Homework select

1) What will be the basic format of my SQL statements for this assignment
A: SELECT … FROM t1 WHERE …
The where clause will filter the rows first. Then the content will be displayed based on what is between the select and from clause. Keep in mind that when a question asks to display something, that something must appear between the select and from. For example if the question asks to display the first name of all the folks who are taller than 5 feet,
SELECT fname FROM table WHERE height > 5

Notice that we are displaying the fname and that is why it appears between the select and from.

1) How do I calculate the age
A: you can use months_between function which will give you the total number of months difference between 2 dates and then divide by 12 to come up with the years

2) How do I deal with question 4?
Using a single SQL statement display fname, lname, dob, salary from the **student** table where age is between 15 and 25. (use the between clause) and fname starts with 'abr' regardless of case. If the dob is null, display 'not born yet' (USE NVL)

A: The basic structure of your SQL statement will be as such
Select … from student where …

We are looking for all those who are between 15 and 25. This means we will be doing some filtering which happens in the where clause. To figure out the age, use months_between to get the months and divide by 12 to get the years.Let's call this snippet of syntax which calculates the age calcAge. So you would have calcAge between ,,, and …

Next you want only the folks whose name starts with 'abr' regardless of age. This would also go in the where clause
To deal with the case, you would use tolower or toupper function. To deal with when it starts with abr, this requires the use of wild card characters using the like clause and the % symbol. Don't forget the % symbol

The next part is to display not born yet using nvl. Notice that you will be displaying something so this would not happen in the where clause but rather in the select statement as such
Select nvl(...), column1, column2 from student

All in all the basic structure of your select statement would look like the following
SELECT **nvl**(...), col1, col2 … FROM student where (filter for age) **and** (only folks whose name starts with abr regardless of case)

In the filter by age you can use the between clause

3) What does it mean to display regardless of case
A: Imagine as if in the city column, we have some rows that are storing the city as DAVIS and others as davis. We are interested in displaying all the folks who live in davis regardless of case so you would use
Where lower(city)='davis' or
Where upper(city)='DAVIS'

4) How should I deal with null
A: Be sure to not use = or !- for filtering for null. You have to use is or is not