hw5 Submission

Problem 1: Find all employees who is not a ‘SALESMAN’. Assume we know SALESMAN is in upper case in the database.

select \* from emp where job <> 'SALESMAN';

Problem 2: Find all clerks who were hired before Feb. 1, 2016. The SQL statement needs to find all clerks no matter what case ‘clerk’ is entered in the database.

select \* from emp where hiredate < to\_date('2016/02/01','yyyy/mm/dd') and lower(job)='clerk';

Problem 3: Find all products that have the word “TENNIS” in their descriptions. Show ProdId and Descrip.

select prodid, descrip from product where descrip like '%TENNIS%';

Problem 4: Find all employees whose names end with either an s, d, or r whether it comes in lower case or upper case.

List all information about each employee in the output. Even though this query can be done without using a function, to receive full credit, it is required that you use a function.

select \* from emp where SUBSTR(lower(ename), -1,1) in ('s','d','r');

Problem 5: Find all employees who are not on commission. Show empno, job, and hiredate.

select empno, job, hiredate from emp where comm is NULL;

Problem 6: Find all employees whose sal is less than 4000 and who is not a salesman.

This query needs to work no matter what case ‘salesman’ is entered in the database. Show empno, ename in upper case, and job in lower case.

select empno, UPPER(ename), lower(job) from emp where sal < 4000 and lower(job) <> 'salesman';

Problem 7: Find all orders placed in January 2017 or February 2017. Show Ordid, orderdate. (Use Ord table)

select ordid, orderdate from ord where To\_char(orderDate, 'MonYYYY')='Jan2017' or To\_char(orderDate, 'MonYYYY')='Feb2017';

Problem 8: Show pay as 12\*sal plus commission. When commission is null, replace the null with 10% of 12\*sal and add that to 12\*sal.

Your SQL should produce this result. Use alias to rename the output headings exactly as shown

select ename Employee, job JOB, (12\*sal+nvl(comm, 0.1\*(12\*sal))) Total from emp;

Problem 9: Find the standard price (STDPrice) for product 100861 on July 10, 2016. Show this price. Use Price table. (Correct SQL should return 39 as the answer.)

when either the left-hand side or the right-hand side is null value. So you need to handle the null value to make this work.

select stdprice from price where prodID = 100861 and to\_date('2016/07/10','yyyy/mm/dd') between nvl ( startdate , to\_date('2016/07/10','yyyy/mm/dd')) and nvl ( enddate , to\_date('2016/07/10','yyyy/mm/dd'));

Problem 10: Find the current minimum price for each of the following products in one query: 100860, 100861, and 100870.

(Use MinPrice in Price table.) (Hint: the MinPrice are 28, 36, and 2.4 respectively.)

select minprice from price where prodid in (100860,100861,100870) and enddate is null;