

Employee Salaries

Write a query that prints a list of employee names (i.e.: the *name* attribute) for employees in **Employee** having a salary greater than **\$2000** per month who have been employees for less than **10** months. Sort your result by ascending *employee_id*.

Input Format

The **Employee** table containing employee data for a company is described as follows:

| Column | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| employee_id | Integer |
| name | String |
| months | Integer |
| salary | Integer |

where *employee_id* is an employee's ID number, *name* is their name, *months* is the total number of months they've been working for the company, and *salary* is the their monthly salary.

Sample Input

| employee_id | name | months | salary |
|-------------|----------|--------|--------|
| 12228 | Rose | 15 | 1968 |
| 33645 | Angela | 1 | 3443 |
| 45692 | Frank | 17 | 1608 |
| 56118 | Patrick | 7 | 1345 |
| 59725 | Lisa | 11 | 2330 |
| 74197 | Kimberly | 16 | 4372 |
| 78454 | Bonnie | 8 | 1771 |
| 83565 | Michael | 6 | 2017 |
| 98607 | Todd | 5 | 3396 |
| 99989 | Joe | 9 | 3573 |

Sample Output

```
Angela
Michael
Todd
Joe
```

Explanation

Angela has been an employee for **1** month and earns **\$3443** per month.

Michael has been an employee for **6** months and earns **\$2017** per month.

Todd has been an employee for **5** months and earns **\$3396** per month.

Joe has been an employee for **9** months and earns **\$3573** per month.

We order our output by ascending *employee_id*.

Solution:

```
SELECT name  
FROM EMPLOYEE  
WHERE salary > 2000 AND months < 10  
ORDER BY employee_id ASC;
```