Course: Database management

Unit: Intermediate SQL 2

Material: Dates

In order to have the same database, please, run the following SQL code:

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS `SQL1NORMALDATES`;
CREATE DATABASE `SQL1NORMALDATES`;
USE `SQL1NORMALDATES`;
CREATE TABLE `DEPARTMENTS` (
  `num` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
  `town code` varchar(3) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
INSERT INTO `DEPARTMENTS` (`num`, `name`, `town_code`) VALUES
(10, 'ACCOUNTING', 'SVQ'),
(20, 'RESEARCH', 'MAD'),
(30, 'SALES', 'BCN'),
(40, 'PRODUCTION', 'BIO');
CREATE TABLE `EMPLOYEES` (
  `num` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `surname` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `manager` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `start date` date DEFAULT NULL,
  `salary` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `commission` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `dept_num` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `occu code` varchar(3) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
INSERT INTO `EMPLOYEES` (`num`, `surname`, `name`, `manager`, `start date`, `salary`,
`commission`, `dept num`, `occu code`) VALUES
(1000, 'PITT', 'BRAD', NULL, '2004-01-01', 1040, NULL, 20, NULL),
(7369, 'SÁNCHEZ', 'SERGIO', 8001, '2010-12-17', 1040, NULL, 20, 'EMP'),
(7499, 'ARROYO', 'MARTA', 7698, '2010-02-20', 1500, 390, 30, 'SAL'),
(7521, 'GONZÁLEZ', 'RAUL', 7782, '2011-02-22', 1625, 650, 30, 'SAL'),
(7566, 'JIMÉNEZ', 'JUAN JOSÉ', 1000, '2017-04-02', 2900, NULL, 20, 'MAN'),
(7654, 'MARTÍN', 'MONICA', 7698, '2017-09-29', 1600, 1020, 30, 'SAL'),
(7698, 'GUASP', 'BARTOLOME', 1000, '2017-05-01', 3005, NULL, 30, 'MAN'),
(7782, 'CEREZO', 'JOSÉ', 1000, '2010-06-09', 2885, NULL, 10, 'MAN'),
(7788, 'GIL', 'JAVIER', 8000, '2010-11-09', 3000, NULL, 20, NULL),
(7844, 'TOVAR', 'LUIS', 7698, '2018-09-08', 1350, 0, 30, 'SAL'),
(7876, 'ALONSO', 'FERNANDO', 7788, '2018-09-23', 1430, NULL, 20, 'EMP'),
(7900, 'JIMENO', 'XAVIER', 8001, '2017-12-03', 1335, NULL, 30, 'EMP'),
(7902, 'FERNÁNDEZ', 'ANA', 8000, '2016-12-03', 3000, NULL, 20, NULL),
(7934, 'MUÑOZ', 'ANTONIA', 8001, '2016-01-23', 1690, NULL, 10, 'EMP'),
(8000, 'BANDERAS', 'ANTONIO', 1000, '2017-01-09', 2885, NULL, 20, 'MAN'),
(8001, 'RUIZ', 'FERNANDA', 1000, '2018-06-10', 2885, NULL, 20, 'MAN');
CREATE TABLE `OCCUPATIONS` (
  `code` varchar(3) NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(30) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
INSERT INTO `OCCUPATIONS` (`code`, `name`) VALUES
('ANA', 'ANALIST'),
('EMP', 'EMPLOYEE'),
('MAN', 'MANAGER'),
('PRE', 'PRESIDENT'),
('SAL', 'SALESMAN');
CREATE TABLE `TOWNS` (
```

```
`code` varchar(3) NOT NULL,
 `name` varchar(30) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
INSERT INTO `TOWNS` (`code`, `name`) VALUES
('BCN', 'BARCELONA'),
('BIO', 'BILBAO'),
('MAD', 'MADRID'),
('SVQ', 'SEVILLA');
ALTER TABLE `DEPARTMENTS`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`num`),
 ADD KEY `town_code` (`town_code`);
ALTER TABLE `EMPLOYEES`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`num`),
 ADD KEY `dept_num` (`dept_num`),
 ADD KEY `manager` (`manager`),
 ADD KEY `occu_code` (`occu_code`);
ALTER TABLE `OCCUPATIONS`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`code`);
ALTER TABLE `TOWNS`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`code`);
ALTER TABLE `DEPARTMENTS`
 ADD CONSTRAINT `DEPARTMENTS ibfk 1` FOREIGN KEY (`town code`) REFERENCES `TOWNS`
ALTER TABLE `EMPLOYEES`
 ADD CONSTRAINT `EMPLOYEES_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY (`dept num`) REFERENCES `DEPARTMENTS`
 ADD CONSTRAINT `EMPLOYEES_ibfk_2` FOREIGN KEY (`manager`) REFERENCES `EMPLOYEES` (`num`),
 ADD CONSTRAINT `EMPLOYEES_ibfk_3` FOREIGN KEY (`occu_code`) REFERENCES `OCCUPATIONS`
(`code`);
```

Note that the results depend on the date that you run them...

0. To do this practice we need to activate root access and to load the time zone table into MySQL/MariaDB:

Activate root access:

- \$> su
- root> mysql
- mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
- mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('alualualu');
- mysql> exit

Load the time zone table:

root> mysql_tzinfo_to_sql /usr/share/zoneinfo | mysql -u root -p mysql

Screenshot:

```
[root@alumne-VirtualBox:/home/alumne# mysql -h localhost -u root -p
[Enter password:
[alumne@alumne-VirtualBox:~$ su
[Password:
Troot@alumne-VirtualBox:/home/alumne# mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2
Server version: 5.7.25-0ubuntu0.18.10.2 (Ubuntu)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2019, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
 affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
[mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
imysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'root'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('alualualu');
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.01 sec)
[mysql> exit
[root@alumne-VirtualBox:/home/alumne# service mysql restart
root@alumne-VirtualBox:/home/alumne# <u>mysql_tzinfo_to_sql_/</u>usr/share/zoneinfo | mysql -u_r<u>oot -p</u>_mysql
[Enter password:
Warning: Unable to load '/usr/share/zoneinfo/iso3166.tab' as time zone. Skipping it.
Warning: Unable to load '/usr/share/zoneinfo/leap-seconds.list' as time zone. Skipping it.
Warning: Unable to load '/usr/share/zoneinfo/zone.tab' as time zone. Skipping it.
Warning: Unable to load '/usr/share/zoneinfo/zone1970.tab' as time zone. Skipping it.
root@alumne-VirtualBox:/home/alumne#
```

More references here: https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/mysql tzinfo to sql/

1. Select the last day of the present month.

```
| MyDay |
|------|
| 2019-01-31 |
```

2. Select the last day of the month three months before today.

3. Show the date of exercise 2 with format "Name_of_month day, year with 2 digits".

4. Write a query to convert 680001 days in a date.

+-		+
١	MyDay	١
+-		+
١	1861-10-12	١
+-		-+

6. Use CONVERT_TZ to convert the current date/time (UTC) to Panama. Clue: Visit this link.

+	·+
DateMadrid	DatePanama
	2019-01-31 07:19:58

7. Use CONVERT_TZ to convert the current date/time (UTC) to Sydney. Clue: Visit this link.

DateMadrid	+	·+
		,
+	2019-01-31 13:18:29	2019-01-31 23:18:29

8. Subtract 3 hours 25 minutes to the current date/time using DATE_SUB.

Now	MyTimestamp
2019-01-31 13:25:57	2019-01-31 03:00:57

9. Which day of the year (1, 2, 3, etc., 365) is today (example for 31-01-2019 not for today)?

Today	TodatDayNumber
2019-01-31 13:27:45	

- 10. Can you convert a String to a Date and/or Time? Write an example.
- 11. Search on the Internet what's a period and make an example using the function PERIOD_ADD.
- 12. Difference in days between the employee who started in the first place and the employee who started in the last place.

+-		+
١	MyDay	١
+-		+
١	5379	١
4.		-+

13. Select the dates inside the field EMPLOYEES.start_date that are Tuesday.

surname	name	start_date
GONZÁLEZ GIL	RAUL	2011-02-22 2010-11-09

14. Select the data of the older employee in the enterprise.

num	surname	name	start_date		dept_num	occu_code
1000	PITT	BRAD	2004-01-01	NULL	20	NULL

15. Select the employees' name, surname and years working in our enterprise (order by those years descendent).

ption 1:			Option 2	:	
name BRAD MARTA JOSÉ JAVIER SERGIO RAUL ANTONIA ANA ANTONIO JUAN JOSÉ BARTOLOME MONICA	+	+	name hame hame	Surname PITT ARROYO CEREZO GIL SÁNCHEZ GONZÁLEZ MUÑOZ FERNÁNDEZ BANDERAS É JIMÉNEZ E GUASP MARTÍN JIMENO	Years 12 months 09 day 09 years 10 months 19 day 09 years 07 months 02 day 09 years 01 months 30 day 08 years 12 months 23 day 08 years 10 months 17 day 03 years 11 months 17 day 03 years 01 months 06 day 02 years 01 months 30 day 02 years 08 months 10 day 02 years 08 months 10 day 02 years 08 months 12 day 02 years 01 months 06 day 01 years 07 months 06 day 01 years 07 months 01 day 01 years 07 months 02 day 01 years 04 months 02 day
XAVIER FERNANDA LUIS FERNANDO	JIMENO RUIZ TOVAR ALONSO	2.0164 1.4986 1.2521 1.2110	FERNANDO +	ALONSO +	01 years 03 months 18 day: -+

16. Write a query to show EMPLOYEES.start_date in three columns: year, month and day.

Year	Month	Day
2004	1	1
2010	12	17
2010	2	20
2011	2	22
2017	4	2
2017	9	29
2017	5	1 1
2010	6	9
2010	11	9
2018	9	8
2018	9	23
2017	12	3
2016	12	3
2016	1	23
2017	1	j 9 j
2018	6	10

17. Write a query to show the employees that joined the enterprise in June.

surname		++ start_date +
CEREZO RUIZ	JOSÉ	2010-06-09 2018-06-10

18. Write the date of exercise 17 in the next format:

surname	name	start_date
	•	Wednesday 9th June 2010 00:00:00 Sunday 10th June 2018 00:00:00

19. Write a query to get the year and number of employees who began working that year.

+-		++
١	year	num
+-		++
١	2004	1
١	2010	4
ĺ	2011	1
ĺ	2016	2
ĺ	2017	5
ĺ	2018	3
+-		++

20. Write a query to get the maximum number of employees who started working in our enterprise in a year.

+-		+
١	max_num	I
+-		+
١	5	I
+-		+

21. Write a query to get the year in which more employees joined our enterprise.

+-		+
١	year	١
+-		+
١	2017	١
+-		+

22. Show employees who are manager of other employees and the time in years that they are working in the enterprise.

+		+	·
num	name	surname	Years
1000 7698 7782 7788	BRAD BARTOLOME JOSÉ JAVIER ANTONIO	PITT GUASP CEREZO GIL BANDERAS	15.9479 2.6082 9.5068 9.0877 2.9151
8001	FERNANDA	RUIZ 	1.4986

23. Show employees who are manager of other employees working in the enterprise for more than 5 years.

+		++
num	name	surname
1000 7782 7788	BRAD JOSÉ JAVIER	PITT CEREZO GIL

24. Can you use BETWEEN keyword with dates. Write an example.