

## **Objective:** Create basic SELECT statements including WHERE / ORDER BY clauses

#### **Problem 1:**

Create a query showing employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name) that are sales people (= having a commission percentage). Order the resulting set by last\_name and first\_name in ascending order:

# **Problem 2:**

Create a query showing all employees(employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary) that earn more than \$10,000 in descending order by salary:

## **Problem 3:**

Create a query showing all employees(employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, hire\_date) that were hired in 1996 in descending order by hire date:

### **Problem 4:**

Create a query showing all employees(employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary) whose salary is in the range of \$5000 and \$10,000 in ascending order by salary:

### **Problem 5:**

Show all employees (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name) whose last name contains a blank space:

### **Problem 6:**

Display all employees(employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name) whose first name contains the letter a in the 3<sup>rd</sup> position ordered by last\_name in descending order:

#### **Problem 7:**

<u>Part 1:</u> Show the country\_id values in ascending order from table locations for country\_id values of IT, UK, and US.

<u>Part 2:</u> Now show only the unique country\_id values in ascending order based on the query in part 1. Explain the difference in the number of output records.

<u>Part 3:</u> Finally, display the unique values of country\_id and state\_province based on the query in part 1. Again, explain the difference compared to only unique country\_id values..