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-- Purpose: Lab 1 DBS311

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-- Question 1-- Write a query to display the tomorrow's date in the following format:

January 10th of year 2019—

Q1 SOLUTION

```
select to_char(sysdate+1, 'month' || ' ' || 'ddth' ) || ' of year ' || to_char(sysdate, 'yyyy')
FROM dual;
```

-- Question 2 – Define an SQL variable called “tomorrow”, assign it a value of tomorrow's date and use it in an SQL statement.

-- Q2 Solution –

```
define tomorrow = to_char(sysdate +1, 'ddth');
select 'value of tomorrow's date equal ' || to_char(sysdate +1, 'ddth') as tomorrow
from dual
where to_char(sysdate +1, 'ddth') = &tomorrow
```

-- Question 3 –

For each product in category 2, 3, and 5, show product ID, product name, list price, and the new list price increased by 2%. Display a new list price as a whole number. In your result, add a calculated column to show the difference of old and new list prices.

-- Q3 Solution –

```
select
product_id as "PRODUCT ID",
product_name as "PRODUCT NAME",
TRUNC(list_price,2),
```

```
round(list_price + (list_price *2)/100) as "New Price",  
TRUNC(round(list_price + (list_price *2)/100) - list_price,2) as "Price Difference"
```

```
from products  
where category_id = 2 or category_id = 3 or category_id = 5  
order by category_id,product_id;
```

-- Question 4 --

For employees whose manager ID is 2, write a query that displays the employee's Full Name and Job Title in the following format: Summer, Payne is Public Accountant.

-- Q4 Solution --

```
select last_name || ', ' || first_name || ' is ' || job_title as "Employee Info"  
from employees  
where manager_id = 2  
order by employee_id;
```

-- Question 5 --

For each employee hired before October 2016, display the employee's last name, hire date and calculate the number of YEARS between TODAY and the date the employee was hired. • Label the column Years worked. • Order your results by the number of years employed. Round the number of years employed up to the closest whole number.

-- Q5 Solution --

```
select last_name as "Last Name",  
hire_date as "Hire Date",  
round((sysdate - hire_date)/360) as "Years Worked"  
  
from employees  
where to_char(hire_date,'mm') < '10' and to_char(hire_date,'yyyy') <= 2016
```

order by "Hire Date";

-- Question 6—

Display each employee's last name, hire date, and the review date, which is the first Tuesday after a year of service, but only for those hired after January 1, 2016.

- Label the column REVIEW DAY.
- Format the dates to appear in the format like: TUESDAY, August the Thirty-First of year 2016 You can use ddspt to have the above format for the day.
- Sort by review date The Query returns 107 rows. See the first 10 rows of the output result.

-- Q6 Solution –

```
select last_name as "Last Name",  
       hire_date,  
       to_char(next_day(hire_date + 366, 'tuesday'), 'DAY') || ', ' || to_char(hire_date + 380, 'month') || 'the '  
       || to_char(next_day(hire_date + 366, 'tuesday'), 'ddspt') || ' of year ' || to_char(hire_date + 366  
       , 'yyyy') as "Review Date"  
from employees  
order by hire_date;
```

-- Question 7 –

For all warehouses, display warehouse id, warehouse name, city, and state. For warehouses with the null value for the state column, display "unknown"

-- Q7 Solution –

```
select warehouses.warehouse_id as "Warehouse ID",  
       warehouses.warehouse_name as "Warehouse Name",  
       locations.city as "City",  
       NVL(locations.state, 'Unknown') as "State"  
from warehouses  
left join locations on locations.location_id = warehouses.location_id
```

	Warehouse ID	Warehouse Name	City	State
1	1	Southlake, Texas	Southlake	Texas
2	2	San Francisco	South San Francisco	California
3	3	New Jersey	South Brunswick	New Jersey
4	4	Seattle, Washington	Seattle	Washington
5	5	Toronto	Toronto	Ontario
6	8	Beijing	Beijing	Unknown
7	9	Bombay	Bombay	Maharashtra
8	6	Sydney	Sydney	New South Wales
9	7	Mexico City	Mexico City	Distrito Federal,