Home Work 4: Oracle SQL Class

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# Case Statement Revisited

Start by reviewing the case statement in the book. Using the book and your own code from class write a few case statements of your own to get the syntax down and re-familiarize yourself with it

# Single case statement in BOOKS schema

Start by writing a single case statement that asks a single question. In other words a single when clause. Make the when clause ask this question when category = 'COMPUTER' in the books table. Run just that one case statement with just one question for the then clause just use category again:

select case

when category = 'computer' then category

end

from books;

# Nest a case function inside the count function

So now go back to that single case clause and:

1. First nest it inside a count:

select count(case

when category = 'COMPUTER' then category

end) as count\_computer\_books

from books;

1. Then change what then returns to a 1

select count(case

when category = 'COMPUTER' then 1

end) as count\_computer\_books

from books;

# Now add another case function as a second return column

Add to what you have by copying and pasting to create a second column that counts the books in the category 'COOKING'. Create an appropriate alias for this column. Copy and paste to create a case statement for each category in the books table.

# The invoices\_internal table: to\_char and case

## Practice using the to\_char

Look at what we did in class and practice using the to\_char to return just the year part of the invoice\_date.

## Add the to\_char results in the group by

Add the results of the to\_char function in the group by to sum invoices by year (in other words redo the same thing we did in class).

## Now count the invoices in 2009 using case

Using the results from this to\_char you just did, go back to look at question 3b above. Write a case function with a single where clause that uses to\_char() = '2009' to count all the invoices from 2009. Create an appropriate alias for this column

## Now count the invoices in 2009 and 2010 using 2 case statements

Following the same logic as Question 4 above, add a second case statement with a single where clause that uses to\_char() = '2010' to count all the invoices from 2010.

## Now count the invoices in 2009, 2010, 2011 using 3 case statements

Following the same logic as Question 4 above, add a third case statement with a single where clause that uses to\_char() = '2011 to count all the invoices from 2011.

## Now sum invoices in 2009, 2010, 2011 using 3 case statements

Copy and paste the code you now have running. Modify it to sum the invoices instead of count them. To do this:

* 1. Replace the count function with the sum function
  2. Replace the "then 1" with then amt\_invoice"

# The invoices\_internal table: to\_char and decode

Start by reviewing the decode statement in the book. Using the book and your own code from class write a few decode statements of your own to get the syntax down and re-familiarize yourself with it. Now working one step at a time redo the questions above using the decode statements.