

Database Design II and SQL Using Oracle DBS301SEE.09112.2191

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Review Test Submission: L3

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| Course | Database Design II and SQL Using Oracle |
| Test | L3 |
| Started | 1/17/19 6:56 PM |
| Submitted | 1/25/19 9:03 PM |
| Due Date | 1/25/19 11:59 PM |
| Status | Needs Grading |
| Attempt Score | Grade not available. |
| Time Elapsed | 194 hours, 7 minutes |
| Instructions | This should be completed during week 3 in order to keep up to date |
| Results Displayed | All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers |

Question 1

Needs Grading

REMEMBER to copy the SQL and the output to the answer area

For any employees that are in departments 40, 60 and 70 display (1) last name, (2) salary, and (3) the salary if it is increased by 5%. Make sure the output is a whole number. Also add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary and multiplies the difference by 12.

Selected Answer: `SELECT last_name "Last Name", salary "Salary",
ROUND(salary*1.05) "Salary if increased by 5%",
(salary*1.05-salary)*12 "Old salary - new salary * 12"
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN(40,60,70);`

| Last Name - new salary * 12 | Salary | Salary if increased by 5% | Old salary |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|------------|
| Hunold | 9000 | 9450 | |
| Ernst | 6000 | 6300 | |
| Lorentz | 4200 | 4410 | |
| 2520 | | | |

Correct



Answer:

Your output will not have alias titles

```
SELECT last_name,
       salary,
       salary * 1.05 as "Increase",
       salary * .05 * 12 as "Yearly" ----- this may vary on how you
calculate
FROM employees
WHERE department_id in (40, 60, 70);
=====
```

| LAST_NAME | SALARY | Increase | Yearly |
|-----------|--------|----------|--------|
| Hunold | 9000 | 9450 | 5400 |
| Ernst | 6000 | 6300 | 3600 |
| Lorentz | 4200 | 4410 | 2520 |

Question 2

Needs Grading

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

September 28th of year 2006 <-- this is the format for the date you display. Your result will depend on the day when you create this query.

Label the column

Next Day

Selected
Answer:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE+1, 'MONTH ddth "of year" YYYY') AS
"Next Day"
FROM DUAL;
Next Day
-----
JANUARY 26th of year 2019
```

Correct
Answer:

```
SELECT to_char(sysdate + 1, 'Month ddth "of year"
yyyy') as "Next Day"
FROM dual;

Next Day
-----
September 02nd of year 2018
```

Question 3

Needs Grading

USE CASE statement

Write a query that displays the employee's Full Name and Job Title in the following format:
DAVIES, CURTIS is Store Clerk --- do not do all 15 job titles ... just a few will prove you know CASE

Only employees whose last name ends with S and first name starts with C or K.


Give this column an appropriate label

Sort the result by the employees' last names.

Selected Answer: `SELECT CASE job_id WHEN 'ST_MAN' THEN UPPER(last_name)||',
 '||UPPER(first_name)||' is Store Manager' ||"
 WHEN 'ST_CLERK' THEN UPPER(last_name)||', '||UPPER(first_name)||' is
 Store Clerk' ||"
 WHEN 'SA_REP' THEN UPPER(last_name)||', '||UPPER(first_name)||' is
 Sales Representative' ||"
 ELSE UPPER(last_name)||', '||UPPER(first_name)||' is an employee'
 END AS "Employee Information"
 FROM employees
 WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(last_name, -1, 1)) = 'S'
 AND UPPER(SUBSTR(first_name, 1, 1)) IN ('C', 'K')
 ORDER BY last_name;`

Employee Information

DAVIES, CURTIS is Store Clerk
 GRANTS, KIMBERELY is Sales Representative
 MOURGOS, KEVIN is Store Manager

Correct Answer:  **This answer uses decode, but you need to use CASE**

```
select upper(last_name) || ', ' || upper(first_name) || '
is ' ||
decode(job_id,
'IT_PROG', 'Programmer',
'AC_ACCOUNT', 'Accountant',
'AC_MGR', 'Manager',
'ST_CLERK', 'Store Clerk',
'SA_REP', 'Sales Rep',
'ST_MAN', 'Store Manager',
'Not Known') AS "Person and Job"
from employees
where last_name like lower('%S')
and ( first_name like upper('c%') or first_name like
upper('k%'))
order by last_name;
```

Person and
 Job

DAVIES,CURTIS is Store
 Clerk
 GRANTS,KIMBERELY is Sales
 Rep
 MOURGOS,KEVIN is Store Manager

Question 4

Needs Grading

For each employee hired in 2013, 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 Number of Years Worked. Order your results by the number of years employed. Use the label to do the order by

Round the number of years employed up to the closest whole number.


Selected Answer: select last_name, hire_date, to_char(round((sysdate - hire_date)/365)) "Years Worked"

from employees

where hire_date between ('1-JAN-2013') and '31-DEC-2013'

order by "Years Worked";

| LAST_NAME | HIRE_DATE | Years Worked |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Sanchez | 11-OCT-13 | 5 |
| Brigade | 21-SEP-13 | 5 |
| Gruber | 29-SEP-13 | 5 |
| Bergsteige | 08-AUG-13 | 5 |
| Loo Nam | 29-APR-13 | 6 |
| Montoya | 11-FEB-13 | 6 |
| Gibbons | 23-MAR-13 | 6 |
| Strandherst | 19-JUL-13 | 6 |
| Testorok | 03-MAR-13 | 6 |
| LeDuc | 27-JUL-13 | 6 |
| Harvey | 06-JUN-13 | 6 |
| Grovin | 23-MAR-13 | 6 |

Correct Answer: 

```

select last_name, hire_date, to_char(round((sysdate -
hire_date)/365)) "Years Worked"
from employees
where hire_date between ( '1-JAN-2013') and '31-DEC-2013'
order by "Years Worked"; -- here is a case for using
double quotes as it references an alias
LAST_NAME                HIRE_DATE Years
Worked
-----
Grovlin                23-MAR-13
5
Harvey                06-JUN-13
5
LeDuc                27-JUL-13
5
Bergsteige            08-AUG-13
5
Gruber                29-SEP-13
5
Sanchez                11-OCT-13
5
Loo Nam                29-APR-13
5
Gibbons                23-MAR-13
5
Strandherst            19-JUL-13
5
Brigade                21-SEP-13 5
Testorok                03-MAR-13 6
Montoya                11-FEB-13
6

12 rows selected

```

Question 5

Needs Grading

Do the same as the question above but for how long have the employees worked, but use 2018

Selected Answer: `SELECT last_name, hire_date, ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, hire_date)/12) AS "Numbers of Years Worked" FROM employees WHERE TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'YYYY')= '2018' ORDER BY "Numbers of Years Worked";`
no rows selected

Correct Answer:  no rows

Question 6

Needs Grading


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 a province name assigned, then put *Province Unknown*

Selected Answer:

```
SELECT city,
RPAD(country_id, 14, ' ') AS "Country Code",
NVL(state_province, 'Province Unknown') AS "Province"
FROM locations
WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(city, 1, 1))='S'
AND LENGTH(city)>=8;
```

| CITY | Country Code | Province |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Southlake | US | Texas |
| south San Francisco | US | California |
| South Brunswick | US | New Jersey |
| Singapore | SG | Province Unknown |
| Stretford | UK | Manchester |
| Sao Paulo | BR | Sao Paulo |

6 rows selected.

Correct Answer: 

```
SELECT CITY, COUNTRY_ID, NVL(STATE_PROVINCE, 'UNKNOWN PROVINCE') "PROVINCE"
FROM LOCATIONS
WHERE (CITY LIKE UPPER('S%') AND LENGTH(CITY) >= 8 );
```


sometimes the output does not appear perfect, but this is still very readable for our purposes

| CITY | COUNTRY_ID | Province |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|
| Sao Paulo | BR | Sao Paulo |
| Singapore | SG | Unknown Province |
| South Brunswick | US | New Jersey |
| South San Francisco | US | California |
| Southlake | US | Texas |
| Stretford | UK | Manchester |

6 rows selected

Question 7

Needs Grading

Display each employee's last name, hire date, and salary review date. The salary review date is the first Wednesday after a year of service, but only for those hired after 2015.

Format the dates to appear in the format similar to
 Chan 30-JUN-16 WEDNESDAY , July the Fifth of year 2017

Selected Answer:

```


SELECT last_name, hire_date,
TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 12), 'WEDNESDAY'),
'DAY Month "the" fmDdspth "of year" YYYY')
AS "Salary Review Date"
FROM employees
WHERE TO_NUMBER(TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'YYYY'))>2015;

```

| LAST_NAME Date | HIRE_DATE | Salary Review |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| de Man | 08-MAY-17 | WEDNESDAY May |
| the Ninth of year 2018 | | |
| Pallomine | 27-JUL-17 | WEDNESDAY |
| August the First of year 2018 | | |
| Jacobs | 18-APR-17 | WEDNESDAY April |
| the Twenty-Fifth of year 2018 | | |
| LeBlanc | 18-APR-17 | WEDNESDAY April |
| the Twenty-Fifth of year 2018 | | |
| Chan | 30-JUN-16 | WEDNESDAY July |
| the Fifth of year 2017 | | |
| Wandiko | 18-APR-17 | WEDNESDAY April |
| the Twenty-Fifth of year 2018 | | |
| Gregson | 18-APR-17 | WEDNESDAY April |
| the Twenty-Fifth of year 2018 | | |

7 rows selected.

Correct
Answer:



```

SELECT last_name,
hire_date,
to_char(next_day(add_months(hire_date,12),'WED'), 'DAY "," Month "the"
Ddthsp "of year" YYYY') "Review Day"
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE hire_date > '31-DEC-2015'; -- or some other combination
LAST_NAME      HIRE_DATE Review Day
-----
de Man          08-MAY-17 WEDNESDAY , May    the Ninth of year
2018
Pallomine      27-JUL-17 WEDNESDAY , August  the First of year
2018
Jacobs          18-APR-17 WEDNESDAY , April  the Twenty-Fifth of
year 2018
LeBlanc        18-APR-17 WEDNESDAY , April  the Twenty-Fifth of
year 2018
Chan           30-JUN-16 WEDNESDAY , July    the Fifth of year
2017
Wandiko        18-APR-17 WEDNESDAY , April  the Twenty-Fifth of
year 2018
Gregson        18-APR-17 WEDNESDAY , April  the Twenty-Fifth of
year 2018
7 rows selected

```

Saturday, February 2, 2019 4:28:25 PM EST

← OK