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC
9     FETCH FIRST 1 ROW ONLY
10 );
11
```

Script Output

Output	Errors	Grid 1	Environment
1			
2			FIRST_NAME
3			-----
4			Bruce
5			Kevin
6			Trenna
7			Jonathon
8			Shelley
9			William
10			
11			6 rows selected.
12			

Question 21

Create an anniversary overview based on the hire date of the employees. Sort the anniversaries in ascending order

```
1 • SELECT
2     employee_id,
3     first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name,
4     TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS anniversary_date,
5     EXTRACT(YEAR FROM SYSDATE) - EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date)
6     AS years_of_service
7 FROM
8     employees
9 ORDER BY
10    TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'MMDDYYYY');
11
```

Script Output				
Output Errors Grid 1 Environment				
EMPLOYEE_ID	FULL_NAME	ANNIVERSARY_DATE	YEARS_OF_SERVICE	
103	Alexander Hunold	03-JAN-1990	35	
102	Lex De Haan	13-JAN-1993	32	
142	Curtis Davies	29-JAN-1997	28	
149	Eleny Zlotkey	29-JAN-2000	25	
107	Diana Lorentz	07-FEB-1999	26	
201	Michael Hartstein	17-FEB-1996	29	
143	Randall Matos	15-MAR-1998	27	
176	Jonathon Taylor	24-MAR-1998	27	
174	Ellen Abel	11-MAY-1996	29	
104	Bruce Ernst	21-MAY-1991	34	
178	Kimberly Grant	24-MAY-1999	26	
205	Shelley Higgins	07-JUN-1994	31	
206	William Gietz	07-JUN-1994	31	
100	Steven King	17-JUN-1987	38	
144	Peter Vargas	09-JUL-1998	27	
202	Pat Fay	17-AUG-1997	28	
200	Jennifer Whalen	17-SEP-1987	38	
101	Neena Kochtar	21-SEP-1989	36	

Question 22

- Fungsi untuk mengetahui minus atau tidaknya suatu angka
Inputan : -20
Output : -1
- Fungsi untuk memaksakan panjang dari suatu karakter , walaupun inputan kurang dari karakter tersebut.
Inputan : 1
Output : 000001 atau 100000

```
-- Mengetahui minus atau tidak
VARIABLE input NUMBER;
EXEC :input := -20;
SELECT CASE
        WHEN :input < 0 THEN -1
        ELSE 1
        END AS result
FROM dual;
```

Script Output

Output Errors

RESULT
-1

```
-- Memaksakan panjang karakter
VARIABLE input NUMBER;
EXEC :input := 1;
SELECT LPAD(:input, 6, '0') AS result
FROM dual;
```

Script Output

Output Errors Grid

RESULT
000001

Question 23

- Fungsi untuk mengambil format jam dari inputan date inputan : '20-AUG-2006 10:30:31'
output : 10
- Fungsi untuk menghapus spasi dari suatu statement yang mengandung spasi
inputan : 'Coba '
output : 'Coba'

```
-- Memanggil Format Jam
VARIABLE input_date VARCHAR2(20);
EXEC :input_date := '20-AUG-2006 10:30:31';
SELECT TO_CHAR(
    TO_DATE(
        :input_date, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'
    ),
    'HH24') AS hour
FROM dual;
```

Script Output

Output	Errors
HOUR	
10	

```
-- Menghapus Space
VARIABLE input_string VARCHAR2(20);
EXEC :input_string := 'Coba ';
SELECT REPLACE(:input_string, ' ', '') AS result
FROM dual;
```

Script Output

Output	Errors
RESULT	
Coba	

Question 24

- Fungsi untuk membesarkan semua huruf dalam suatu statement
inputan : 'abc'
output : 'ABC'
- Fungsi untuk membulatkan ke bawah inputan desimal
inputan : 1.1
output : 1

```
-- Uppercase String
VARIABLE input_string VARCHAR2(20);
EXEC :input_string := 'abc';
SELECT UPPER(:input_string) AS uppercase_result
FROM dual;
```

Script Output

Output	Errors	Grid 1	Env
UPPERCASE_RESULT			
ABC			

```
-- Membulatkan desimal ke bawah
VARIABLE input_number NUMBER;
EXEC :input_number := 1.1;
SELECT FLOOR(:input_number) AS rounded_down
FROM dual;
```

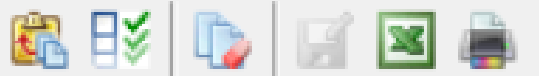
Script Output

Output	Errors	Grid 1	Env
ROUNDED_DOWN			
1			

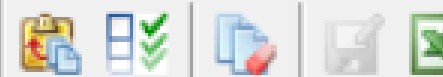
Question 25

- Fungsi untuk membuat statement berformat berikut :
inputan : ABC
output : Abc
- Fungsi untuk pembulatan ke atas untuk inputan number :
inputan : 1.1
output : 2

```
-- Uppercase to Capital First Word  
VARIABLE input_string VARCHAR2(20);  
EXEC :input_string := 'ABC AJJA';  
SELECT INITCAP(:input_string) AS formatted_string  
FROM dual;
```

Script Output	
	
Output	Errors Grid 1 Enviro
FORMATTED_STRING	
▶ Abc Ajja	

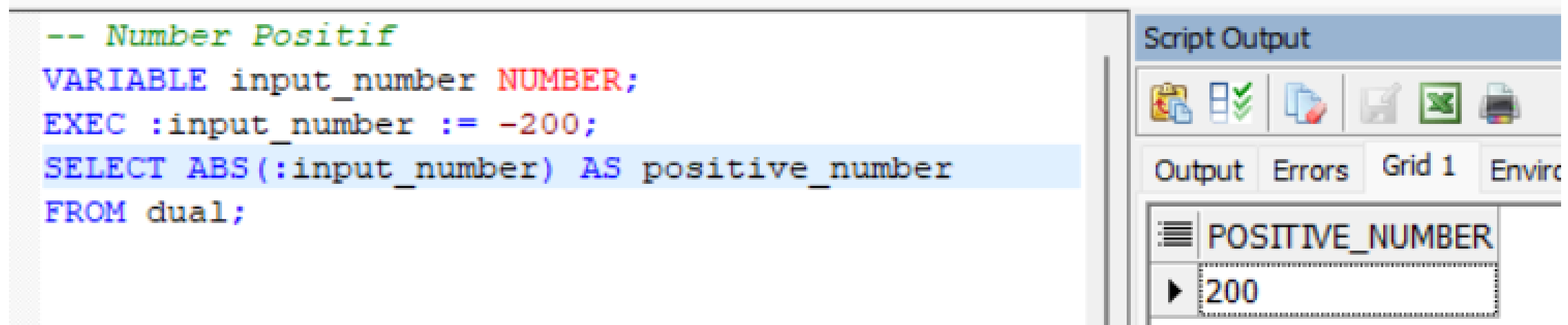
```
-- Membulatkan Decimal ke Atas  
VARIABLE input_number NUMBER;  
EXEC :input_number := 1.1;  
SELECT CEIL(:input_number) AS rounded_up  
FROM dual;
```

Script Output	
	
Output	Errors Grid 1
ROUNDED_UP	
▶ 2	

Question 26

- Fungsi untuk memaksakan apapun inputan dari number selalu jadi positif
Input : 200
Output : 200
- Fungsi untuk membuat statement berformat berikut :
inputan : ABC
output : abc

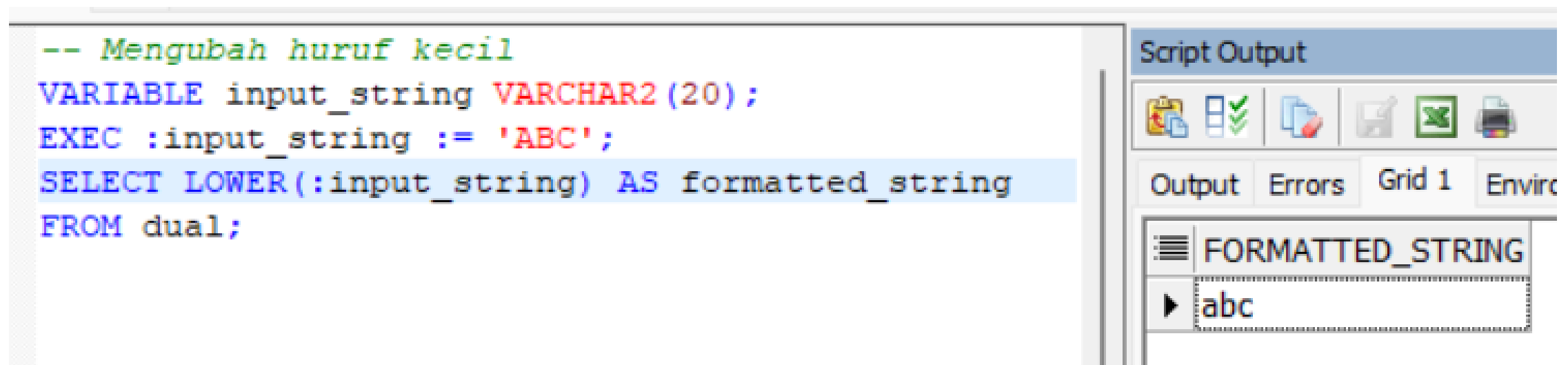
```
-- Number Positif
VARIABLE input_number NUMBER;
EXEC :input_number := -200;
SELECT ABS(:input_number) AS positive_number
FROM dual;
```



Script Output

POSITIVE_NUMBER
200

```
-- Mengubah huruf kecil
VARIABLE input_string VARCHAR2(20);
EXEC :input_string := 'ABC';
SELECT LOWER(:input_string) AS formatted_string
FROM dual;
```



Script Output

FORMATTED_STRING
abc

Question 27

- Fungsi untuk mengetahui jumlah bulan antara dua buah tanggal
input : 20-JAN-2006 dan 20 -AUG-2006
output : 7

```
-- Menghitung jumlah bulan antara dua tanggal
SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN(
    TO_DATE('20-AUG-2006', 'DD-MON-YYYY'),
    TO_DATE('20-JAN-2006', 'DD-MON-YYYY')
) AS month_difference
FROM dual;
```

Script Output

Output Errors Grid 1 Envir

MONTH_DIFFERENCE
7