***Restricting and Sorting Data***

**Practice 2 Solutions**

1. Create a query to display the last name and salary of employees earning more than $12,000.

Place your SQL statement in a text file named lab2\_1.sql. Run your query.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name, salary FROM employees**

**WHERE salary > 12000;**

2. Create a query to display the employee last name and department number for employee number 176.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name, department\_id**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE employee\_id = 176;**

3. Modify lab2\_1.sql to display the last name and salary for all employees whose salary is not in

the range of $5,000 and $12,000. Place your SQL statement in a text file named lab2\_3.sql.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name, salary**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE salary NOT BETWEEN 5000 AND 12000;**

4. Display the employee last name, job ID, and start date of employees hired between February 20,

1998, and May 1, 1998. Order the query in ascending order by start date.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name, job\_id, hire\_date**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN '20-Feb-1998' AND '01-May-1998'**

**ORDER BY hire\_date;**

5. Display the last name and department number of all employees in departments 20 and 50 in alphabetical order by name.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name, department\_id**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE department\_id IN (20, 50)**

**ORDER BY last\_name;**

6. Modify lab2\_3.sql to list the last name and salary of employees who earn between $5,000 and $12,000, and are in department 20 or 50. Label the columns Employee and Monthly Salary,

respectively. Resave lab2\_3.sql as lab2\_6.sql. Run the statement in lab2\_6.sql.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name "Employee", salary "Monthly Salary"**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 12000**

**AND department\_id IN (20, 50);**

7. Display the last name and hire date of every employee who was hired in 1994.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name, hire\_date**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE hire\_date LIKE '%94';**

8. Display the last name and job title of all employees who do not have a manager.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name, job\_id**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE manager\_id IS NULL;**

9. Display the last name, salary, and commission for all employees who earn commissions. Sort data in descending order of salary and commissions

**Ans:**.

**SELECT last\_name, salary, commission\_pct**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE commission\_pct IS NOT NULL**

**ORDER BY salary DESC, commission\_pct DESC;**

If you have time, complete the following exercises.

10. Display the last names of all employees where the third letter of the name is an *a.*

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE last\_name LIKE '\_\_a%';**

11. Display the last name of all employees who have an *a* and an *e* in their last name.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE last\_name LIKE '%a%'**

**AND last\_name LIKE '%e%';**

If you want an extra challenge, complete the following exercises:

12. Display the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose job is sales representative or stock clerk and whose salary is not equal to $2,500, $3,500, or $7,000.

**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name, job\_id, salary**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE job\_id IN ('SA\_REP', 'ST\_CLERK')**

**AND salary NOT IN (2500, 3500, 7000);**

13. Modify lab2\_6.sql to display the last name, salary, and commission for all employees whose

commission amount is 20%. Resave lab2\_6.sql as lab2\_13.sql.

Rerun the statement in lab2\_13.sql.

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**Ans:**

**SELECT last\_name "Employee", salary "Monthly Salary",**

**commission\_pct**

**FROM employees**

**WHERE commission\_pct = .20;**