

Module 4 Assignment

The assignment in module 4 involves SELECT statements for single table problems with conditions, joins with two tables, and row summaries involving single tables. The assignment extends the problems in Module 4. If you completed problems and extra problems, you should be prepared for the assignment. You should execute the statements using Oracle or PostgreSQL.

Please number the SQL statements and format them neatly in a document. For each statement, you should also take a screen snapshot demonstrating statement execution and some result rows. Indicate if you used Oracle or PostgreSQL.

1. List the city, state, and zip codes in the customer table. Your result should not have duplicates. (Hint: The DISTINCT keyword eliminates duplicates.)
2. List the name, department, phone number, and email address of employees with a phone number beginning with “3-”.
3. List all columns of the resource table with a rate between \$10 and \$20. Sort the result by rate.
4. List the event requests with a status of “Approved” or “Denied” and an authorized date in July 2022. Include the event number, authorization date, and status in the output.
5. List the location number and name of locations that are part of the “Basketball arena”. Your WHERE clause should not have a condition involving the facility number compared to a constant (“F101”). Instead, you should use a condition on the *FacName* column for the value of “Basketball arena”.
6. For each event plan, list the plan number, count of the event plan lines, and sum of the number of resources assigned. For example, plan number P100 has 4 lines and 7 resources assigned. You only need to consider event plans that have at least one line.
7. For each event plan with a time start in October 2022, list the plan number, count of the event plan lines, and sum of the number of resources assigned. For example, plan number P100 has 4 lines and 7 resources assigned. The result should only contain event plans that have sum of resources of 10 or more. For conditions on columns containing both date and time details, you should include both the date and time for conditions testing end of day. In PostgreSQL, the condition to test the end of December 2022 should use a TIMESTAMP

constant of '31-Dec-2022 11:59PM'. In Oracle with the DATE data type for a column, you should use the TO_DATE function such as TO_DATE('31-Dec-2022 23:59', 'DD-Mon-YYYY HH24:MI').