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## **Assignment 6**

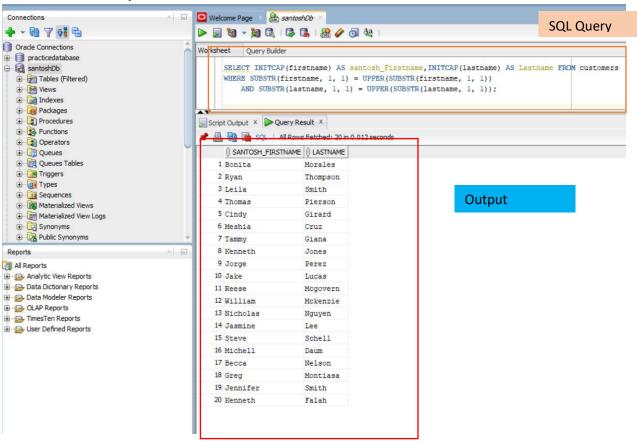
#### Solution

- 1. Produce a list of all customer names in which the first letter of the first and last names is in uppercase and the rest are in lowercase.
  - SQL query use the Select statement to retrieve the data from the table. Select is use to select the data from the database.
  - ❖ INITCAP will return the first letter of the character in the upper case and remaining in the lower case.
  - SUBSTR is use to extract the sub-string from the string. And it required three parameter string, start and length.

## **SQL** query

SELECT INITCAP(firstname) AS santosh\_Firstname, INITCAP(lastname) AS Lastname from customers where SUBSTR(firstname, 1, 1) = UPPER(SUBSTR(firstname,1,1)) AND SUBSTR(lastname,1,1) = UPPER(SUBSTR(lastname,1,1));

## ScreenShot of the SQL

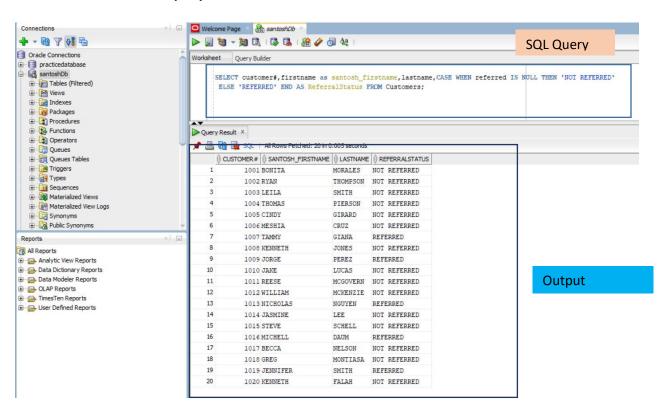


- 2. Create a list of all customer numbers along with text indicating whether the customer has been referred by another customer. Display the text "NOT REFERRED" if the customer wasn't referred to JustLee Books by another customer or "REFERRED" if the customer was referred.
  - Case is the expression used in SQL which will go through certain condition and return the first condition it met while running the SQL
  - ❖ IS NULL is use to determine whether the value is null or not in the table.
  - THEN and ELSE are used as similar as IF-ELSE condition.

#### **SQL Query**

SELECT customer#,firstname as santosh\_firstname,lastname,CASE WHEN referred IS NULL THEN 'NOT REFERRED' ELSE 'REFERRED' END AS ReferralStatus FROM Customers;

## Screen Shoot Of the SQL query

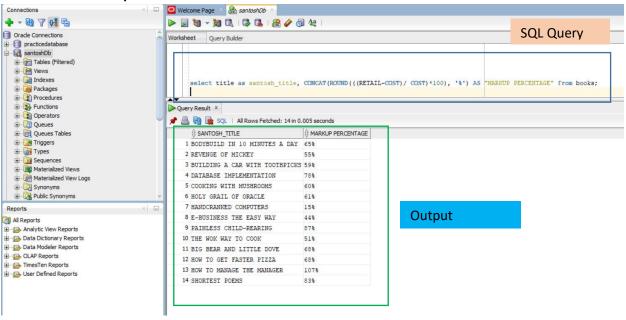


- 3. Display a list of all book titles and the percentage of markup for each book. The percentage of markup should be displayed as a whole number (that is, multiplied by 100) with no decimal position, followed by a percent sign (for example, .2793 = 28%). (The percentage of markup should reflect the difference between the retail and cost Sagara Samarawickrama | 2023W amounts as a percent of the cost.) of markup should reflect the difference between the retail and cost amounts as a percent of the cost.)
  - ❖ CONCAT is the function in the sql that is use to connect the string or the character in the SQL.
  - ROUND is use to remove the floating value in the SQL. Round is the inbuilt function in the SQL.

# **SQL** query

select title as santosh\_title, CONCAT(ROUND(((RETAIL-COST)/ COST)\*100), '%') AS "MARKUP PERCENTAGE" from books;

#### **Screen Shot of Sql**

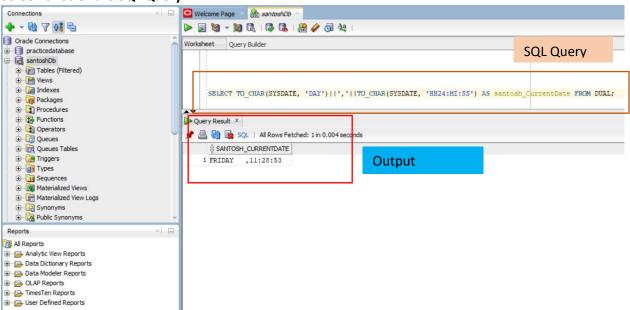


- 4. Display the current day of the week, hour, minutes, and seconds of the current date setting on the computer you're using.
  - ❖ TO\_CHAR is use to change the value in the character form in the SQL.
  - ❖ SYSDATE is the system date that is provided through the computer.
  - ❖ DUAL is the table that oracle has within it. It is kind of dummy table.

# **SQL** query

SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DAY')||','||TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'HH24:MI:SS') AS santosh\_CurrentDate FROM DUAL;

# Screen Shot Of the SQL Query

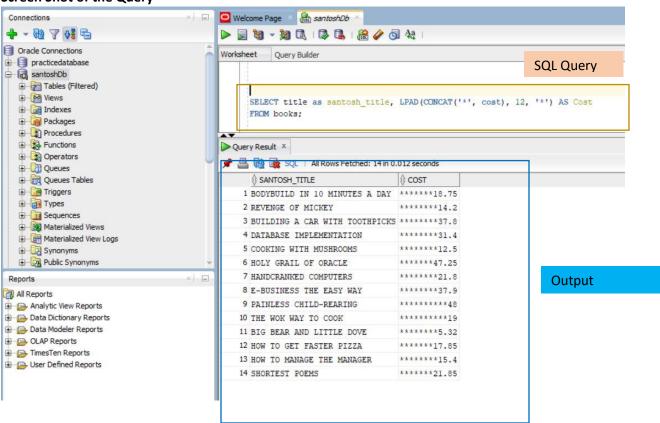


- 5. Create a list of all book titles and costs. Precede each book's cost with asterisks so that the width of the displayed Cost field is 12.
  - LPAD is the function that is use for left padding the string with another string.
  - It use three parameter string, length and lpad string. Where lpad string is the string required to be left pad

# **SQL Query**

❖ SELECT title as santosh\_title, LPAD(CONCAT('\*', cost), 12, '\*') AS Cost FROM books;

#### **Screen Shot of the Query**



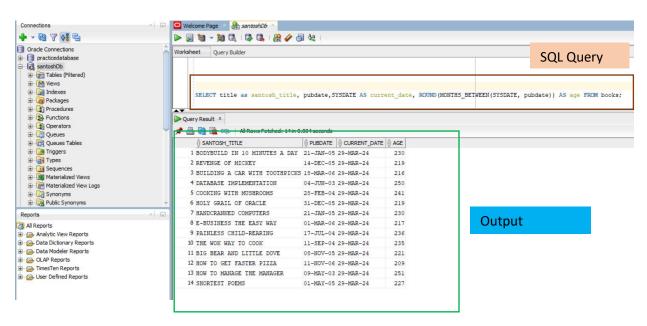
6. Using today's date, determine the age (in months) of each book that JustLee sells. Make sure only whole months are displayed; ignore any portions of months. Display the book title, publication date, current date, and age6.

- Month between is the function that return the estimated number between date 1 and date
  2.
- Round is used to round-off the decimal value in the guery.

#### **SQL Query**

SELECT title as santosh\_title, pubdate,SYSDATE AS current\_date, ROUND(MONTHS\_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, pubdate)) AS age FROM books;

# **Screen Shot of the Output**



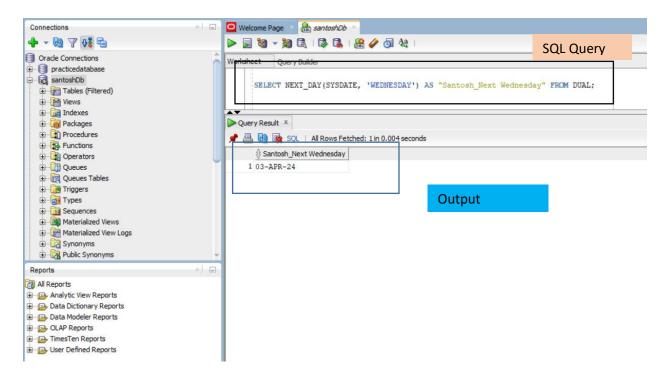
# 7. Determine the calendar date of the next occurrence of Wednesday, based on today's date.

- NEXT\_DAY is the function used to determine the upcoming date from the current system date.
- It will take the two parameter with in it.
- It is also built in function in the sql

# **SQL** query

❖ SELECT NEXT\_DAY(SYSDATE, 'WEDNESDAY') AS "Santosh\_Next Wednesday" FROM DUAL;

# Screen Shot of the SQL



- 8. Produce a list of each customer number and the third and fourth digits of his or her zip code. The query should also display the position of the first occurrence of a 3 in the customer number, if it exists.
  - ❖ INSTR return the first occurrence of the position of the string in the another string.
  - ❖ INSTR is the function of the SQL

## **SQL Query**

select customer#,zip,SUBSTR(zip, 3, 2) AS santosh\_zip, INSTR(customer#, '3', 1, 1) AS santosh\_position from customers;

#### Screen Shot of the SQL

