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-- Date: 9/16

-- 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 ddspth 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'), 'ddspth' ) || ' 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

