

```
SELECT last_name, salary, job_id, department_id, hire_date  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY hire_date;
```

Example:2

```
SELECT last_name, salary, job_id, department_id, hire_date  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY hire_date DESC;
```

Example:3

Sorting by column alias

```
SELECT last_name, salary * 12 annsal, job_id, department_id, hire_date  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY annsal;
```

Example:4

Sorting by Multiple columns

```
SELECT last_name, salary, job_id, department_id, hire_date  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY department_id, salary DESC;
```

Find the Solution for the following:

1. Create a query to display the last name and salary of employees earning more than 12000.

```
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.

```
select last-name, department-id from employees  
where employee-id = 176;
```

3. Create a query to display the last name and salary of employees whose salary is not in the range of 5000 and 12000. (hints: not between)

```
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. (hints: between)

```
select last-name, job-id, hire-date from employees  
where hire-date between '1998-02-20' and  
'1998-05-01' order by hire-date asc;
```

5. Display the last name and department number of all employees in departments 20 and 50 in alphabetical order by name.(hints: in, orderby)

select last-name, department-id from employees
where department-id in (20,50) order by
last-name asc;

6. Display the last name and salary of all employees who earn between 5000 and 12000 and are in departments 20 and 50 in alphabetical order by name. Label the columns EMPLOYEE, MONTHLY SALARY respectively.(hints: between, in)

select last-name as employee, salary as 'MONTHLY
SALARY' from employees where salary between 5000
and 12000 and department-id in (20,50) order by last-name
asc;

7. Display the last name and hire date of every employee who was hired in 1994.(hints: like)

select last-name, hire-date from employees where
hire-date like '1994%';

8. Display the last name and job title of all employees who do not have a manager.(hints: is null)

select last-name, job-id from employees where manager
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.(hints: is not null,orderby)

select last-name, salary, commission-pct from employees
where commission-pct is not null order by salary
desc, commission-pct desc;

10. Display the last name of all employees where the third letter of the name is a.(hints:like)

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.(hints: like)

select last-name from employees where last-name
like '%a%' and last-name like '%e%';

12. Display the last name and job and salary for all employees whose job is sales representative or stock clerk and whose salary is not equal to 2500 ,3500 or 7000.(hints:in,not in)

select last-name, job-id, salary from employees where
job-id in ('SA-SREP', 'ST-CLERK') AND SALARY NOT
IN (2500, 3500, 7000);

13. Display the last name, salary, and commission for all employees whose commission amount is 20%. (hints:use predicate logic)

select last-name, salary, commission-pct from
employees where amount is commission-pct = 0.20;

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	B.R 8/9/15

Pracice Questions

Sorting Rows

1. In the example below, assign the employee_id column the alias of "Number." Complete the SQL statement to order the result set by the column alias.

SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name FROM employees;

select employee_id as Number, first_name,
last_name from employees order by Number;

2. Create a query that will return all the DJs on Demand CD titles ordered by year with titles in alphabetical order by year.

select * from DJs-on-Demand-CD order by
year, title;

3. Order the DJs on Demand songs by descending title. Use the alias "Our Collection" for the song title.

select title as "our collection", other_columns FROM
DJs-on-demand-songs order by title DESC;

4. Write a SQL statement using the ORDER BY clause that could retrieve the information needed.

select * from some-table order by column-name
AS ();