CSCD 327 Lab #3 (Correct Output)

Section 1: Use database *YourUsername_1* to complete the following queries in SQL.

1. Find all the employees in department 10, along with any employees who earn a commission, along with any employees in department 20 who earn at most \$2000.

<u>empno</u>	ename	job	mgr	hiredate	sal	comm	deptno
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800	NULL	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-20	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-22	1250	500	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-28	1250	1400	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981-06-09	2450	NULL	10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	1981-11-17	5000	NULL	10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-08	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	1983-01-12	1100	NULL	20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	1982-01-23	1300	NULL	10

2. List the ENAME and JOB of employees assigned to department number 10.

ENAME JOB
----CLARK MANAGER
KING PRESIDENT
MILLER CLERK

3. Can you display the query result from Question 3 as the following? (Hint: MySQL supports a function called CONCAT to concatenate values from multiple columns.)

Works_As
CLARK WORKS AS A MANAGER
KING WORKS AS A PRESIDENT
MILLER WORKS AS A CLERK

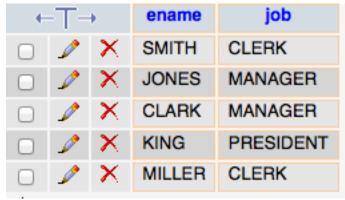
MySQL uses the CONCAT function to concatenate values from multiple columns. The || is a shortcut for the CONCAT function in DB2, Oracle, and PostgreSQL, while + is the shortcut for SQL Server.

4. Sometimes you want to perform IF-ELSE operations on values in your SELECT statement. For example, you would like to produce a result set such that, if an employee is paid \$2000 or less, a message of "UNDERPAID" is returned, if an employee is paid \$4000 or more, a message of "OVERPAID" is returned, if they make somewhere in between, then "OK" is returned. The result set should look like this:

ENAME	SAL	STATUS
SMITH	800	UNDERPAID
ALLEN	1600	UNDERPAID
WARD	1250	UNDERPAID
JONES	2975	OK
MARTIN	1250	UNDERPAID
BLAKE	2850	OK
CLARK	2450	0K
SCOTT	3000	OK
KING	5000	OVERPAID
TURNER	1500	UNDERPAID
ADAMS	1100	UNDERPAID
JAMES	950	UNDERPAID
FORD	3000	OK
MILLER	1300	UNDERPAID

Use the CASE expression to perform conditional logic directly in the SELECT statement. CASE is combined with WHEN and THEN to specify the condition.

5. Find all the employees in departments 10 and 20, and return only those that have either an "I" somewhere in their name or a job title ending with "ER".



6. Return employee names and jobs from table EMP and sort by the last THREE characters in the job field. The result set should look like the following:

ENAME	J0B
KING	PRESID ENT

SMITH	CL ERK
ADAMS	CL ERK
JAMES	CL ERK
MILLER	CL ERK
JONES	MANAGER
CLARK	MANAGER
BLAKE	MANAGER
ALLEN	SALESMAN
MARTIN	SALESMAN
WARD	SALESMAN
TURNER	SALESMAN
SCOTT	ANALYST
FORD	ANALYST

Hint: MySQL supports SUBSTR function and LENGTH function. SUBSTR(str,pos): Select all characters from <str> starting with position <pos>. LENGTH(str): Return the length of <str>.

Section 2: Download database5.sql from Blackboard. Create a new database named "YourUsername_5" and use it to complete the following queries in SQL.

7. Find all the books that are **NOT** in the Fitness category. List each book title and category.

title	category
HOW TO GET FASTER PIZZA	SELF HELP
THE WOK WAY TO COOK	COOKING
REVENGE OF MICKEY	FAMILY LIFE
HANDCRANKED COMPUTERS	COMPUTER
SHORTEST POEMS	LITERATURE
PAINLESS CHILD-REARING	FAMILY LIFE
COOKING WITH MUSHROOMS	COOKING
HOLY GRAIL OF ORACLE	COMPUTER
BUILDING A CAR WITH TOOTHPICKS	CHILDREN
BIG BEAR AND LITTLE DOVE	CHILDREN
DATABASE IMPLEMENTATION	COMPUTER
HOW TO MANAGE THE MANAGER	BUSINESS
E-BUSINESS THE EASY WAY	COMPUTER

8. Find all the customers who live in Georgia or New Jersey. Put the results in ascending order by last name. List each customer's customer number, last name, and state.

customer_num	lastname	state
1020	FALAH	NJ
1010	LUCAS	GA
1018	MONTIASA	GA
1019	SMITH	NJ

9. List all authors whose last name contains the letter pattern "IN". Put the results in order of last name, then first name. List each author's last name and first name.

Iname	fname	
AUSTIN	JAMES	
MARTINEZ	SHEILA	
ROBINSON	ROBERT	
WILKINSON	ANTHONY	

10. Use a search pattern to find any book title with "A" for the second letter and "N" for the fourth letter. List each book's ISBN and title. Sort the list by title in descending order.

isbn	title		
2491748320	PAINLESS CHILD-REARING		

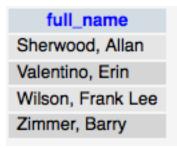
Section 3: Create a new database *YourUsername_5*. Copy and execute the script from the given file database5.sql. Use this database to complete the following queries in SQL.

11. Return one column from the Customers table named full_name that joins the last_name and first_name columns.

Format this column with the last name, a comma, a space, and the first name like this:

Doe, John

Sort the result set by last name in ascending order and return only the customers whose last name begins with letters from M to Z.



12. Return these column names and data from the Products table:

product_name The product_name column list_price The list_price column

discount_percent The discount_percent column

discount_amount A column that's calculated from the previous two

columns

discount_price A column that's calculated from the previous three

columns

Round the discount_amount and discount_price columns to 2 decimal places. Sort the result set by discount price in descending order.

product_name	list_price	discount_percent	discount_amount	discount_price
Gibson SG	2517.00	52.00	1308.84	1208.16
Gibson Les Paul	1199.00	30.00	359.70	839.30
Tama 5-Piece Drum Set with Cymbals	799.99	15.00	120.00	679.99
Fender Precision	799.99	30.00	240.00	559.99
Ludwig 5-piece Drum Set with Cymbals	699.99	30.00	210.00	489.99
Fender Stratocaster	699.00	30.00	209.70	489.30
Hofner Icon	499.99	25.00	125.00	374.99
Yamaha FG700S	489.99	38.00	186.20	303.79
Washburn D10S	299.00	0.00	0.00	299.00
Rodriguez Caballero 11	415.00	39.00	161.85	253.15

13. Write a SELECT statement that returns these column names and data from the Order_Items table:

item_id The item_id column
item_price The item_price column

quantity The quantity column

price_total A column that's calculated by multiplying the item

price by the quantity

discount_total A column that's calculated by multiplying the

discount amount by the quantity

item_total A column that's calculated by subtracting the discount amount from the item price and then multiplying by the quantity

montplying by the quantity

Only return rows where the item_total is greater than 500.

Sort the result set by item total in descending sequence.

item_id	item_price	discount_amount	quantity	price_total	discount_total	item_total
5	1199.00	359.70	2	2398.00	719.40	1678.60
3	2517.00	1308.84	1	2517.00	1308.84	1208.16
1	1199.00	359.70	1	1199.00	359.70	839.30
11	799.99	120.00	1	799.99	120.00	679.99
9	799.99	240.00	1	799.99	240.00	559.99