In this homework you will use the COMPANY database to implement a simplified Payroll application.

First, write a PL/SQL procedure [empPayCheck(SSN)] to calculate the payment and deductions to appear in the individual pay-check of a given employee. Then write a second stored procedure [companyPayroll()] to process the company’s payroll. In the second procedure each employee is selected and their SSN is sent to your first routine.

1. Use for your bi-weekly pay calculations the annual salary of each employee that is stored in the EMPLOYEE table.
2. Subtract from the calculated monthly pay value the following entries
   a. Federal Taxes: 33%
   b. State Taxes: 6%
   c. City Taxes: 2%
   d. Medical Plan: 10%
   e. 401K: 3%
3. Keep a summary of each payment as well as each of the entries above.

How to keep the results?
Each of the calculated values must be stored in the MONTHLY_PAY table. The schema of the table is:
<SSN, FName, LName, Salary, PayAmount, PayText, PayDate, Federal, State, City, MedicalPlan, Plan401K>.
A second table MONTHLY_SUMMARY stores a summary of all the previous values (payment & deductions).

The field PayText is the textual representation of a number. For instance if PayNumber is $1,234.56 the PayText field is: ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED THIRTY FOUR DOLLARS and 56 CENTS.

The field PayDate should be either the NEXT 15th or last day (29th, 30th, 31st) of the current month. For instance, if today's date is 2/21/08 the PayDate should be 2/29/08. Similarly, if today's date is 3/2/08 the next PayDate should be: 3/15/08. Refer to documentation, look for last_day() function.

Hint
Use string and division/module operations on the PayAmount to figure out how many times: Ten-Thousands, Thousands, Hundreds, Teens, Units, and Cents are there in the number. Use DateTime functions to determine the exact pay date value that will appear in the table.

Comment
The following SQL statement calculates the textual value of an integer number. However, I prefer that you do not use this approach.

```
SELECT to_char(to_date(12345, 'J'), 'JSP') FROM DUAL;
```

```
TO_CHAR(TO_DATE(12345, 'J'), 'JSP')
-------------------------------
TWELVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE
1 row selected.
```