**DBS311A Lab 1 *– E-Mail submission only, your document must have both SELECT statements and the OUTPUTS.***

**Subject of your mail must be like 311-Lab1 by Smith, John**

**Due by Wednesday, January 27th by 9pm**

1.       Write a query to display the After-tomorrow’s date in the following format:

*September 28th of year 2016*

    Your result will depend on the day when you create this query.

     Label the column  *After Tomorrow.*

**-> select to\_char(sysdate+1,'fmMonth DDth" of year" YYYY' ) as "After Tommorrow"**

**from dual;**

**output:**

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

2.       For each employee in departments 50 and 60 display last name, first name, salary, and salary increased by 7% and expressed as a whole number.

Label the column  *Good Salary*.

Also add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary and multiplies by 12.  Label the column  Annual Pay Increase.

**->select last\_name, first\_name,salary,**

**(salary\*0.07)+salary as "Good Salary",**

**((salary\*0.07)+salary - salary)\*12 as "Annual Pay Increase"**

**from employee;**

**output:**

Table

Description automatically generated

3. Write a query that displays the employee’s Full Name and Job Title in the following format:

*DAVIES, CURTIES is Store Clerk*

for all employees whose last name ends with *S*and first name starts with  *C* or *K*.

Give this column an appropriate label like *Person and Job*

Sort the result by the employees’ last names.

->**SELECT first\_name ||','||last\_name||' is '|| job\_id  as "Person and Job"**

**from employee**

**where**

**first\_name like 'C%'**

**or first\_name like 'K%'**

**and last\_name like '%s';**

OUTPUT:

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

.4. For each employee hired before 1992 who is earning more than $10000, display the employee’s last name, salary, hire date and calculate the number of YEARS between TODAY and the date the employee was hired. Round the number of years up to the closest whole number. Label the column Years Worked.

Order your results by the highest paid people first and then by number of years employed.

**->select last\_name, salary , to\_char(hire\_date, 'dd-mm-yyyy') as "Hired Date", round((sysdate- hire\_date)/365) as "Years\_Worked"**

**from employee**

**where salary > 10000 and hire\_date < to\_date( '1992-01-01' , 'yyyy-mm-dd')**

**order by salary desc , round((sysdate- hire\_date)/365) ;**

**Output:**

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

5. Create a query that displays the city names, country codes and state province names, but only for those cities that start on *S* and have at least 8 characters in their name. If city does not have province name assigned, then put *Unknown Province.*

**-> *select city, country\_id,  coalesce(state\_province, 'Unknown Province') as "Unknown Province"***

***from location***

***where city like 'S%' and  length(city) > 8***

*order by city;*

*Output*Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

6. Display each employee’s last name, hire date, and salary review date, which is the first Tuesday after a year of service, but only for those hired after 1997.

Label the column REVIEW DAY.

Format the dates to appear in the format similar to

*TUESDAY, August the Thirty-First of year1998*

**select last\_name, to\_char(hire\_date,'DD-Mon-YYYY') as "Hired Date" ,to\_char(next\_day(add\_months((hire\_date),12),'Tuesday'),'fmDay","Month "the" Ddspth "of year"YYYY') as "REVIEW DAY"**

**from employee**

**where hire\_date > to\_date('01-01-1998','dd-mm-yyyy');**

output:

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated